MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS:

ALSO,

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS,

AND PAPERS RELATING TO

GENOA, ITALY, NAPLES, PAPAL AUTHORITY,

AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Session

8 *November* - - - 12 *July*,

1814 — 1815.

VOL. XIII.

CONTENTS

OF VOL. XIII.——1814-1815.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, &c. :—1814-1815.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mercurij, 9° die Novembris, 1814.

THE House was moved, That the Standing Order of This House, of the 18th day of *June* 1811,—"That all PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS, be presented within Fourteen days after the first Friday in the next, and every future Session of Parliament," might be read: And the same being read;

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any PETITION for PRIVATE BILLS, after *Friday* the 25th day of this Instant *November*.

Resolved,

THAT no PRIVATE BILL be read the First Time after *Monday* the 6th day of *March* next.

Resolved,

THAT this House will not receive any REPORT of such Private Bill, after *Monday* the 1st day of *May* next.

Ordered,

THAT the said Resolutions be printed.

J. DYSON,
Cl. D. Dom. Com.

House of Commons.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

UPON

Complaint that the Approaches to The House were occupied by a Military Force.

Lunæ, 6° die Martij, 1815.

A MEMBER complained to the House, That in his way to the House this evening, he had been nearly rode over by a squadron of Horse, who had formed themselves in front of the door of the House; and that the Avenues thereto were beset by a Military Force; and that he thought it his duty to make this complaint, as he conceived it to be a breach of the Constitution, and of the Privileges of the House, that a Military Power should be in a situation to overawe their deliberations.

Another Member stated, That in his way to the House, his carriage had been attacked by a tumultuous Mob, who had pursued him; that when he got out, he had been seized by the Mob, who demanded his name, and the way he voted on the subject of the Corn Bill; which he refused to tell them; but that he had escaped with difficulty; that there were no Soldiers near the House at that time, and no Constables, and that there appeared neglect on the part of those whose duty it was to preserve the peace and protect the persons of the Members.

Mr. Speaker then desired to state to the House, his knowledge of the several steps taken in the course of this day, which had terminated in calling in the aid of the Military, for the protection of the House and its Members:

That before the House assembled this day, seeing the possibility of some tumult or obstruction to the passage of the Members to or from the House, he had directed the Serjeant at Arms and Deputy Serjeant with their Messengers, to keep the Lobby clear of all Strangers, before the House met, and so long as it should continue to sit: That he had sent the Deputy Serjeant at Arms to the High Bailiff of Westminster, to signify to him the necessity of his special attention this day, to the execution of the Orders, delivered to him at the beginning of each Session, for keeping free the Approaches to the House during the time of its sitting: That he had also desired that a Middlesex Magistrate, belonging to one of the Public Offices, might attend with a sufficient number of Constables, to keep a free passage from the lobby to the entrances from Westminster Hall and Old Palace Yard respectively; and that if the Civil Power should ultimately prove to be inadequate for the protection of the House and its Members, he should then, and not till then, call in the Military, to maintain the peace.

That sometime in the course of this evening, before the House resolved itself into the Committee upon the Corn Laws, he received a complaint from a noble Lord, a Member of this House, that he had been grossly insulted by a Mob in Palace Yard, who had demanded his name, and his promise to vote against the Corn Bill; neither of which demands the noble Lord had complied with; and that he had, with the greatest difficulty, and at the imminent hazard of his life, made his way into the

 House;

House; and that thereupon He (the *Speaker)* had sent out his directions to the Civil Officers to call in the Military; and for these directions he accounted himself to be responsible to the House; who he doubted not would be satisfied that he had done no more than his duty.

Then several other Members stated the insults and obstructions they had met with, in coming to the House.

Ordered,

That *Arthur Morris* Esquire, High Bailiff of Westminster, be called to the Bar immediately.

The Serjeant having informed the House, that he was in attendance;

Mr. *Morris* was called in; and in answer to the Questions put to him by Mr. *Speaker*, stated, That yesterday he received a Note from Mr. *Beckett* (the Under Secretary of State in the Home Department;) and, as directed, took measures for calling out all the Civil Force in his jurisdiction.—That he ordered the High Constable to issue Precepts to call out all the Petty Constables, appointing them to be in attendance this day in various parts of Westminster:—That the whole number of Constables under his authority is about 80; and as many came as could come:—They came between two and three o'clock; and are here now; he placed them himself, and has been here ever since; some were stationed in Westminster Hall, some in the stone Lobby, some within the entrance doors: and they remained in their places as far as he could see.

That the Civil Force under him is a small part of the Civil Force of Westminster: And during every afternoon of the Session, and till the House separates, some of his Constables (as many as appear to be necessary) are in constant attendance.

Of his 80 Constables, about 50 attended to-day, or between 40 and 50; he found this Force, joined with all the Force of the Police Offices, quite insufficient to restrain the Mob; he did not take any step to remedy this, because knowing the Bow-street Magistrates were also here, he relied on them to do so. He had no power over any Constables but his own:—He did not inform any Officer of the House, that the Civil Power was not strong enough; he relied on Mr. Baker and Mr. Birnie, whom he knew to be at hand; but he had no communication with them:—He had seen a Military Force here, within a quarter of an hour or half an hour; and he did not hear of any before.

A written Return of the Constables who attend, is made daily to Mr. Wilson, who acts under him:—He does not know that any person has been taken into custody, for any breach of the Peace within the Avenues of the House.

And then he was directed to withdraw.

Ordered,

That *Robert Baker* Esquire, a Magistrate of the Marlborough-street Police Office, do attend this House immediately.

The Serjeant having informed the House, that he was in attendance;

Mr. *Baker* was called in; and, in answer to the Questions put to him by Mr. *Speaker*, stated, That he is a Police Magistrate of the Marlborough-street Office;—That in consequence of the direction of The Speaker, as well as from Lord *Sidmouth*, he attended at the House of Commons at two o'clock, with 50 Constables;—He understood the particular duty assigned to him by The Speaker to be, the care of the stone Lobby, and the stone Stair-case, and that the avenues between were kept clear.

None of his Constables were outside; but a party under Sir *Nathaniel Conant*:—He was aware of the difficulty of restraining the Mob outside, but found no difficulty inside; much difficulty outside for the last hour and an half:—Was fully satisfied that the Civil Force was insufficient, and advised to call in a Military Force:—Having received a message from The Speaker to that effect, he went to the Horse Guards himself, and brought down with him two Troops of Horse for that purpose. That at different times the Constables within assisted those without, when their services were wanted

That he does not know that any person has been taken into custody for a breach of the Peace, within the avenues of the House:—That he had not seen any actual assault; but there was a great deal of hooting and hallooing in the street opposite to the Abbey.

Being asked, How many Constables were with Sir *Nathaniel Conant*, and what degree of assistance they gave? he replied, That he did not know the exact number, 20 or 30 at least; and that there was a general concurrence among all the Constables, in

in trying to give assistance where most needed:—He does not know the total number of Constables. Sir *Nathaniel Conant* was called to another part of the Town two hours before the Military Force was called in; but Mr. *Kinnaird* came to relieve Sir *Nathaniel Conant* with another party of Constables; he himself went to look outside of the door once or twice; saw a great crowd at the entrance of the Members-waiting-room; he saw Members obstructed; the Constables attempted to get them in safely, and were principally occupied in that:—They did not take any Rioters into custody; his own exertions were directed to providing for the personal safety of the Members; he did not send a Message to recall Sir *Nathaniel Conant*, he was gone, and he did not know where to send for him.

And then he was directed to withdraw.

Ordered,

That *William Kinnard*, Esquire, a Magistrate of the Thames Police Office at Wapping, do attend this House immediately.

The Serjeant having informed the House, that he was in attendance;

Mr. *Kinnard* was called in; and, in answer to the Questions put to him by Mr. *Speaker*, stated, That he is a Magi trate of the Thames Police Office at Wapping, and received orders last night to bring up the establishment to-day, to preserve the Peace at Westminster: It was ordered by Lord *Sidmouth*, that one Magistrate from each Office should attend him at twelve o'clock this day; he had himself been here the greater part of the day; some of his Constables waiting from two o'clock at the Temple Bar, and the rest of his party was stationed from Parliament-street to Charing Cross: The Establishment of the Thames Police Office is about 50 Constables or thereabouts; some of them were placed in Westminster-Hall, some at the side entrance and other avenues near the House: He observed the disturbance and anxiety of the Mob to get into the avenues to the House;—he saw no obstruction to Members, and was not called upon to give assistance to any other Magistrate:—He was at the bottom of the stone stairs within side, about 10 o'clock, when outside he saw no pushing, shoving or hooting: He did not come in the place of Sir *Nathaniel Conant*; his station was sometimes inside, sometimes outside; when occasionally outside he was attended by some of his Peace Officers; he is uncertain whether he saw any Members go in or come out; he saw no persons obstructed.

And then he was directed to withdraw.

Ordered,

That *Richard Birnie* Esquire, a Magistrate of the Public Office Bow-street, do attend this House immediately.

The Serjeant having informed the House, that he was in attendance;

Mr. *Birnie* was called in; and, in answer to the Questions put to him by Mr. *Speaker*, stated, That he is a Police Magistrate at the Bow-street Office; he attended at 3 o'clock with 40 Constables; most of them were placed in Palace Yard; some were at the side entrance, where he saw a great mob, and many Members justled, hissed and hooted:—he and his Constables did not apprehend any Person for breaking the Peace; he saw no Ringleaders; a mere Mob without direction, and he was occupied, as the first object, in protecting Members of Parliament; one of his Constables has been wounded with a stone; but the Offender escaped through St. Margaret's Church-yard:—The Civil Force was insufficient; he brought 40 from Bow-street; each of the other Police Offices sent 7 or 8; he believes 7; the Thames Police Office sent a larger number than the rest.

And then he was directed to withdraw.

Ordered,

That the Minutes of the Proceedings upon the Matter of this Complaint, be printed.

Ordered,

That the said Minutes be taken into further Consideration upon Monday next:—And that the said High Bailiff and Magistrates do then attend.

Ordered,

That the said High Bailiff and Magistrates do repair to their several Posts forthwith, and prevent any further outrage or disorder in the passages to and about the House, during the time the House shall continue to sit this evening, and until after the departure of the Members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

UPON

Complaint that the Approaches to The House were occupied by a Military Force.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *March* 1815.

131.

House of Commons.

Jovis, 4° die Maij, 1780.

Resolved,

THAT it is highly criminal, and a Breach of the Privilege of this House, for any Person whatever to make any Alterations in Papers or Accounts presented to this House, without the special Order of the House.

Resolved,

THAT the Papers and Accounts, presented to this House, be carefully preserved by the Clerk in whose custody they are intrusted, and that no Person be permitted to take the same from the House under any pretence whatever; and, if any Person shall presume to take any Papers or Accounts from the House, that the said Clerk do forthwith acquaint Mr. Speaker, that the House may be informed thereof.

J. LEY,

Cl. D. Dom. Com.

9

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Veneris, 8° die Martii, 1688.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the undoubted Right of this House, that all Witnesses summoned to attend this House, or any Committee appointed by it, have the Privilege of this House, in coming, staying, and returning.

10

— III. —

Further Papers relating to the Roman Catholics:

VIZ.

Copy of a LETTER from Monsg^r *Quarantotti*, to the Right Reverend Dr *Poynter*, V. A.; dated at Rome, 16th February 1814:—And Translation.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 1 *December* 1814.

Copy of a LETTER from Monsg^r *Quarantotti*, to the Right Reverend Dr. *Poynter*, V. A.

ILLME AC R^ME D^NE.

NON sine maxima voluptate accepimus, facile esse futurum, ut lex quæ superiore anno rogata fuit pro Catholicorum istius florentissimi regni emancipatione a pœnalibus legibus quæque ex modico suffragiorum defectu rejecta fuit in novis hujus anni comitiis iterum proponatur. Utinam hæc tam optata lex aliquando feratur, et Catholici, qui præclara semper præbuerunt obedientiæ ac fidelitatis suæ argumenta, a gravissimo, quo jamdiu premuntur, jugo tandem emergant; ut absque ullo honorum, ac facultatum detrimento ad ea possint alacrius incumbere, quæ et Religio, et patriæ bonum ab iis expostulat: quod quidem sperare juvat a beneficentissimo Rege atque ab inclyta natione, quæ æquitate, prudentia cæterisque virtutibus, tum anteactis, tum maxime postremis hisce temporibus tantam sibi apud omnes populos gloriam comparavit. Et quoniam delatum est aliquas inter Episcopos obortas esse quæstiones, atque discrimina circa conditiones quæ Catholicis appositæ sunt, ut cæteris æquiparentur; Nos, qui summo absente Pastore sacris Missionibus præfecti sumus, et Pontificiis omnibus facultatibus ad id communiti, muneris nostri partes esse putavimus omnem ambiguitatem atque obicem removere quæ optatæ conciliationi possit obsistere, et quo non pervenit Episcoporum facultas, S. Sedis auctoritate, et consensione supplere. Habito igitur doctissimorum præsulum ac Theologorum consilio, perspectis litteris, tum ab Ampl^e Tua, tum ab Archiepiscopo Dublinensi huc missis ac re in peculiari Congregatione mature perpensa, decretum est, ut Catholici legem quæ superiore anno rogata fuit pro illorum emancipatione juxta formam, quæ ab Ampl^e Tua relata est, æquo gratoque animo excipiant et amplectantur. Unum est, quod aliqua declaratione eget, scilicet secunda jurisjurandi pars qua Clerus obstringitur nullam habere se posse cum Summo Pontifice, ejusque Ministris communicationem, quæ directè vel indirectè valeat Protestantium regimen, sive Ecclesiam subvertere, aut quomodolibet perturbare. Satis exploratum est, id jure divino præcipuum esse Ministrorum Ecclesiæ Munus, ut Catholicam fidem, quæ una potest ad æternam felicitatem perducere, undique propagare curent erroresque depellere. Hoc Evangelii præcepta docent, hoc Apostolorum eorumque Successorum exempla. Jam si Catholicus Protestantem aliquem ad Orthodoxam Religionem revocaverit, perjurii reus poterit judicari quia nempe illo avocando Protestantem Ecclesiam aliquo modo turbasse videretur. Si res ita intelligatur juramentum hoc præstare non licet utpote quod Catholico dogmati reluctatur. Sin ea sit Legislatorum mens, ut Catholicæ Ecclesiæ ministris non interdicta sit prædicatio, suasio, consilium, sed tantum ne liceat ipsis Protestantem Ecclesiam seu regimen vi et armis, aut malis quibusque artibus perturbare, hoc rectum est, nostrisque principiis apprimè cohæret. Tuum itaque erit excelsum istud regimen omni animi demissione, ac studio deprecari, ut ad sedandas tutandasque Catholici Cleri conscientias modificationem aut declarationem aliquam ejusmodi juramenti formulæ dare velit, quæ, omni ambiguitate sublata, pacificæ prædicationi ac persuasioni locum relinquat. Quod si vel lata jam fuerit rogata lex iisdem verbis, vel nihil in iis immutari voluerit, Clerus acquiescat; ac satis erit ut palam ipse denunciet eam esse suam jurandi mentem ut Orthodoxa in ejusmodi juramento doctrina salva remaneat ac non aliter; atque ut protestatio ista omnibus innotescat et sit etiam posteris exemplo, in acta relata servabitur. Optandum quoque foret, ut ab aliquibus etiam publici concilii membris si fieri posset, declaratio fieret hoc plane sensu ac non alio, Britannicum regimen a Catholico Clero juramentum exigere. Cætera vero quæ in proposita lege contineri scripsisti ea quidem poterunt ex Apostolicæ sedis indulgentia tollerari.

Quod Rex certior fieri velit de illorum fidelitate qui ad Episcopatum vel Decanatum promoventur, ac tutus esse, num iis dotibus instructi sint, quæ bonum Civem decent: quod ipse præterea ad hæc investiganda Comitatum instituat qui in eorum mores inquirat ac

 referat

referat regi prout Ampl. Tua nobis signicavit: quod demum ea ipsa de causa rex ab his dignitatibus exclusos in posterum velit tum alienigenas, tum eos qui a quinquennio domicilium in regno non habuerunt; hæc omnia cum id tantum respiciant, quod civile est omnem mereri tollerantiam possunt. Præstat quidem ut nostri Antistites grati acceptique sint regi, ut plena illius consensione suum ministerium exerceant, ut denique de illorum probitate constet etiam apud eos, qui de Ecclesiæ gremio non sunt; Episcopum enim (ut docet Apostolus 1. ad Timoth. 3. 7.) *oportet, et testimonium habere bonum ab iis, qui foris sunt.* Hæc cum ita sint, ex tradita nobis auctoritate indulgemus ut qui ad Episcopatum vel Decanatum designati, ac propositi sunt a Clero, admitti, vel rejici a rege possint juxta rogatam legem. Postquam igitur Clerus illos de more delegerit quos ad occupandas hujusmodi dignitates digniores in D^no^ judicaverit Metropolita provinciæ in Hibernia, Vicarius vero Apostolicus Senior in Anglia et Scotia, illos Comitatui denunciabunt ut regia inde approbatio sive dissensio habeatur. Si candidati rejecti fuerint, alii proponentur qui regi placeant; si vero probati, Metropolitanus, aut Vicarius Apostolicus ut supra acta mittet ad sacram hanc Congregationem quæ singulorum meritis ritè perpensis, Canonicam a Summo Pontifice institutionem obtinendam curabit. Illud quoque video commissum esse eidem Comitatui munus ut nempe litteras examinare debeat, quæ alicui ex Clero Britannico ab Ecclesiastica potestate scribuntur ac diligenter inquirere, an aliquid illæ contineant, quod Gubernio officere, aut publicam tranquillitatem perturbare aliquo modo possit. Cum in Ecclesiasticis, ac spiritualibus rebus non interdicta sit cum Capite Ecclesiæ communicatio sed Comitatus inspectio ad Politicum tantum referatur erit etiam in hoc acquiescendum. Bonum est, ut regimen istud nullam plane concipere possit de nostra communicatione suspicionem. Cunctis patere possunt ea quæ scribimus; non enim nos ullo pacto miscemus in iis quæ civilia sunt sed ea tantum inquirimus, quæ divina, et Ecclesiastica lex ac bonus Ecclesiæ Ordo postulare videntur. Ea tantum secreto servanda erunt, quæ internam conscientiæ forum afficiunt; at in iis satis cautum fuisse video per regulas ab eadem lege traditas; ac satis nobis persuasum est sapiens istud regimen dum publicæ securitati consulere vult, nunquam proinde exigere velle, ut Catholici religioni desint suæ; imo potius gratum habere ut illam sedulo observent: hæc enim sancta, et plane divina Religio publicæ potestati favet, solia firmat, subditosque facit obtemperantes, fideles, studiososque patriæ. Nihil propterea potest Apostolicæ sedi gratius, ac jucundius accidere, quam ut inter gubernium istud, et Catholicos illi subjectos, plena concordia, mutuaque fiducia servetur; ut rei publicæ moderatores de Catholicorum fidelitate, obedientia, atque adhæsione, dubitare numquam possint; ut denique Catholici ipsi omni plane studio, candore, alacritate, patriæ deserviant. Quapropter omnes in Domino hortamur, præsertim vero Episcopos, ut, omni contentione seposita, ad cæterorum edificationem, omnes unanimiter idipsum sapiant ac sentiant, ut nullus detur schismati locus, nec ullum rei Catholicæ damnum inferatur; verum si lata fuerit lex, qua Catholici a pœnis, quibus obstricti sunt, liberentur, eam non modo æquo animo amplectantur juxta ea, quæ dicta sunt, sed etiam Majestati suæ et magnificentissimo, ejus Consilio maximas agant pro tanto beneficio gratias eoque se dignos exhibeant. Denique Ampl^em^ Tuam rogamus, ut cunctis istius regni Episcopis, Vicariisque Apostolicis epistolam hanc communicari curet: ac fore sperantes, ut his, quæ ex tributa nobis potestate decreta sunt, prompte, pleneque, sese conforment, Deum O. M. precor, ut Amplit^em^ Tuam diutissime sospitet, atque interim omni cum observantia me tibi obstrictum profiteor.

Obsequentissimus Famulus,

J. B. QUARANTOTTI, Vice Præf^us^.

Michael Adeodatus Galeani, Subst.

Datum Romæ ex Ædibus de Propaganda
Fide, 16 Februari, 1814.

Illmo ac R^mo^ D^no^ GUILLELMO POYNTER,
Episº Haliensi, Vicario Londini
Apostolico, Londinum.

(Copy.)

Translation of a Letter from Monsg^r^ QUARANTOTTI, *to the Right Reverend* Dr. POYNTER, V. A.

Most Illustrious and Right Reverend LORD,

WITH great pleasure we have learned, that a Bill, for the emancipation of the Catholics of your flourishing kingdom from penal laws, which was proposed in the last year, and lost by a small minority, may probably be again presented in this Session of Parliament. It is our ardent wish, that this Act, so much desired, may at length be passed; and that the Catholics, who have ever given such distinguished proofs of their obedience and fidelity, may at length be delivered from the heavy yoke by which they have so long been oppressed; and that, without any detriment to their honours or estates, they may give full scope to those exertions, which both religion and the good of their country require of them: And this may be surely expected from your most beneficent Sovereign, and from that illustrious Nation,

Nation, which, on former occasions, and especially in these latter times, has acquired so much glory in the estimation of the whole world for its equity, prudence, and other virtues. And, since it has been represented, that among the Bishops certain questions and differences have arisen, relative to the conditions on which the Catholics are to be placed on an equality with their fellow-subjects—We, who, in the absence of the Supreme Pastor, are placed over the concerns of the sacred missions; and, for that purpose, are invested with full pontifical powers, have thought it incumbent on us to remove every ambiguity and obstacle which might impede so desirable a conciliation; and, by the authority and consent of the Holy See, to supply such faculties as do not come within the ordinary limits of episcopal jurisdiction. Having, therefore, taken the advice of the most learned Prelates and Divines, having examined the letters which have been transmitted to us both by your Lordship and the Archbishop of Dublin, and the matter having been maturely discussed in a special congregation, it is decreed, that the Catholics may, with satisfaction and gratitude, accept and embrace the Bill which was last year presented for their emancipation, in the form in which your Lordship has laid it before us. One point only requires some explanation; and that is, the second part of the Oath, by which the Clergy is so restrained, as not to be permitted to hold any correspondence with the Sovereign Pontiff and his Ministers, which may, directly or indirectly, subvert, or in any way disturb, the Protestant Government or Church. It is evidently by divine authority, the special duty of the Ministers of the Church, every where, to propagate the catholic faith (the only faith which can lead to eternal felicity) and to refute erroneous doctrines. This is taught by the precepts of the Gospel, and by the example of the Apostles and their successors. Now, should a Catholic convert any Protestant to the orthodox religion, he might be deemed guilty of perjury; as, by such conversion, he might seem, in some sort, to disturb the Protestant Church. Understood in this sense, the Oath cannot lawfully be taken, as being repugnant to the catholic faith. If, on the other hand, this be the meaning of the Legislators—that the Ministers of the Catholic Church are not forbidden to preach, instruct, and give counsel, but are only prohibited from disturbing the Protestant Church or Government by violence and arms, or evil artifices of whatever kind, this is just, and entirely consonant to our principles.

To you, therefore, it belongs, with all humility and earnestness, to supplicate the High Court of Parliament, that in order to quiet and secure the consciences of the Catholic Clergy, it will affix some modification or declaration to this clause in the Oath, which, removing every ambiguity, may leave them the liberty peacefully to preach and to persuade. In case the Bill be already passed, containing the same words, or that nothing in it is allowed to be altered, let the Clergy acquiesce; and it will be sufficient for them publicly to declare, that this, and this only, is the sense in which they have sworn to it, so that nothing in the Oath may be adverse to orthodox doctrine; and, that this protest may be generally known, and be for an example to posterity, this construction of it shall be publicly recorded. It were to be wished, likewise, if it can be obtained, that a declaration should be made by some of the Members of Parliament, that Government requires the Oath from the Catholic Clergy in this sense, and no other. Other clauses, which you mention as contained in the same Bill, may be submitted to by the indulgence of the Apostolic See.

That the King should desire to be certified of the loyalty of such as are promoted to a Bishoprick or Deanery, and should be assured that they are endowed with such qualities as become a good subject; that, to investigate these particulars, He should likewise appoint a Committee to inquire into their moral conduct, and make a report to His Majesty, as your Lordship has given us to understand is the case: that, for the very same reason, the King should require that foreigners, and those likewise who have not resided five years in the kingdom, should be excluded from such dignities—all this, as it regards only what is within the competence of civil authority, may be deserving of every toleration. It is highly proper that our Prelates should be agreeable and acceptable to the King; that they should exercise their ministry with his full consent; in fine, that their probity should be evident even to those who are not in the bosom of the church. For a Bishop (as the Apostle teaches, 1st Epistle to Timothy, iii. 7.) must have a good testimony from them who are without. On these accounts, by the authority vested in us, we allow that those who are designed for a bishoprick or deanery, and are proposed by the Clergy, be admitted or rejected by the King, according to the proposed Bill. Therefore, after the Clergy have, in the usual manner, chosen those whom they shall have judged in the Lord to be worthy to be exalted to those dignities, in Ireland the Metropolitan of the province, in England and Scotland the senior Apostolical Vicar, shall announce them to the Committee for the Royal approbation or dissent. If the candidates be rejected, others shall be proposed, who may be pleasing to His Majesty; but, if approved, the Metropolitan or Apostolical Vicar, as above, shall send the act of their election to this Sacred Congregation, which, having weighed with care the merits of each individual, shall apply to the Sovereign Pontiff for canonical institution. We observe, likewise, that it is the office of the said Committee to examine any letters which are sent to any of the Clergy of Great Britain from the Ecclesiastical Powers, and diligently to inquire whether any thing be contained therein which may be obnoxious to the Government, or in any way disturb the public tranquillity. Since communication with the Head of the Church in spiritual and ecclesiastical concerns is not prohibited, but the inspection of the Committee regards only matters of civil policy, this likewise ought to be acquiesced in. It is good that the Government should not entertain any suspicion concerning our communications.

What we write can be laid open to all; for in no way do we interfere with civil concerns: our attention is directed to those things only which appear to be required by the divine and

ecclesiastical law, and by the salutary regulations of church discipline. Those matters only shall be kept secret, which affect the internal tribunal of conscience; but for this we see it is sufficiently provided by the clauses inserted in the said Bill: and we are well persuaded that your wise Government, while it is intent on preserving public security, will, by no means, exact that the Catholics should depart from their religion: nay, is rather pleased that they faithfully adhere to it; for this holy and divine religion is friendly to public authority, gives stability to thrones, and makes subjects obedient, faithful, and emulous of their country's welfare. Nothing, therefore, can be more gratifying and delightful to the Apostolic See, than that between the Government and its Catholic Subjects there should exist an entire concord and a mutual confidence; that the Ministers of the State should never be able to doubt their loyalty, obedience and attachment; and that the Catholics themselves should be devoted to their country with every effort of zeal, candour and alacrity. We therefore exhort all, in the name of the Lord, and especially the Bishops, to lay aside contention; and, for the edification of others, unanimously to adopt the same sentiments, that there may be no room for schism, nor any injury be done to the Catholic cause: but that, if the Bill shall be passed, by which the Catholics shall be freed from the penal restrictions by which they are now held, they not only embrace it with entire satisfaction, as has already been said, but express the strongest sentiments of gratitude to His Majesty and His most august Council, for so great a benefit; and, by their conduct, prove themselves worthy of it. In conclusion, we request of your Lordship, that you will cause this Letter to be communicated to all the Bishops and Apostolical Vicars in the Kingdom: and, trusting that they will promptly and entirely conform themselves to these things, which from the power vested in us have been decreed, we beseech the Lord God Omnipotent to preserve your Lordship for length of years; and, at the same time, I profess myself bound to you by every consideration, and am

Your most devoted Servant,

(Signed) J. B. QUARANTOTTI, Vice President.

(Signed) *Michael Adeodatus Galeassi*, Substitute.

Given at Rome from the Chambers of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, 16th February 1814.

—IV.—

Further Papers relating to the Roman Catholics:

VIZ.

(1.)—Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Prelates, assembled at Dublin on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January 1799;—transmitted to the Chief Secretary of Ireland.

(2.)—Copy of the RESOLUTIONS of the ROMAN CATHOLIC Prelates, at Dublin, of the 28th of January 1799;—transmitted to the Chief Secretary of Ireland.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,* 12 *May* 1815.

—(1.)—

(Copy.)

RESOLUTIONS of the Roman Catholic Prelates, assembled in Dublin, the 17th, 18th and 19th January 1799.

AT a Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates, held in Dublin the 17th, 18th and 19th of January 1799, to deliberate on a Proposal, from Government, of an independent provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, under certain regulations not incompatible with their doctrines, discipline, or just influence—

It was admitted, That a provision through Government for the Roman Catholic Clergy of this Kingdom, competent and secured, ought to be thankfully accepted.

That in the appointment of the Prelates of the Roman Catholic Religion to vacant Sees within the Kingdom, such interference of Government, as may enable it to be satisfied of the loyalty of the person appointed, is just, and ought to be agreed to.

That to give this principle its full operation, without infringing the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, or diminishing the religious influence which Prelates of that Church ought justly to possess over their respective flocks, the following Regulations seem necessary:

1. In the vacancy of a See, the Clergy of the Diocese to recommend, as usual, a Candidate to the Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Province, who elect him or any other they may think more worthy, by a majority of suffrages; in the case of equality of suffrages, the Metropolitan or senior Prelate to have the casting vote.

2. In the election of a Metropolitan, if the Provincial Prelates do not agree within two months after the vacancy, the senior Prelate shall forthwith invite the surviving Metropolitans to the election, in which each will then have a vote; in the equality of suffrages, the presiding Metropolitan to have a casting vote.

3. In these elections, the majority of suffrages must be *ultra medietatem,* as the Canons require, or must consist of the suffrages of more than half the electors.

4. The Candidates so selected, to be presented by the President of the election to Government, which, within one month after such presentation, will transmit the name of the said Candidate, if no objection be made against him, for appointment to the Holy See, or return the said name to the President of the election, for such transmission, as may be agreed on.

5. If Government have any proper objection against such Candidate, the President of the election will be informed thereof within one month after presentation, who in that case will convene the electors to the election of another Candidate.

Agreeably to the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, these Regulations can have no effect without the sanction of the Holy See; which sanction the Roman Catholic Prelates of this Kingdom shall, as soon as may be, use their endeavours to procure.

The Prelates are satisfied that the nomination of Parish Priests, with a Certificate of their having taken the Oath of Allegiance, be certified to Government.

(Signed) RICHARD O'REILLY.
J. S. TROY.
EDWARD DILLON.
THOMAS BRAY.
P. J. PLUNKETT.
J. MOYLAN.
DANIEL DELANY.
EDMUND FRENCH.
JAMES CAULFIELD.
JOHN CRUISE.

True Copy,
C.

—(2.)—

(Copy.)

RESOLUTIONS of the Roman Catholic Prelates, assembled in Dublin, on the 28th January 1799.

THE Prelates assembled to deliberate on a Proposal from Government, of a provision for the Clergy, have agreed, That M. R. Doctor O'Reilly, M. R. Doctor Troy, R. R. Doctor Plunkett, and such other of the Prelates who may be in town, be commissioned to transact all business with Government, relative to said Proposal, under the substance of the Regulations agreed on and subscribed by them.

Dublin, 28th January 1799.

(Signed) EDWARD DILLON.
THOMAS BRAY.
J. MOYLAN.
DAN. DELANY.
EDMUND FRENCH.
JAMES CAULFIELD.
JOHN CRUISE.

True Copy,
C.

17

—V.—

Further Papers relating to the Roman Catholics:

VIZ:

(N° 1.)—PROCEEDINGS and RESULT of the Congress held at EMBS by the Four Archbishops of Germany; relating to The Papal Authority:—1786.

(N° 2.)—A MEMORIAL of Legislation in ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS, by the TUSCAN Government:—22 February 1815.

(N° 3.)—The BULL of Pope PIUS VII, for the Restoration of The JESUITS:—7 August 1815.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 & 11 *July* 1815.

—(No. 1.)—

Proceedings and Result of the Congress held at Embs by the Four Archbishops of Germany; with His Imperial Majesty's Answer, approving the Proceedings at the above Congress.

[Translation from the German, Frankfort & Leipzig, 1787.]

AT length we are enabled to present the Public, in an authentic form, with the anxiously expected Proceedings of the Congress convoked at Embs, accompanied by the documents relating to it. An account of these proceedings has long been called for, both in the German Empire and abroad, as they are said to have occasioned considerable sensation at Rome, and that they have been the subject of much comment in the public papers, so as to give rise to many incorrect reports concerning them. They are likely to become the groundwork for raising anew, or to furnish occasion for restoring, as well the pristine constitution of the German Church, as its hierarchical government and discipline; in which case they would be far more memorable than those disastrous Concordates negociated at Aschaffenburg, by which the German Nation has been injured so many ways, as to its ecclesiastical rights, and from which such grievous disadvantages have resulted to its hierarchical constitution. For the reign of Joseph II. seems destined to witness the speedy approach of that happy epoch which is to realise the wishes cherished by the German Nation upwards of three centuries; which is, to redress the bitter complaints and grievances respecting the encroachments and oppressions of the Roman Court, that have been uttered ever since the Council of Constance, and even before; which is, to restore the full exercise of that episcopal power and authority that are radically inherent in the pastoral office of Archbishops and Bishops, congenial to the fundamental constitution of the hierarchy, and have been handed down from the Apostles; and which is to carry into effect the privileges, franchises and immunities of the German Church, stipulated by the celebrated Compact concluded with Pope Eugene IV. and by what are termed the Concordates of the Princes. All this seems to have been reserved by Providence for our present enlightened times, when we are blessed with such a Head of the Empire, and have the satisfaction of seeing raised to the first hierarchical dignities of the German Church such ecclesiastical Electors and Archbishops, as a *Frederick Charles Joseph* at Mentz, a *Clement Venceslaus* at Treves, a *Maximilian Francis* at Cologne, and a *Jerome* at Saltzburg.

The commencement and occasion of this memorable epoch were the following:—

The Pope persisting in his determination to send to the Court of Bavaria, and of the Palatinate, a Nuncio, not merely in the character of Envoy deputed to transact his master's

 affairs,

affairs, in the manner of those residing at the Courts of Paris, Vienna, &c. but one invested with ecclesiastical authority and jurisdiction; urgent remonstrances were made to the Court of Rome, but they proved abortive. The Elector of Mentz, who is the first Archbishop of Germany, and the Archbishop and Prince of Saltzburg, found themselves, therefore, compelled to address His Imperial Majesty, as the real protector and guardian of the German Church, to claim His official interposition against such innovations and encroachments of the Roman See. The reply, worthy of Joseph II, surpassed the most sanguine expectation; His Imperial Majesty not only promised them his protection, but in a gracious letter acquainted the four Archbishops, that He had, through the medium of His Ambassador, notified to His Holiness at Rome, His Imperial determination not to suffer henceforward any Nuncio in the German Empire to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, nor allow the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire to be thus disturbed in the exercise of their diocesan rights, which they hold from God and the Church. His Imperial Majesty added, that He would use his utmost exertions to have the Bishops reinstated also, in such privileges as they might have lost by unwarrantable invasions, so as that the order originally established, and observed for centuries, should be entirely restored; solemnly calling upon them, their Suffragans, and the exempted Bishops in Germany, to employ their united endeavours in asserting their metropolitan and diocesan rights against any attacks, and to oppose all usurpations of those rights by the Court of Rome and its Nuncios, as well as all practices militating against good order. We have inserted this interesting Paper, No. I, though it be found elsewhere*, in order to furnish the documents complete.

Prompted and encouraged by this letter from His Majesty, which relates to the Imperial right of affording protection, and, consequently, to the fundamental laws of the Empire, the above four supreme Superintendents of the church in Germany, as a preliminary step, judged it requisite, that the parties concerned should, at a general conference, come to an understanding as to the points to be stipulated, and, in order to it, resolved to appoint a meeting of their respective deputies at the Baths of Embs, in the month of August 1786. The persons deputed, were, as may be easily conjectured, all of them, men of experience, divested of prejudice, and such, it would appear, as had studied the Canon Law to better purpose than a *Reifenstuel, Prehler, Schmalzgruber, Engel*, &c. On the part of Mentz, was chosen the titular Bishop *Heimes*; on the part of Treves, the secret councillor and official *Beck*; on the part of Cologne, the secret councillor and official of Munster *Thautphæus*; and on the part of Saltzburg, the ecclesiastical councillor *Bonicke*. After a long consultation, they agreed upon, and obtained from their illustrious principals the sanction of the Resolutions, No. II, which, having been furnished with the signatures of the above four prelates, were transmitted to His Imperial Majesty, whose high protection, in the character of Supreme Head of the Empire, they implored, as appears from the Letter, No. III. This occasioned His Imperial Majesty's Answer, No. IV, in which he signifies his acquiescence, approbation and promise of support†, but desires them, notwithstanding, to ascertain, through the medium of the above four Metropolitans and Primates, the opinions of the Suffragans and exempted Bishops of the Roman Empire.

What their sentiments will be, we have as yet no means of judging. It would certainly be lamentable, if the German Church should foster in her bosom Bishops, who, either blinded by ultramontane prejudices, or seduced by unexperienced narrow-minded advisers, or deceived by the intrigues and false professions of some emissaries, should suffer themselves to be prevailed upon to continue deaf to the voice of their country, to disregard the Concordates of the Princes, that is to say, the chief Concordates of the German Nation, adjusted by the most solemn treaty with Eugene IV, and confirmed by the oath of the Emperors at their coronation, and even to neglect those advantages and privileges which are their due.

Indeed it is known, from undoubted information, that means have been found, by misrepresentations, to make some Bishops distrustful of the Congress held at Embs. Perhaps officious

* It first appeared in the Ecclesiastical Gazette of Vienna, and not till then in the 12th number of the Ecclesiastical Magazine of Mentz for 1785, which may afford matter of surprize, inasmuch as, if common report speaks true, some of the contributors to that periodical work are Gentlemen supposed to possess better opportunities, than others, for communicating to the public such interesting documents. We therefore beg leave to tell them, in this place, that they are, in general, more remiss, on such occasions, than the public expects, and is justified in expecting them to be. How long has it not called for an authentic account of the Congress at Embs, concerning which, notwithstanding their superior means of information, they have not, hitherto, published a syllable. They do not perform, in this particular, their original engagements. The other papers, given by them, were not so important, by a great deal, nor so interesting to Germany as this would have been.

† It might reasonably be expected, that the authority of the four Metropolitans and Primates of the universal German Church, headed, as they are, by their high protector, and representing the supreme hierarchy in Germany, would silence, and fill with proper respect, those short-sighted writers who are in the ultramontane interest. But some will probably be found ready to lift up their voices, and raise a senseless clamour, as though the object of all this were nothing less than the overthrow of the Catholic Church in Germany; that it would obviously terminate in a separation and schism, &c. *Feller*, the Editor of the Journal of Luxembourg, in his paper of the 1st of December 1786, has actually made such an assertion, thereby approving himself again the first satellite of the Roman Court, or its confessed agent in Germany for degrading the episcopal authority. But journalists of *Feller*'s stamp, who are so little conversant with the Canon Law, with the constitution, the privileges, and the immunities of the German Church, and with the Concordates of the German Nation, may write whatever they please upon such subjects; they can never, at least with competent judges, injure the good cause.

officious pains have been taken to instil suspicion into their minds, and to disseminate unfounded conjectures, as if the Archbishops of Germany were availing themselves of the present opportunity to strengthen their metropolitan prerogative at the expense of the episcopal rights and dignities. It is, however, to be hoped, that every unprejudiced judge, on perusing the present authentic Resolutions, will find the very reverse to be the case; for it must be evident, both from the latter and the preliminary observations, that the principal object in view has been the restoration of the common rights of Bishops; and that, in regard to the Metropolitans, nothing has been proposed, but what strictly agrees with the observance and constitution of the ecclesiastical discipline in Germany, and is allowed on all hands.

Another insinuation, equally groundless, and apparently spread with no less industry, has been, that the present opportunity was taken, on the part of the Archbishop of Mentz, to arrogate to himself, and exert on this occasion, an unusual primacy, having annexed to it a certain primatial power over other Archbishops of Germany, who, in some respect, especially in their dioceses, are, all of them, Primates. This was probably propagated with a view to sow the seeds of dissension and distrust among the Metropolitans of the German Empire, to divide men's minds, and to check not only the progress of amelioration introduced into the system of ecclesiastical government in Germany, but the redress of the grievances of the German Nation. Such artifices are not unusual with the Roman Court and its retainers; they were even employed at the celebrated Concordates of the Princes, for which we have the authority of *Æneas Sylvius*, a writer, whose veracity on this head cannot be questioned, and who was fully acquainted with the facts. Even the Emperor Frederick * endeavoured to promote the designs of the Court of Rome, and to disunite the German electors. But fortunately for Germany, Joseph II, her present Emperor, is very different from Frederick III. It would have been proper to have added a few observations concerning the Resolutions themselves, were it not that the subject-matter of them is so important and so exuberant, that upon each of them, separately, a complete treatise might have been composed. They are also worded with so much precision and clearness, that every one, who is master of the subject, will easily understand them, without any explanation.

One of the most characteristic features of them, no doubt, is this, that the Concordates of the Princes repeatedly mentioned, and the Decrees of the Council of Bâsle, which were solemnly ratified at Mentz, in the year 1439, but of which the writers advocating the cause of the Court of Rome scarcely take any notice, have, by the four first hierarchs of Germany, been declared and acknowledged to be the principal Concordates of the German Nation, and those subsequently concluded at Aschaffenburg to be only an exception to the rule, and a contract of inferior note, inasmuch as it was to remain in force only for a time. In the latter Concordates, negociated at Aschaffenburg, and which are extremely prejudicial to the interests of the German Church, we find several times the following clause: "Except and unless this provision should be rescinded at some future "general council, with the concurrence of the German nation." † In the Bull of Eugenius IV, of the 5th of February 1447, which forms part of the Concordates of the Princes, the Pope engages explicitly to call for the purpose a General Council within ten or eighteen months. ‡ By the decree called *Frequens*, which the Pope solemnly recognizes in that very Bull, he bound himself, once for all, to convene such a General Council every ten months at least. § This engagement is repeated by Eugenius in another Bull, dated the same

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* *Kollar in Analectis monumentorum omnis ævi Vindobonensibus* T. II. p. 120. seqq. from the *Historia Austriaca* of *Æneas Sylvius*, who, in the sequel, became Pope under the name of Pius II, quotes the following passage:— Itaque summum Cæsari studium erat, fœdus electorum solvere, et aliquem ad se trahere, ut Eugenio et sibi consuleret. Contra enim omnes Electores nihil audebat agere, neque adversari Eugenio volebat. Ita neque solus Eugenium sequi audebat, neque cum Electoribus illi adversari volebat.

† Nisi in futuro Concilio de consensu nationis aliter fuerit ordinatum.

‡ Contendamus apud Reges et principes Christianos curam et diligentiam adhibere fideliter ut ad votum nostrum trahi valeant, et conduci, ita, quod in uno ex quinque locis consentiant generale Concilium convocari, quod infra decem a die dato præsentium computandos, intendimus experiri, et si Consensus hujusmodi haberi poterit, in fine dictorum decem mensium generale Concilium ad decimum octavum immediate sequentes initiandum in uno ex prænominatis locis, in nomine domini convocabimus.

In eventum vero, quod ad aliquem ex dictis locis nationis Germanicæ cæteri Reges et Principes deflecti non possent, convocabimus hilominus intra decem menses generale Concilium in alio loco, rebus gerendis accommodo, infra decem et octo menses, et præfertur, consequentes initiandum, tam ut vobis rem gratam faciamus, quam ut ecclesiæ necessitatibus succurratur. Concord. Nat. Germ. integra T. 1. p. 139.

§ Frequens generalium Conciliorum celebratio agri dominici præcipua cultura est, quæ vepres, spinas, et tribulos hæresum, errorum et schismatum exstirpat, excessus corrigit, deformata reformat, et vineam domini ad frugem uberrimæ fertilitatis adducit; illorum vero neglectus præmissa disseminat, atque fovet. Hæc præteritorum temporum recordatio, et præsentium consideratio ante oculus nostros ponunt. Quapropter hoc edicto perpetuo sancimus, decernimus atque ordinamus ut a modo conciliia generalia celebrentur; ita, quod primum a fine hujus concilii in quinquenium immediate sequens, secundum vero a fine illius immediate sequentis concilis in septennium, et deinceps de decennio in decennium perpetuo celebrentur, in locis, quæ summus Pontifex per mensem ante finem cejuslibut concilii approbante vel consentiente concilio, vel en ejus defectum ipsum concilium deputare et assignare teneatur: ut sic per quandam continuationem semper aut concileum vigeat, aut per termini pendentiam exspectetur; quem terminum liceat summo Pontifici de fratrum suorum sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ cardinalium consilio, ob emergentes forte casus, abbreviare, sed nullatenus prorogetur. Locum autem pro futuro concilio celebrando deputatum, absque evidenti necessitate, non mutet.

same day and year,* and by which he confirms the recognition of the Decree of Basil. He there makes use of these words: "It is also our pleasure that the preceding (modifica-" tions) be maintained and supported in regard to all the above-mentioned points, until any " of our Legates shall have entered into a different agreement, or until a different ordi-" nance shall have been issued by a council, which, at the instance of the King, the " Prelates, and the Princes, we have resolved to convoke." For this reason, and because the Court of Rome frequently transgressed the Concordates of Aschaffenburg, asserting that it did not consider itself bound by them,† such German Bishops and Princes, as had been parties to those Concordates (for it is well known that all of them did not give their consent thereto,) on finding that not only the term of eighteen months, originally fixed, but ten years, had passed without any step being taken, declared, in the year 1457, that they did no longer acknowledge those Concordates to be obligatory upon them. An unexceptionable proof of it exists in the letter which the celebrated *Majer*, formerly Chancellor of Mentz, on the 31st August 1457, wrote to *Æneas Sylvius*, and towards the conclusion of which he says: "At length our Princes, as if roused from sleep, begin to consider " by what proper means they may remedy that mischief, being determined to shake off the " yoke entirely, and to recover their former liberty."‡ But from the ardent attachment of the Emperor *Frederick* III. to the interests of the Court of Rome, and from the artful manœuvres of *Æneas Sylvius*, the plan failed; and, notwithstanding the many strenuous efforts of the German States, even at the Diet, things have remained in their former situation to this very day.§ But the moment seems to be near at hand, when the matter will be taken up with serious earnest; and by the assistance of so enlightened an Emperor as *Joseph*, there is every reason to hope for better success.

To carry this important object into execution, the present Resolutions of the Congress held at Embs propose, in the first instance, the convocation of a General Council, which has already been promised by the Concordates, more than once. But as, from a variety of causes, there seems to be very little probability of it, they advise to call a National Council, and, finally, a Diet. The Court of Rome will, no doubt, vigorously oppose the two first expedients,‖ but the third it will not be in its power to prevent, any more than it was able to counteract the celebrated *formula* of Reformation established for the government of the German Church during the reign of Charles V, in 1548, at Augsburg, and which is to remain in force till a General Council shall be convened.

It is only to be wished, and our enlightened times afford certainly room for hoping, that the present happy prospect of a final adjustment may not again vanish.

I.

ANSWER of His Imperial Majesty to the Elector of Mentz, dated the 12th of October 1785: Copies of which were sent to the Electors of Treves and Cologne, and to the Archbishop of Saltzburg.

BY the detailed statement contained in your Highness's letter, I find, that, for the purpose of maintaining the diocesan rights of the Archbishops and Bishops in the different districts of the Empire and in the Bishopricks, it will be expedient to provide against any encroachments that are perhaps to be apprehended by the territories of the Palatinate and of Bavaria, from the Papal Court, especially on account of its resolution to send a special Nuncio to Munich, where it has hitherto not been the practice of having such an Envoy; for which reason you solicit my Imperial protection, expecting it from me in my character of Supreme Guardian of the Ecclesiastical Constitution of Germany.

As, on every occasion, it has been my custom and constant endeavour, to afford the most candid and the most sincere testimonies of the patriotic and paternal sentiments which I entertain for the prosperity and preservation of the Empire, in all parts of its constitution; it is also my intention, not only strenuously to support the episcopal rights in their dioceses, as forming an essential part of a good disciplinary constitution, but to endeavour that the Bishops, according to the order originally established and observed for centuries, may be reinstated in all those rights, which they may have lost by proceedings as unwarrantable as they were contrary to what they were intended to have been.

Induced

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* Quas etiam circa singula promissa manuteneri et defensari volumus, donec per legatum hujusmodi, ut prædictum est concordatum fuerit, vel per concilium, quod ad prædictorum Regis, Prælatorum et principum exhortationem convocare proponimus, aliter fuerit ordinatum. loco cit. p. 145.

† It is astonishing that the very learned Benedict XIV, in his Apostolic Brief of the 16th December 1740, addressed to the Chapter of Liege, should have declared, that he did not deem the German Concordates binding on himself.

‡ Nunc vero, quasi e somno excitati optimates nostri quibus remediis huic calamitati obviam pergant, cogitare coeperunt, jugumque prorsus excutere, et se in pristinam vindicare libertatem decreverunt. Vide *Wolffium* in Memorabil. Tom. 1. p. 853.

§ See *Moser*, Jus. Publ. Germ. Tom. 1. cap. 18. sat. 55. Concord. nat. germ. integr Tom. 3. 170. seqq.

‖ Of this any one may fully convince himself, by turning to the History of the Council of Trent.

Induced by the above representations, I have determined to declare to the whole Empire, in the most candid and explicit manner, my sentiments as Chief Protector of it, and to cause it to be intimated to the Papal See, that I can never permit the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire to be disturbed in the diocesan rights, which they hold from God and the Church; and that, consequently, I consider the Nuncios only as Papal Envoys destined for political, and such objects as fall under the immediate cognizance of the Pope in his capacity of Supreme Head of the Church; but that I cannot allow to these Nuncios either the exercise of any jurisdiction in Ecclesiastical Matters, or any Court of Judicature; wherefore, such privileges shall neither belong, nor be granted, to the Pope's Nuncio residing at Cologne, or at Vienna, or to any other who may henceforward come into the territories of the German Empire.

In manifesting these my sentiments to your Highness, I at the same time call upon you, by your personal exertions, as well as by instructing to that effect your Suffragans and the exempted Bishops, firmly to maintain all your metropolitan and diocesan rights, against all attacks, and against whatever may appear an encroachment of the Papal Court or of its Nuncios upon such rights, and upon good order; in which effort I promise you and them my whole Imperial assistance. I expect, however, that in all matters relating to benefices, the clear letter of the Concordates, concluded by the German Nation, will, for the future, be adhered to; trusting that by these my patriotic views, I shall be able at once to advance the interests of religion, and to afford to the Ecclesiastical States and Bishops of the Empire, convincing proofs of my unremitting care for the maintenance of its laws and constitutional liberties.

II.

RESOLUTIONS *of the Congress held at Embs.*

HIS Imperial Majesty, in His most gracious letter, addressed to the four Archbishops of the German Empire, viz. of Mentz, Treves, Cologne, and Saltzburg, dated 12th October 1785, having been pleased to promise to the Episcopacy of the German Church, not only to maintain the episcopal rights in their respective dioceses, as forming an essential part of a good church discipline, but to take measures for reinstating the Bishops in all those privileges which they may have lost by unwarrantable usurpations, so as to re-establish the order originally introduced and observed for centuries, has promulgated to the whole Empire the sentiments by which he is actuated as its Supreme Protector, and has, at the same time, caused it to be intimated to the Holy See, that he would never allow the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire to be disturbed in the exercise of those diocesan rights, which had been conceded to them by God and the Church.

This promise, made them by the Head of the German Church, has encouraged and induced the four Archbishops, in compliance with the wishes long entertained by their country, to discharge the duty which they owe to their particular religious communities, no less than to the German Church in general, by directing the four Deputies, signed underneath, to specify the principal episcopal rights in question (from the exercise of which, under their own immediate authority, they have been excluded for centuries back.) and by causing such rights to be carefully examined, according to the standard of sound principles.

Although the Pope at Rome is, and continues to be, the Head and Primate of the whole Church, and the centre of unity, holding from God the jurisdiction required for that purpose, insomuch that every Catholic is bound ever, and most respectfully, to yield to him canonical obedience, yet all other privileges and reservations, not connected with this primacy in the earlier centuries of the Christian æra, but which have emanated from the later Decretals of Isidore, to the manifest prejudice of the Bishops, cannot, now that the forgery and fallacy of them is sufficiently proved, and generally acknowledged, be drawn within the limits of that jurisdiction, as they must be classed with the encroachments of the Roman Court. The Bishops are then justified in reassuming, under the powerful protection of His Imperial Majesty, the exercise of the authority granted to them by God, more particularly, as no remonstrances, addressed to the Papal See, relative to this subject, have been of any avail.

The leading points of this question are exhibited in the following propositions, and in the direct inferences deduced from them :—

I.

CHRIST the founder of our Holy Church, has granted to the Apostles, and to their successors, the Bishops, an unlimited power "to bind and to loose," in all cases, where either the necessity, or the good of their Churches, or of the faithful belonging to them, may require it.

(a) Wherefore, agreeably to the nature of the original constitution of the Church, no doubt can exist, but that all persons, without distinction, living within the dioceses of the Bishops, are placed under their orders, as to matters of religion, both internal and external.

(b) Hence diocesans, in cases of appeal, shall not be permitted to pass over their immediate ecclesiastical superiors with a view of applying to the Court of Rome. However, in such cases as are specified by the Canon Law, they are not prevented from appealing to the higher Ecclesiastical Authorities, according to the degrees of the Hierarchical Constitution.

 (c) Exemptions

(c) Exemptions being at variance with the discharge of the episcopal office, shall be allowed no more; yet this prohibition does not apply to those bodies and individuals, whose exemption has been confirmed by Imperial Charter, and is generally recognised in the Empire.

(d) No Religious shall be allowed to receive of their Generals or Chapters-General or of other superiors residing out of Germany, (from every connection with whom they are hereby entirely absolved,) any orders or replies, or to attend the general assemblies, or to send thither any pecuniary contributions, under any pretext whatever.

II.

IT is lawful for every Bishop, in virtue of the power "of binding and loosing," which he holds from God, to enact laws, and to dispense with them upon sufficient grounds. He alone is acquainted with the wants of his flock, and with the proper means for relieving them, and ought, therefore, to possess the power of granting to the faithful, for a time specified, or as long as it may appear expedient, some indulgence, both as to the particular and the general Church Laws.

(a) Wherefore he is competent to grant dispensations, in the manner just mentioned, with respect to the general prescriptions relating to abstinence, if such dispensations be founded upon some public necessity, or if they benefit the diocesans over whom he presides.

(b) As also, to remove those obstacles to marriages, for which the Holy See hitherto used to grant general powers of dispensation, including those particular cases, the second degree of consanguinity, and the first and second degrees of affinity, which heretofore required special dispensations from Rome. Archbishops and Suffragans, however, in such cases of particular delicacy, may apply for the opinions of his Holiness.

(c) Dispensations being scarcely ever withheld in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity and affinity, any more than in most cases of ecclesiastical kindred, or in the case of what is called the *Impedimentum publicæ honestatis*, the sense of the Suffragan ought to be taken, as to the propriety of abolishing those impediments entirely.

(d) It being, moreover, a right pertaining to Bishops, to absolve from obligations arising from clerical consecration, all Archbishops and their Suffragans shall exercise it, with respect to Deacons and Sub-deacons, whenever important and urgent causes call for such exercise.

(e) They shall also absolve the conventual clergy from their solemn vows, where sufficient canonical reasons shall appear for it, and shall direct, that in all convents for monks, such vow be not taken before the completion of the twenty-fifth year, and in convents for nuns, not before the expiration of the fortieth.

III.

IT being found that from the altered circumstances of the times, even the best views of some charitable institutions cannot be accomplished, or at least, imperfectly, it behoves Bishops, for the benefit of religion and of the community, to replace charitable institutions so situated, by others more consonant to their original object, and which may supply real necessities.

IV.

Accordingly,

(a) NO further application shall be made to the Court of Rome for what are termed *facultates quinquennales*, but it shall be competent to Bishops to grant dispensations, whenever any canonical grounds appear for it, in all cases for which the *facultates quinquennales* were formerly required. All dispensations obtained abroad, shall be null and void.

(b) No bulls, briefs, or other ordinances of the Pope, shall be binding on Bishops, unless the latter signify their formal assent.

(c) Without such assent, no declarations, replies, or orders from Rome whatsoever, shall be valid in Germany.

(d) All Nunciatures to cease totally. Nuncios can be received only in the character of Envoys from the Pope, and pursuant to the declaration issued by His Imperial Majesty, under date of October 12, 1785, which is founded upon the ordinances of the Church, as well as on the fundamental laws of the Empire; and they must no longer exercise any *actus jurisdictionis voluntariæ aut contentiose.*

(e) The Apostolic Notaries, and Proto-Notaries, to exercise their functions in Germany no longer, unless they be previously examined and immatriculated in the Ecclesiastical Courts of Judicature. Every Bishop, in his diocese, may appoint notaries of his own; but the heads of religious orders shall no longer be allowed to create notaries for themselves, for transacting the affairs of their respective communities.

V.

THE Bishop to possess exclusive authority for granting dispensation with respect to a plurality of prebends.

(a) Such

(a) Such dispensation, however, not to be given, except in the case of a *Capitulum de multa*, it being alike contrary to the spirit of the Church and to the intentions of the pious founder, for a Priest, who is scarcely able to discharge the duties of one benefice, to enjoy two or more prebends.

(b) Whether such *casus capituli* really do exist, it is for the Bishop in each respective chapter to decide.

(c) Chapters are, therefore, prohibited from conferring upon any individual a second prebend, until they shall have received the Bishop's declaration as to the dispensation being granted. But if the chapters be situated in different dioceses, the power of inquiring into the merits of the application for dispensation, and of granting the same, shall rest with the Bishop in whose gift is the second prebend.

VI.

THE innovations introduced by the forged decretals above-mentioned were soon, by the German Nation, made the subject of complaint; it also endeavoured to procure redress from the Councils of Constance, Basle and Trent; but the *Decreta Basileensia*, issued with a view of giving them redress, were, not long after, again limited by the Concordate concluded at Aschaffenburg, till at length those *Decreta*, as well as the Concordate just stated, were, in some points, misconstrued in prejudice of the German Nation, and in many more totally transgressed; of which public complaints were made by the Emperor Frederic III, Maximilian I, Charles IV, &c. at the Diets of Nuremberg, Freyburg, Wurms, Augsburg, &c.; and even antecedently, by the Rhenish clergy, who alleged, "That the Concordates erected and concluded at Basle, between the See of Rome and the German Nation, had been infringed in a variety of ways." The continuance of these grievances appears from the letter of the Electoral College of the 19th March 1764, to His Imperial Majesty; from the *Gravamina* specified by the three Ecclesiastical Electors at Coblence, and from daily experience.

VII.

BY way of provisional redress of the same, the following points are proposed; while a most respectful, yet confident hope is entertained, that should it be necessary, His Imperial Majesty will vigorously exert his office of Protector.

(a) While the Concordates are yet in force, and that the Nation has not yet made other provision, the *Decreta Basileensia*, such as received in the year 1439, at Mentz, in the reign of king *Albert*, shall be recognised as the standard Concordates; and rights provisionally conceded to the See of Rome in the *Concordia* of Aschaffenburg in 1448, shall be considered an exception to the rule.

(b) The Bull called *Extravagans Execrabilis* cannot take from the German Churches of the Cathedral and other Chapters, the right of bestowing such benefices as become vacant, pursuant to that Bull.

The first benefice is not vacated by the induction into another of the description just referred to, when the beneficed individual is a titular Canon (domicellus, domicellarius) or holds a prebend which is not a competency.

(c) The reservations in the Bull called *Extravagans ad Regimen* cannot take place in Germany. For not being calculated for the state of the German Church, the cases of translation, deposition, privation, &c. mentioned in it, are inapplicable to that church. Of all these cases, none now belongs to Rome, except the confirmation of a new-elected Bishop, which can never be refused but on important canonical grounds. An exception must, however, be made with respect to those provisions which may perhaps depend solely on the liberality and discretion of the Apostolic See.

(d) No validity attaches to those clauses which are usually appended to the *Indulta de retinendis dignitatibus et beneficiis præhabitis*, and which are to suspend, and defer yet farther, the effect of the reservation, namely, even to future cases of vacation by death.

(e) Equally null and void are those reservations which have been introduced by the Court of Rome against the liberties of Germany, posterior to the Concordates.

(f) Yet when it is deemed necessary, application may be made to Rome for the *Brevia eligibilitatis*, until it shall have been provided otherwise by a general reformation of the Church.

VIII.

TO do away entirely the transmission of ecclesiastical benefices by inheritance, it is ordered, that

(a) The *resignationes in favorem*, whether real or fictitious, shall be inadmissible every where throughout Germany, and shall be prohibited, whether given in to the Court of Rome, or to the Bishops. They must be made without any reservation of the party resigning, so as to enable the Bishop, or whoever has the gift of it, freely to bestow the benefice on whom he pleases.

(b) If, however, any German Bishop be disposed to allow the resignations of certain benefices to take place at the Court of Rome, he is not obliged to accept from thence a collation,

collation, unless the *Provisus* have previously received from him the *testimonium idoneitatis*, and that the particular benefice, for which it is given, be specified. Such certificate shall have no validity, if more than six months shall have elapsed from the day when it was made; and it shall be competent for every Bishop to refuse or grant it, according as he may see occasion, nor shall there be any appeal from his decision.

(c) In this case, the resignee is bound, within three months, to lay the papal collation before the Bishop in whose diocese the benefice is situated, as well as before the Chapter; or the resignation is to be considered as null and void.

(d) The Bishops are, however, obliged to accept, in every month, the resignation of all benefices of their diocese, though without prejudice to the patronage, and, according as circumstances may require it, either to assign it again, or to declare it vacant.

IX.

BUT should the Court of Rome even have given away any coadjutories, prevotships, deanries or prebends in Germany, the Bishops will not allow such gifts to take any effect.

X.

THE *dignitates majores post pontificales*, in the Cathedral Churches, and the *principales* in the Collegiate Churches, not being by the Concordates reserved for the Papal See, shall, when vacated, be in the gift of those who have the right of conferring it. No papal presentation or confirmation of such provosts as have hitherto been elected *ex indulto papali*, shall any longer be admissible.

XI.

IT shall also be a rule with the Bishops,

(a) Not to suffer any dignities or benefices in their dioceses to be conferred by the Court of Rome, so long as German benefices shall be in its gift, except after the production of the above-mentioned certificate of ability; neither to allow those bestowed by other patrons, and especially by themselves, to be given to any but able, worthy and deserving persons, but particularly to such as have, for a long time, usefully employed themselves in the cure of souls, or in education, and either have rendered, or are still rendering, useful services to the church in which they are incorporated.

(b) To fix the age required for entering on a benefice according to the nature of it. To be a Sub-deacon, therefore, it will be necessary to have attained the 22d, a Deacon the 23d, and a prebend, to be held by a Priest, the 25th year of age.

XII.

IN order not to deprive such Collegiate and other Churches of the necessary services of their Clergy, those Canons or Incumbents of benefices, who have attained the proper age, shall, within a year, receive the holy consecration requisite, after having previously acquired the necessary qualifications, and shall, then, discharge the duties attached to their benefice; or, in default thereof, the Bishop shall be authorized, upon having duly admonished the party chargeable with neglect, not only to declare the prebend or benefice vacant, but, unless barred by patronage, immediately confer it, except the impediment be not imputable to the incumbent, but to the benefice itself.

XIII.

Finally, IN order to exclude from the German Churches all foreign candidates, it is hereby declared, after the precedent of several Churches abroad, that all who are not natives of Germany, are incapable of obtaining a benefice, unless they have previously been naturalized; still, however, this latter exception cannot derogate from any statutes that may have been enacted by some Chapters on this subject.

XIV.

THE dispensations of the Court of Rome can never affect any statutes of German Churches.

XV.

THE *Indultum perpetuum* of collating to prebends void during the unequal months, which *indultum perpetuum* was granted *ex facto* immediately after the Concordates, to the three Archbishops and Electors of the German Empire, in those Churches where the *alternativa mensium* takes place, has not only been restricted by the Court of Rome to single years, but that Court has also, in the sequel, bestowed some months, appertaining, by the *indultum*, to the Archbishops, upon other bodies subordinate to the Archbishop of some or other of the Archbishopricks.

(a) His Imperial Majesty is to be solicited to make an earnest representation to His Holiness, to the end that such papal months, conferred in a particular Bishoprick, contrary to the above *factum post Concordata*, upon persons other than the Archbishop, in prejudice to the *indultum*, may be taken back, and returned by the Pope to the Bishop only.

(b) The

(b) The instrument of the *Indultum perpetuum* is to be made out for the Archbishops immediately on their institution, along with the Bull of Confirmation. But if the Papal Court, contrary to expectation, should refuse complying with the above two points, then

(c) The Archbishops are authorized to confer, without any further hesitation, those prebends which are vacated during the papal months, and His Imperial Majesty will most graciously be pleased to protect, in the character of Head of the Empire, the Archbishops against all encroachments, in regard to this right, as well as to the particular privileges of the Archbishoprick of Saltzburg, relating to this subject. But as

(d) The Archbishops and Bishops of Germany, in order to the regular administration of their dioceses, must enjoy the collation to benefices, and that the six months are not for ever conceded to the Popes, by the Concordates, redress may also be expected, in this particular, from the National Council, which, it is to be hoped will soon be effected.

XVI.

THE second provision, unknown to the Concordates, and, at a subsequent period, foisted into the *Indulta* by the Jurisconsults of the Court of Rome, must, from this day forward, cease entirely, especially as it not only causes great and unnecessary expense to the party, but occasions many disputes and intrigues for benefices.

XVII.

AS the *Processus informativus*, on the installation of new Bishops, ought to be performed according to the directions of the Council of Trent, sess. 22, chap. 2, *de reform.* either by the Nunciatures, or by the ordinary Bishops, and, in default of them, by the nearest Bishop, and that, besides, the Nunciatures, are now about to cease, the above tridentine provision shall in future be strictly observed; but to prevent any hesitation as to which of the neighbouring Bishops is to perform the *Processum informativum*, the *Consecratore* is hereby ordered to take charge of it, pursuant to the ancient discipline of the Church.

XVIII.

THE usual *testimonium idoneitatis* made out by the Bishops nominating and presenting at Rome the Bishops *in partibus*, may suffice to supply the place of the process in question, more especially as the former must be best acquainted with the necessary qualifications of the nominee.

XIX.

BOTH the *Indultum Administrationis*, which formerly has been attempted to be forced upon us, and the *Clausula in temporalibus* in the Bulls confirming elections, are henceforth totally inadmissible, the latter being, besides, quite contrary to the rights of His Imperial Majesty, and of the Empire.

XX.

THE oath required from Bishops, devised by Pope Gregory VII, and inserted in the Decretals, by Gregory IX, which enforces the duties belonging to a vassal, rather than canonical obedience, ought no longer to be taken, the more especially, as the German Episcopacy thereby actually bind themselves to what, as Members of the Empire, they cannot possibly observe. Another oath is, therefore, to be substituted in its stead, so worded as not to trench either on the Pope's primacy, or on the rights of the Bishops.

XXI.

THE hardships which the Bishopricks of Germany suffer through the Annats and the Pall-money, may be inferred not only from the incredible sums of money hitherto sent, on those accounts, from Germany to Rome, but from the debts thereby contracted and accumulated in many Bishopricks. The Court of Rome, not insensible to the unfairness of this proceeding, had, in the Concordates, concluded at Aschaffenburg, promised some relaxation; which, however, has not yet been carried into effect. Now, though the German Nation will have no objection to pay a compensation for the Annats and Pallium-money, with a view of rewarding the officer collecting them, yet it cannot but wish and hope, that the said compensation may be valued and fixed, according to the estimated revenues of the Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, within two years, either at a National Council, or if, from any impediments, it should not take place, by His Imperial Majesty and the whole Empire. If, in this case, the Court of Rome should refuse either the confirmation, which has been insured by the Concordates, and cannot be denied without particular canonical grounds, or the *Pallium*, the German Archbishops and Bishops will be sure of finding in the ancient discipline of the Church such remedies as shall preserve them, on one hand, from trespassing on the reverence and subordination due to the See of Rome, and, on the other, enable them tranquilly to discharge their Archiepiscopal and Episcopal offices under the high protection of His Imperial Majesty.

XXII.

ALL matters which, by the observance of the German Empire, and of the ancient Church, are referable to the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, must

(a) Be tried, in the first place, in the Ecclesiastical Court of each particular Diocese; and if the cause is to be removed to a higher tribunal, an appeal shall lie from the Bishop to the Metropolitan Court.

(b) The Papal Nuncios must not interfere in any cause, whether depending in an inferior or a superior Court.

(c) For this reason, the Archbishops and Bishops will be careful in making choice for the offices in their Ecclesiastical Courts of Justice, of experienced, tried, and worthy men, and in directing them to regulate their proceedings by a system conformable both to the Canonic Law and the practice usual in the Empire, if they do not act already upon such a system, to prevent sacred justice from being any ways obstructed or violated in prejudice of either of the parties.

(d) Should any appeal be brought from them to the See of Rome, the latter shall appoint *Judices in partibus*, and that natives; and they shall be selected according to the provisions of the Council of Trent, and afterwards nominated at Rome.

(e) This object will be accomplished yet more effectually, if every Archbishop, with the concurrence of his Suffragans, establish in his respective diocese, a Synodal Court of Justice, and remove thither all causes of appeal. The President, and some of the members of such Court of Appeal, might be nominated and maintained by the Archbishop, and two members by each of the Suffragans.

XXIII.

IF the Archbishops and Bishops of Germany should, by the powerful assistance of His Imperial Majesty, be again reinstated in those rights which belong to them by the appointment of God, and should be emancipated from the principal causes of complaint againt the Court of Rome, they will then, and not till then, be capable, in so far as they are resolved to do, to proceed speedily to the amendment of the Church discipline, in all its parts, according to uniform principles; to take the necessary steps towards the amelioration of the cure of souls, chapters and convents; and radically to extirpate all defects and abuses which have gradually crept in.

For the rest, as the *Concordatum Aschaffenburgense* has, from its very beginning, been considered as one of the greatest grievances of the German Nation;—as the Bishops have thereby been sensibly obstructed in the execution of their original rights;—as it was concluded only for a time, until the next expected Council;—and that the promised redress was not given at the Council of Trent, held a whole century after;—the German Nation most earnestly, but, at the same time, most submissively express an expectation, that His Imperial Majesty, in the character of Supreme Head of the Empire, will be pleased to apply to the See of Rome, in order, by his high intercession, to bring about, within two years at farthest, a National Council, promised in the said Concordate as an essential condition, for the final redress of all these grievances; and, if even in this respect the former obstacles should operate, most graciously to procure the indispensable redress, by steps consistent with the constitution of the Empire.

The above Resolutions having been taken into mature consideration, by the undersigned, have been unanimously resolved upon, and, after the production of their respective full powers, signed in the names of their constituents, and sealed with their seals.

Bath of Embs, 25th August 1786.

(L.S.) VALENTINE HEIMES, His Electoral Grace of Mentz's Titular Bishop and Privy Councillor.

(L.S.) JOSEPH LOUIS BECK, His Electoral Highness of Treves's Privy Councillor and Official.

(L.S.) GEORGE HENRY VON TAUTPHÆUS, His Electoral Highness of Cologne's Ecclesiastical and Privy Councillor.

(L.S.) JOHN MICHAEL BŒNIKE, Consistorial Councillor of the Archbishop of Saltzburg.

III.—*Copy*

III.

Copy of a LETTER, addressed to His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, by the Archbishops, Electors, and Princes of Mentz, Treves, Cologne, and Saltzburg. Dated Aschaffenburg the 3d, Schönbornslust the 7th, and Brühl the 8th September 1786.

YOUR Imperial Majesty, under date of October the 12th of last year, was pleased to impart to us the invaluable assurance of your high protection and assistance, in the character of Head of the Empire, accompanied by that most just requisition to us, firmly to maintain, in future, all our metropolitan and diocesan rights, against all attacks, and against whatever might appear an encroachment of the Papal Court, or of its Nuncios, upon such rights, and upon good order.

While these estimable sentiments excited our most lively gratitude, we judged it consistent with the good, both of the Diocesan Church, intrusted to us, and that of the Church of the universal German Nation, to consult together upon a subject of such importance; to trace the Episcopal rights to the source of the Apostles themselves, who have handed them down to us; and, at the same time, provisionally to define the principal prerogatives which we deem inseparable from our Episcopal office, pursuant alike to the original constitution of the Church and to divine institution, and which we intend to resume, and unitedly to secure and uphold against all ulterior limitations.

We anticipate the desire of the Head of the Empire, who is already convinced of our past mortifications, in respectfully offering to your Imperial Majesty, by means of the enclosed, maturely considered, and unanimously voted, Resolutions, an abstract of those rights and prerogatives, and by recommending them, under the Imperial protection, as a fundamental law of the Empire, to Your Majesty's powerful support, as well as, should there be need, to the supreme interposition and mediation with the Court of Rome, and that so much the more confidently, as the exalted attention of Your Majesty, from your own gracious impulse, has anticipated our overtures.

Your Imperial Majesty will be pleased to remark, from the purport of our grievances, how melancholy the state of the German Church must have been, ever since the time that the unrestricted and plenary exertion of our arduous pastoral duty, and of the power required for it, which admits neither of prescription nor transfer, was restrained, on all sides, by the misconceptions of an unenlightened age, and that, in the discharge of our pastoral duty, we were circumscribed by nothing so much as by the encroachments of the Court of Rome.

These encroachments, so prejudicial to the liberty of the German Church, were on the increase, indeed, at an early period, and especially since the general adoption of the Decretals fabricated by Isidore; after which period those usurpations were extended, more and more, by the retainers of the Court of Rome. Such grievous wrongs have impelled the German Nation, for centuries past, to raise many and loud complaints, and, at the Councils of Constance, Bâsle and Trent, to press for a radical and complete redress; which, however, it has never been able to obtain. Nay, even those public agreements, concluded provisionally to remove some particular grievances, were never entirely carried into effect.

The resumption of our original rights, therefore, at which we now aim, becomes more justifiable in proportion as the usurpation of them has been of long continuance; and as the said agreements contain many provisions to which the German Nation has been forced to consent by the circumstances of the times, and which still press upon it very heavily, nothing is more reasonable and more desirable, in every respect, than that the redress, now sought, should extend also to those agreements, so burthensome to the Nation.

As, however, it is not our intention yet to relinquish the observance of the Concordates; as we, consequently, confine our complaints to the partial constructions, and to the deviations of the Court of Rome; and that, besides, under the protection of His Imperial Majesty, we shall resist such partial constructions or arbitrary deviations; we beg leave to bring under Your Imperial Majesty's consideration only the observation, that to the agreements concluded with the said Court are manifestly appended such obligations as the German Nation has by no means engaged to fulfil for ever, but that, on the contrary, it has reserved for itself, speedily, another provision, part of which is founded upon such views, as, in the present instance, are totally laid aside.

Your Imperial Majesty will, accordingly, deem it most equitable, for us, on that account, to solicit Your Majesty's mild intercession, to induce the Court of Rome, of its own accord, fully to tranquillize the German Nation with respect to those agreements, which are no longer suited to the present times.

But if, contrary to expectation, nothing can be effected by fair means, we implore Your Imperial Majesty, graciously to vouchsafe to take immediate steps for bringing about the Council stipulated, and expressly promised in the German Concordates (since the expected relief has not resulted from that of Trent), by a National Convention of the German Archbishops and Bishops, in order that thereby the German Nation may be entirely freed from all apprehensions, and have again restored to it, that perfect liberty, which is its due, and which, in earlier ages, it enjoyed for centuries.

And if, against all reasonable hope, even this expedient, which is so congenial to the constitution of the Church, should either not appear practicable, or be difficult to be carried into execution; or if the object in view should not be attainable to the extent desired, we are inflexibly resolved to supplicate, that our grievances, and particularly those relating to burthensome exactions, or to the secular weal of our subjects, and of those of the Empire, be more fully laid before Your Imperial Majesty and the whole Empire, and be taken into consideration; as well as that, in order to the redress of them, such measures be pursued, as either the laws may furnish, or circumstances suggest.

In conclusion, recommending ourselves to Your Imperial Majesty's favour, we remain, &c. &c.

IV.

Copy of His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty's Reply to the four Archbishops, and respective Electors of Mentz, Treves, Cologne and Saltzburg;—dated Vienna, 16th November 1786.

I HAVE learnt, with great satisfaction, from your Highnesses joint address to me, under dates of the 3d, 7th, and 8th of September of the present year, the warm zeal, and, at the same time, the perfect confidence with which, conformably to the contents of my letter of the 12th October 1785, you have unanimously expressed yourselves towards me, with a view to the redress of the abuses which have found their way into the disciplinary constitution of the Church.

As the measures taken in my hereditary dominions to promote the interests of religion, are already productive of the most desirable effects, I am the more anxious for the uniform adoption of them in the German Empire, and am the more sincerely disposed, consistently with the rights belonging to me as Head of the Empire, to support both the Ecclesiastical and the Secular States in their respective dioceses and districts, by promoting this important object, as much as possible.

As to the several Resolutions, annexed to your joint letter, I content myself at present with observing, that the possibility of their accomplishment, and the benefit to be expected from them, depend, in a great measure, on the previous and perfect agreement of the Archbishops with the exempted Prelates, as well as with their Suffragans, and with those States of the Empire into whose dominions the Episcopal Dioceses extend. It is, therefore, essentially necessary for your Highnesses to come with those Bishops to a confidential understanding; and I, for my part, wish as sincerely, as I confidently hope and trust, that these latter, actuated by the same sentiments, and the same conviction, will, without loss of time, concur in the present salutary work, and will, in consequence, with united efforts and activity, exert themselves, upon common principles, for the interests of our holy Religion, and of its administration, in all its parts.

Of my vigorous co-operation and support, according to the whole extent of my Imperial protection of the Church, agreeably to the Laws of the Empire, your Highnesses may be as fully assured, as you may be convinced, that I am, &c. &c.

—(No. 2.)—

A MEMORIAL on the TUSCAN Legislation in Ecclesiastical Matters.

Memoria Giurisdizionale.

FINO da' tempi della Repubblica Fiorentina il Governo fu sempre vigilantissimo, chè non restassero mai lesi i diritti sovrani da veruna Autorità, e specialmente dalla Corte di Roma, non permettendo, che alcun atto di Potenza straniera potesse eseguirsi in Toscana senza la licenza dei Signori; che non si prendesse possesso di alcun Benefizio senza la stessa licenza; e tenendo ferma la massima, che la nomina ai Vescovadi cadesse nella persona prescelta dal Governo.

Venuto a stabilirsi il principato, Cosimo I. istituì una particolar Segreteria detta della Giurisdizione, affidata in origine al celebre *Lelio* Torelli, destinata espressamente a preservare i diritti della Sovranità da' ogni attentato di qualunque Autorità Estera.

Questa Segreteria della Giurisdizione è sempre esistita fino all' epoca dell' invasione Francese, ed attualmente trovasi ripristinata.

Molte

Molte misure furon prese sotto il Governo Austriaco per ritenere nei suoi confini la Giurisdizione Ecclesiastica, e riparare al danno del' emissione rispettabile di danaro, che, per tanti titoli, passava dalla Toscana alla Corte Pontificia.

Si cominciò colla legge d' Ammortizzazione, vegliante tuttora, che limitò gli acquisti della chiesa, dichiarando manimorte, incapaci d' acquistare, ogni corpo morale, ed ogni individuo legato con voti religiosi.

Fu quindi interamente abolita la giurisdizione delle Curie Vescovili negli affari di giustizia, e transportata ai Tribunali laici, riservata alle Curie la cognizione soltanto degli affari meri spirituali, e di coscenza; e quanto alla pretesa immunità degli ecclesiastici, furor obbligati i Vescovi a delegare, una volta per sempre, la loro autorità su i medesimi ai rispettivi Tribunali laicali; ond' è che gli Ecclesiastici, come qualunque altro suddito, sono sottoposti alle misure di giustizia, e di polizia delle magistrature secolari.

Rimase soppresso il Tribunale dell' Inquisizione, come poco coerente alla mansuetudine della Chiesa, e già reso inoperoso.

Le regole della Cancelleria Apostolica con tutte le conseguenze, che ne venivano per attirare a Roma la collazione della maggior parte dei Benefizj, restarono affatto proscritte, e restituita ai Vescovi la facoltà di conferirli, in qualunque tempo e modo ne seguisse la vacanza; e siccome non poteva praticarsi l' istesso in rapporto ai Benefizi Concistoriali, ne venne ordinata la soppressione per provvedere con i loro fondi le parocchie le più bisognose.

Quanto poi alle *Mense Vescovili* è stato sempre tenuto fermo il diritto, che la nomina Papale debba cadere sul sogetto primo nominato nella terna che dal Principe si presenta al Santo Padre.

All' istesso oggetto di sussidiare le parocchie, si fecero servire i capitali, e le rendite delle Compagnie Laicali e di diversi corpi religiosi soppressi.

Si fissò una età più matura di quella stabilita dal Concilio di *Trento* per la professione religiosa, e fu tolta ai superiori e Generali esteri ogni influenza su i conventi di Toscana.

Si obligarono i Vescovi a dar la nota, e sottoporre alla Sovrana approvazione, quegl' individui che si volevano promuovere agli ordini sacri; nè fu permesso ad alcun Vescovo di pubblicar colle stampe veruna Pastorale ò Enciclica, senza la revisione e l'annuenza del Governo.

Si ebbe cura principalmente di tener fermo il *Regio Exequatur* per ogni Bræve e dispensa proveniente da Roma, e si andò più oltre, vietando ai sudditi d' impetrarne dalla Corte Pontificia senza preventiva permissione.

Al diritto di *Regalia* competente ai Sovrani su i vacanti dei Benefizj, fu provveduto mediante l'istituzione dell' economato Regio su tutti i Benefizii vacanti o sospesi, con la dichiarazione, che gli avanzi non fossero dovuti al nuovo Rettore se non quando non ne fosse stato disposto dal Governo; e questa misura si estese anche alle *Mense Vescovili*, sulle quali restò, per concordato, inibito al Papa di imporre pensioni, fuoriche sulle due più ricche *Mense* di *Pisa* e d' *Arezzo*, con la condizione che i pensionati fossero designati del Principe.

Queste massime adottate e tenute in vigore sotto il governó Austriaco, soffrirono qualche alterazione durante il governó Borbonico, ne per questo rimaze distrutto l'antico sistema di Legislazione giurisdizionale, che reprende forza attualmente quanto lo permettono le circostanze dei tempi, e la confusione delle cose, sconvolte per le passate vicende.

Li 23 *Febbrajo* 1815.

Delivered to me as the regulations of the Tuscan Government, by order of the Secretary of State charged with the Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Fossombroni.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

15 March 1815.

(Translation.)

EVER since the time of the Florentine Republic, the Tuscan Government has been extremely watchful that no authority whatever, particularly that of the Court of Rome, should infringe on its sovereign rights. To this end no act or decision of Foreign Powers were allowed to be carried into execution within the Tuscan territory, without the previous permission or licence of the Lords (Signori); nor could any Ecclesiastical living be taken possession of without a similar licence, it being held as an unquestionable maxim, that the nomination to all vacant Sees, should invariably fall on the individual selected by Government.

After the erection of Tuscany into a principality, Cosmo I. established a particular office of JURISDICTION, which name it bore, filled, in the first instance, by the celebrated Lelio Torelli;* and purposely intended for the preservation of the Prince's rights from any attempt that might be made upon them by Foreign Powers.

This

* A celebrated Florentine Jurisconsult and Statesman, who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century. He published a revised edition of the Pandects.

This office of Jurisdiction existed until the period of the French invasion, and has since been re-established.

Various measures have been adopted at different periods by the Austrian Government, in order to retain in its own hands the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and thus repair the injury caused by the considerable emission of money, which, under a thousand pretexts, found its way from Tuscany to the Pontifical Court.

The first of these measures was the law of *Amortizzazione,* now in force, by which the acquisitions of the Church were limited; and all persons or religious bodies, bound by ecclesiastical vows, were thereby declared as *mainmort (manimorte)* and incapable of acquiring property.

The next step was that of abolishing the jurisdiction of the Espiscopal Courts in matters of pure justice, transferring it to the Civil Tribunals; the former retaining simply the power of taking cognizance of spiritual affairs, and of matters of conscience. As to what regards the pretended immunity of the Ecclesiastics, the Bishops were directed to transfer their authority over them, once for all, to the respective Courts at Civil Law; so that every Ecclesiastic, in common with all other citizens, has been equally subject to the measures of justice and police, exerted by the Secular Magistrates.

The tribunal of the Inquisition was suppressed, as incoherent with the benignity of the Church, and as inefficient.

The regulations of the Apostolic Chancery, with all the consequences thereof, established for the purpose of drawing to Rome the revenue of the greater number of livings, were wholly abolished, and the faculty of disposing of them, at whatever time, and in whatever manner the vacancy might occur, was restored to the Bishop. The same measure, however, could not be applied to the consistorial livings, and they were consequently suppressed, and their funds destined for the relief of the parishes most in need of it.

In regard to the Episcopal *Tables* *, or Revenues, it has always been insisted upon as a right, that the Pope's nomination to them, should fall on the first named in the list of three individuals proposed by the Prince to the Holy Father, for that effect.

The Capitals and Income of the Lay Companies, and of several religious Orders, which had been suppressed, were likewise applied to the same end, of relieving the parishes which stood most in want.

A maturer age, than had been determined by the Council of *Trent,* was fixed upon as the period for making religious vows; and all kind of influence over the Convents in Tuscany was taken away from the Superiors and Generals of the same Orders, belonging to foreign nations.

The Bishops were directed to present a list of, and to solicit the Prince's approbation for the individuals who intended to take Orders; nor were any of the Bishops allowed to print and publish any Pastoral Oration, or Circular Letter, without the previous revision and permission of Government.

It was moreover insisted upon, that briefs and dispensations coming from Rome, should immediately be furnished with the *Regium exequatiur*; and the subjects were further enjoined, not to ask for any more such dispensations or briefs, without previous permission.

As to the right of *Regalia* belonging to the Sovereign over vacant livings, a provision was made by instituting a Royal Board of Economy, under the care of which, all such livings were placed; with a full declaration, that the arrear should not be considered as due to the newly appointed Rector, except in such cases where the Government had not otherwise disposed of them. This measure was extended to the Episcopal Revenues, upon which the Pope was, by a Concordat, forbad to impose any pension, except on the two richest, namely, those of Pisa and Arezzo; and even in respect to these two, the pensioners were to be named by the Prince.

These laws, adopted and held in force by the Austrian Government, suffered some alteration under the administration of the Bourbons; but never did a complete subversion take place of that ancient system of juridical Legislation, which is again called into action at this moment, as far as the circumstances of the times, and the confusion of things, from past events, will permit so to do.

23d February 1815.

Delivered to me as the Regulations of the Tuscan Government, by order of the Secretary of State charged with the Foreign affairs, Monsieur Fossombroni.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

15 March 1815.

* Mensa Veseovile, means the maintenance, properly speaking, of the Bishop—his Family and Chapter—*alias* his *Revenue.*

—(No. 3.)—

SANCTISSIMI in Christo Patris, et Domini Nostri Domini PII, Divinâ Providentiâ Papæ Septimi Constitutio, quâ Societas Jesu *in statum pristinum in Universo Orbe Catholico restituitur.*

PIUS Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei (ad perpetuam rei Memoriam.)

SOLICITUDO omnium ecclesiarum humilitati nostræ meritis licet, et viribus impari, Deo sic disponente, concredita, nos cogit omnia illa subsidia adhibere, quæ in nostra sunt potestate, quæque a Divina Providentia nobis misericorditer subministrantur, ut spiritualibus Christiani orbis necessitatibus, quantum quidem diversæ, multiplicesque temporum locorumque vicissitudines ferunt, nullo populorum, et nationum habito discrimîne, opportune subveniamus.

Hujus nostri pastoralis officii oneri satisfacere cupientes, statim, ac tunc in vivis agens, Franciscus Kareu, et alii sæculares presbyteri a pluribus annis in amplissimo Russiaco imperio existentes, et olim addicti societati Jesu a felicis recordationis Clemente XIV. prædecessore nostro suppressæ, preces nobis obtulerunt, quibus facultatum sibi fieri supplicabant, ut auctoritate nostra in unum corpus coalescerent, quo facilius juventutî fidei rudimenti erudiendæ, et bonis moribus imbuendæ ex proprii instituti ratiône operam darent, munus predicationis obirent, confessionibus excipiendis incumberent, et alia sacramenta administrarent, eorumque precibus eo libentius annuendum nobis esse duximus, quod Imperator Paulus primus, tunc temporis regnans, eosdem presbiteros impense nobis commendavisset humanissimis litteris suis die undecima Augusti Anni Domini millesimi Octingesîmi ad nos datis, quibus singularem suam erga ipsos benevolentiam significans gratum sibi fore declarabat, si Catholicorum imperii sui bono societas Jesu auctoritate nostra ibidem constitueretur.

Qua propter nos attenti animo perpendentes quam ingentes utilitates in amplissimas illas Regiones, Evangelicis operariis propemodum destitutas, essent proventuræ, quantumque incrementum ejusmodi Ecclesiastici viri, quorum probati mores tantis laudum præconiis commendabantur, assiduo labore, intenso salutis animarum procurando studio, & indefessa verbi divini prædicatione Catholicæ Religioni essent allaturi, tanti tanque beneficii principis votis obsecondare ratione consentaneum existimavimus. Nostris itaque in forma Brevis litteris datis die septima Martii, anno domini Millesimi Octingentissimi primi prædicto Francisco Kareu, aliisque ejus sodalibus in Russiaco Imperio degentibus, aut qui aliunde illuc se conferre possent, facultatem concessimus, ut in unum corpus, seu congregationem societatis Jesu conjungi, univique liberum ipsis esset, in una vel pluribus domibus, arbitrio superioris, intra fines dumtaxat Imperii Russiaci, designandis; atque ejus congregationis Præpositum Generalem eundem Presbyterum Franciscum Kareu ad nostrum, et sedis Apostolicæ beneplacitum, deputavimus, cum facultatibus necessariis et opportunis, ut Sancti Ignatii de Logola regulam a felicis recordationis Paulo tertio Prædecessore nostro, Apostolicis suis constitutionibus, approbatam, et confirmatam retinerant & sequerentur: atque ut hoc pacto socii in uno Religioso cætu congregati Juventuti Religioni ac bonis artibus imbuendæ operam dare, Siminaria collegia regere, et probantibus ac consentienbus locorum ordinariis confessiones excipere, Verbum Dei annunciare, & sacramenta administrare libere possent; et Congregationem Societatis Jesu sub Nostra et Apostolicæ Sedis immediata tutela, et subjectione recipimus, et quæ ad illam firmandam & communicandam, atque ab abusibus & corruptelis, quæ forte irripsissent, repurgandam visum fuisset in Domino expedire, Nobis ac successoribus Nostris, præscribenda & sancienda reservavimus; atque ad hunc effectum Constitutionibus Apostolicis, Statutis, consuetudinibus, privilegis, et indultis, quomodolibet in contrarium præmissiorum concessis et confirmatis, præsestim litteris Apostolicis memorati Clementis XIV. Prædecessoris Nostri incipientibus *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, expresse derogavimus in iis tantum, quæ contraria essent dictis Nostris in forma Brevis litteris quarum initium *Catholicæ* et dumtaxat pro Russiaco Imperio, elargitis.

Consilia, quæ pro Russiaco imperio capienda decrevimus, ad utriusque Siciliæ Regnum, non ita mult post, extendenda censuimus ad preces charissimi in Christo Filii Nostri Ferdinandi Regis, qui a Nobis postulavit, ut Societas Jesu eo modo, quo in præfato Imperio stabilita a Nobis fuerat, in sua quoque Ditione ac Statibus stabiliretur; quoniam luctuosisimis illis temporibus ad juvenes christiana pietate ac timore Domini, qui est initium sapientæ, informandos, doctrinaque & scientiis instruendos præcipue in Collegis, Scholisque publicis Clericorum Regularium Societati Jesu opera uti in primis opportunum ubi arbitrabatur. Nos ex muneris Nostri Pastoralis debito piis tam Illustris Principis desideriis, quæ ad majorem Dei gloriam, animarumque salutem unice spectabant, morem gerere exoptantes Nostras litteras pro Russiaco Imperio datas, ad utriusque Siciliæ Regnum extendimus novis in simili forma Brevis litteris incipientibus: *Per alias* expeditis die trigesima Juli Anni Domini Millesimi Octingentesimi Quarti.

Pro

Pro ejusdem Societatis Jesu restitutione unanimi fere totius Christiani Orbis concensu instantes, urgentesque petitiones a Venerabilibus Fratribus Archiepiscopis & Episcopis, atque ab omnium insignium Personarum Ordine & Cætu quotidie ad nos deferuntur; præsertim postquam fama ubique vulgata est uberrimorum fructuum, quos hæc societas in memoratis Regionibus protulerat, quæque prolis in dies crescentis fœcunda, Dominicum Agnum latissime ornatura, et dilatatura putabatur.

Dispersio ipsa lapidum Sanctuarii ob recentes calamitates, et vicissitudines, quas deflere potius juvat, quam in memoriam revocare, fatiscens disciplina regularium Ordinum (Religionis et Ecclesiæ Catholicæ splendor et columen), quibus nunc reparandis cogitationis curæque nostra diriguntur, efflagitant, ut tam æquis et communibus votis assensum nostrum præbeamus. Gravissimi enim criminis in conpectu Dei reos nos esse crederemus, si in tantis Reipublicæ necessitatibus, ea salutaria auxilia adhibere negligeremus, quæ singulari Providentia Deus nobis suppeditat, et si nos, in Petri Navicula assiduis turbinibus agitata et concussa collocati, expertes et validos, qui sese nobis offerint, remiges ad frangendos pelagi naufragium nobis, et exitium quovis momento minitantis fluctus, respueremus.

Tot ac tantis rationum momentis, tamque gravibus causis animum nostrum moventibus id exequi tandem statuimus, quod in ipso Pontificatus nostri exordio vehementer optabamus. Postquam igitur Divinum auxilium ferventibus precibus imploravimus, suffragiis et consiliis plurimum venerabilum Fratrum nostrorum Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalium auditis, ex certa scientia, deque Apostolicæ Potestatis, plenitudine ordinare et statueri decrevimus, uti revera hac nostra perpetuo valitura constitutione ordinamus et statuimus, ut omnes concessiones et facultates, a nobis pro Russiaco Imperio, et Utriusque Siciliæ Regno unice datæ, nunc extensæ intelligantur, et per extensis habeantur, sicut vere eas extendimus, ad totum nostrum Statum Ecclesiasticum, æque ad omnes alios status et ditiones.

Quare concedimus et indulgemus dilecto filio Presbytero Thaddeo Borzozowski, moderno præposito Generali Societatis Jesu, aliusque ab eo legitime deputatis, omnes necessarias, et opportunas facultates, ad nostrum et sedis Apostolicæ beneplacitum, ut in cunctis præfatis statibus et ditionibus omnes illos, qui regularum ordinem Societatis Jesu admitti et cooptari petent, admittere et cooptare libere ac licite valeant; qui in una vel pluribus domibus, in uno vel pluribus collegiis, in una vel pluribus provinciis, sub præpositi generalis pro tempore existentis obedientia conjuncti, et prout res feret, distributi, ad præscriptum regulæ Sancti Ignatis de Logola, Apostolici Pauli Tertii constitutionibus approbatæ et confirmatæ, suam accomodent vivendi rationem: concedimus etiam et declaramus, quod pariter juventuti Catholicæ Religionis rudimentis erudiendæ ac probis moribus instituendæ operam dare, nec non seminaria et collegia regere, et consentientibus, atque adprobantibus ordinariis locorum in quibus eos degere contigerit, confessiones audire, verbum Die prædicare, et sacramenta administrare libere et licite valeant: omnia vero collegia, domus, provincias, sociosque sic conjunctos, et quos in posterum conjungi et aggregari contigerit, jam nunc sub immediata nostra et hujus Apostolicæ sedis tutela, præsidio, et obedientia recipimus; nobis et Romanis successoribus nostris reservantes ac præscribere, quæ ad eandem Societatem magis magisque constabiliendam et communiendam, et ab abusibus, si forte (quod Deus avertat) irrepserint, repurgandam, statuere ac præscribere visum fuerit expedire.

Omnes vero et singulos superiores, Præpositos, Rectores, Socios, et Alumnos qualescumque hujus restitutæ Societatis, quantum in Domino possumus, commonefacimus et exhortamus, ut in omni loco ac tempore sese fideles Asseclas, et imitatores tanti sui parentis et institutores exhibeant, regulam ab ipso conditam et præscriptam accurate observent, et utilia monita ac consilia, quæ filiis sui tradidit, summo studio exequi conantur.

Denique dilecti in Christo filiis Illustribus et Nobilibus viris, principibus ac Dominis temporalibus, nec non venerabilibus Fratribus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, aliisque in quasis dignitate constitutis sæpedictam Societatem Jesu et singula illios socios plurimum in Domino commendamus, eosque exhortamus, ac rogamus, non solum ne eos inquietari a quocumque permittant, ac patiantur, sed ut benigne illos, ut decet, et cum charitate suscipiant.

Decernentes presentes litteras, et in eis contenta quæcumque semper ac perpetuo, firma, valida et efficacia existere, et fore, suosque plenarios, et integros effectus sortiri et obtinere, et ab illis, ad quos spectat, et pro tempore quandocumque spectabit inviolabiliter observari debere, sicque, et non aliter per quoscumque Judices quavis potestate fungentes judicari et definiri pariter debere: ac irritum, et inane si secus super his a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attentari.

Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis, ac præsertim supra memoratis litteris in forma Brevis felicis recordationis Clementis XIV. incipientibus: *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, sub annulo piscatoris expeditis die vigesima prima Julii Anni Domini millesi septingentesimi tertii, quibus ad præmissorum effectum expresse ac speciatim intendimus derogare, cæterisque contrariis quibuscumque.

Volumus autem, ut earundem præsentium litterarum transcriptis, sive exemplis, ætiam impressis, manu alicujus notarii publici subscriptis, et sigillo personæ in ecclesiastica dignitate constituta munitis, eadem prorsus fides in judicio et extra adhibeatur, quæ ipsis præsentibus adhiberentur, si forent exhibitæ vel ostensæ.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ ordinationis, statuti, extensionis, concessionis, indulti, declarationis, facultatis, receptionis, reservationis, moniti, exhor-

exhortationis, decreti, et derogationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, ac Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem; anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo octingentesimo quartodecimo septimo Idus Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno quintodecimo.

A. Cardin. Pro-Datarius.
R. Cardin. Braschi Honesti.
Visa
De Curia D. Testa.
Loco (✠) Plumbi. F. Lavizzarius,
Registrata in Secretaria Brevium.

Bull of Pope Pius VII. for the Restoration of the Order of Jesuits.

(Translation.)

PIUS, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God (for the perpetual commemoration of the Deed.)

IT having pleased the Almighty God to confide to Our humble Person, notwithstanding the littleness of our deserts and abilities, the care of all the churches, We feel it our duty to employ all the aids in our power, and which the mercy of the Divine Providence has placed at our disposal, in order that we may be able, as far as the changes of times and places will allow, to relieve the spiritual wants of the Catholic world, without any distinction of people and nations.

Anxious to fulfil the duty of our Apostolic Ministry, as soon as Francis Kareu (then living) and other secular Priests resident for many years in the vast empire of Russia, and once members of the Company of Jesus, suppressed by Clement the XIV. of happy memory, had implored our permission to unite in a body for the purposes of being able to apply themselves more easily, and in conformity with their institution, to the instruction of youth in religion and good morals, to devote themselves to preaching, to confession, and the administration of the other sacraments: We felt it our duty more willingly to comply with their prayer, inasmuch as the then reigning Emperor Paul I. had warmly recommended the said Priests in his gracious dispatch, dated the 11th of August 1800, in which, after setting forth his special regard for them, he declared to us, that it would be agreeable to him, to see the Company of Jesus established in his empire, under our authority.—And we on our side, considering attentively the great advantages which those vast regions might thence derive; considering likewise how useful those Ecclesiastics, whose morals and doctrine were equally tried, would be to the Catholic religion; thought fit to second the wish of so great and beneficent a Prince.

In consequence, by our Brief, dated the 7th of March 1811, we granted to the said Francis Kareu and his colleagues residing in Russia, or who should repair thither from other countries, power to form themselves into a body or congregation of the Company of Jesus, and to unite in one or more houses, to be pointed out by their Superior, provided these houses be situated within the Russian Empire. It pleased us on that occasion, likewise, to name and appoint the said Francis Kareu General of the Congregation; and we authorized them to reassume and to follow the rule of St. Ignatius of Logola, approved and confirmed by the constitutions of Paul III. our predecessor of happy memory, in order that the companions, religiously united, might freely engage in the instruction of youth in religion and learning; in directing seminaries and colleges; and with the consent of the Ordinary, in confessing, preaching the word of God, and in administering the sacraments. By the same Brief, we received the Congregation of the Company of Jesus under our immediate protection and dependence, reserving to ourselves and our successors, the prescription of every thing that might appear to us proper to consolidate, to defend it, and purge it from any abuses that might creep within it; and for this purpose, we expressly abrogated such other apostolical constitution, statutes, privileges, and indulgences, granted in contradiction to these concessions, especially the Apostolic Letters of Clement XIV. our predecessor, which begin with the words *Dominus ac Redemptor noster,* only in so far as they were contrary to our Brief, beginning *Catholicæ,* and which was given only for the Russian Empire.

We had not long ordained the above things for the Russian Empire, when we thought proper to extend the same favour to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on the warm request of our dear son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand King of that nation, who begged that the Company of Jesus might be re-established in his dominions and states, as it had been in Russia. This prayer he made from a conviction that in those deplorable times the Jesuits were instructors most capable of forming youth to Christian piety and the fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom, and to instruct them in the sciences and belles-lettres. The duty of our paternal charge leading us to second the pious wishes of these Illustrious Monarchs, and having only in view the glory of God and the salvation of souls, we, by our Brief, beginning *Per alias,* and dated the 30th of July 1804, extended to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the same concessions which he had made for the Russian Empire.

The Catholic world demands with unanimous voice the re-establishment of the Company of Jesus. We daily receive to this effect the most pressing petitions from our venerable

Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops, and the most distinguished persons, especially since the abundant fruits which this Company has produced in the above Countries have been generally known. The dispersion even of the stones of the Sanctuary in the recent calamities (which it is better now to deplore than to repeat); the annihilation of the discipline of the regular Order (the glory and support of Religion, and the Catholic Church) to the restoration of which all our thoughts are at present directed; require that we should accede to a wish so just and general.

We should deem ourselves guilty of a great crime towards God, if, amidst the dangers of the Christian Republic, we neglected the aids which the special Providence of God has put at our disposal; and if, placed in the bark of Peter, tossed and assailed by continual storms, we refused to employ the vigorous and experienced rowers who volunteer their services, in order to break the waves of a sea which threatens every moment shipwreck and death. Decided by these motives, so numerous and powerful, we have resolved to do what we could have wished to have done at the commencement of our Pontificate. After having by fervent prayers implored the Divine assistance, after having taken the advice and counsel of a great number of our venerable Brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have decreed, with full knowledge, in virtue of the plenitude of Apostolic power, and with perpetual validity, that all the concessions and powers granted by us solely to the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, shall henceforward extend to all our Ecclesiastical States, and also to all other States. We therefore concede and grant to our well-beloved son Taddeo Barzozowski, at this time General of the Company of Jesus, and to the other Members of that Company lawfully delegated by him, all suitable and necessary powers, in order that the said States may freely and lawfully receive all those who shall wish to be admitted into the regular Order of the Company of Jesus, who, under the authority of the General, *ad interim*, shall be admitted and distributed, according to opportunity, in one or more houses, one or more colleges, and one or more provinces, where they shall conform their mode of life to the rules prescribed by St. Ignatius of Logola, approved and confirmed by the constitutions of Paul III. We declare besides, and grant power, that they may freely and lawfully apply themselves to the education of youth in the principles of the Catholic faith, to form them to good morals, and to direct colleges and seminaries; we authorize them to hear confessions, to preach the word of God, and to administer the sacraments, in the places of their residence, with the consent and approbation of the Ordinary. We take under our tutelage, under our immediate obedience and that of the Holy See, all the colleges, houses, provinces, and members of this Order, and all those who shall join it; always reserving to ourselves, and the Roman Pontiffs our successors, to prescribe and direct all that we may deem it our duty to prescribe and direct, to consolidate the said Company more and more, to render it stronger, and to purge it of abuses, should they ever creep in, which God avert. It now remains for us to exhort, with all our heart, and in the name of our Lord, all Superiors, Provincials, Rectors, Companions, and Pupils of this re-established Society, to show themselves, at all times and in all places, faithful imitators of their Father; that they exactly observe the rules prescribed by their great Founder; and that they obey, with an always increasing zeal, the useful advices and salutary counsels which he has left to his children.

In fine, we recommend strongly in the Lord, the Company and all its members to our dear sons in Jesus Christ, the illustrious and noble Princes and Lords temporal, as well as to our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops, and to all those who are placed in authority: we exhort, we conjure them, not only not to suffer that these religious persons be in any way molested, but to watch that they be treated with all due kindness and charity.

We ordain that the present letters be inviolably observed, according to their form and tenour, in all time coming; that they enjoy their full and entire effect; and that they shall never be submitted to the judgment or revision of any judge, with whatever power he may be invested—declaring null and void any regulation made to encroach on the present our pontifical declaration, either knowingly or from ignorance; and this notwithstanding any apostolical constitutions and ordinances, especially the Brief of Clement XIV. of happy memory, beginning with the words *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, issued under the seal of the Fisherman on the 22d July 1773, which we expressly abrogate, as far as contrary to the present Order.

It is also our will, that the same credit be paid to Copies, whether in manuscript or printed, of our present Brief, as to the original itself, provided they have the signature of some notary public, and the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary; that no one be permitted to infringe upon, or by any audacious temerity to oppose any part of this Ordinance: and should any one take upon himself to attempt it, let him know that he will thereby incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome, at *Santa Maria Maggiore*, on the $\frac{\text{7th of August,}}{\text{7° Idus Augusti,}}$ in the year of our Lord 1814, and the 15th of our Pontificate.

(Signed) A. Cardin. Pro-datarius.
R. Cardin. Braschi Honesti.
Visa
De Curia D. Testa.
(L. S.) Registered, F. Lavizzarius.

A List of PUBLICATIONS entered at STATIONERS HALL, since the passing of the late Act respecting Copyright, &c.; July 29, 1814.

N° of COPIES Demanded.		
	1814.	
	July - 30th.	The Domestic Magazine, for August; N° 2, vol. 1.
	—	Purkis's Medley Divertimento for Piano Forte, &c.
	August 1st.	The Belief, by W. A. Horne.
	—	Montgomery, a Novel, in 3 vols.
	—	The Sky Rocket, a new Jubilee Waltz.
	—	Bates's Catalogues for Houses, Estates, &c.
	—	Dangerfield's System of Short Hand.
	—	The Devil's Bridge, an Operatic Romance.
	— 4th.	Wolff's Sketches on a Tour to Copenhagen.
	—	The Monthly Correspondent, N° 1 to 9. vol. 1.
	— 8th.	Imuano tiranno (Music.)
	— 9th.	Holden's Annual Directory, Class fifth.
	—	Koul Jacob, in defence of the Jewish Religion.
	—	A Key to Bonnycastle's Trigonometry.
	— 10th.	Gordon's Elements of English Spelling.
	— 12th.	A Treatise on Family Wine-making, by P. Carnell.
	— 13th.	Provincias del Rio de la Plata, a Fan Plate; N° 1.
	—	En Union y Libertad - - - - D° - - N° 2.
	— 15th.	The Child's Ladder, by W. Lennie.
	—	Ventura's Thêma, with six Variations, &c.
	—	Ventura's Collection of Waltzes, &c.
	— 16th.	Doorei ma no Cavatina.
	—	Enea salvo gia sei, Recitativo.
	—	Povero Cor tu palpiti, Cavatina.
11.	— 18th.	Christian on the Bankrupt Law, vol. 2.
	— 22d.	Gordon's Sequel to the Elements of English Spelling.
11.	—	Magna Britannia, by Lysons; vol. 3, containing Cornwall.
11.	—	Ossian's Fingal, by G. Harvey.
11.	—	Paterculus's Abridgment of the History of Rome, by G. Baker.
	— 23d.	Reed's Proportionate Table.
11.	—	Oldnall's Practice of the Court of Great Sessions, &c.
11.	—	Woodfall's Law of Landlord and Tenant.
	—	Joanna Southcott's Cot and Crib, a Plate.
	—	St. Athanasius's Creed explained, by O. D. Serres.
	— 24th.	Marsh's Comparative View, &c.
	— 25th.	The Traveller's Assistant.
	—	Oh! Dio! Cresce Porrore, Recitativo.
	—	Accogli o Regina, Duetto.
	— 26th.	The Traveller's Companion from London to Paris.
8.	—	The Irish Girl, a Religious Tale.
11.	—	Price's Reports of Cases in the Court of Exch. 54 Geo. III. vol. part 1.
11.	—	Dow's Reports on Appeals, &c. 2d Sess. of 5th Parl. vol. 2. part 3.
	—	The Comical Genius.
9.	— 27th.	The Confessions of Sir Henry Longueville, a Novel, 2 vols.
11.	—	Humboldt's Personal Narrative, vols. 1 & 2.
11.	—	Humboldt's Researches, vols. 1 & 2.
11.	—	Southey on Pulmonary Consumption.
11.	—	Smeaton's Miscellaneous Papers.
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11.	—	The History of Essex, part 1. quarto.
9.	—	Carmen Britannicum, or the Song of Britain.
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8.	—	Rag's new Eldorado, or the Triumphs of Elba.
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10.	—	The Excursion, by Wordsworth.
8.	—	Clef, ou Thêmes traduits, &c.
8.	—	Huthersal's System of Practical English Grammar.
10.	—	Select Non-conformists Remains, by R. Slate.
11.	—	Cases argued, &c. in the King's Bench, 53 Geo. III.
11.	— 29th.	The Army List for August 1814.
11.	—	Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, N° 20.

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	—	Cari Accenti, del mio bene, Terzetto.
11.	— 30th.	Clayton's Rural Discourses, 2 vols. 2d edition.
11.	—	The Mégha Duta, or Cloud Messenger, a Poem.
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	—	The Museum, or Man as he is.
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9.	—	Allen's Grammar of the English Language.
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9.	—	A Catechism of Chronology.
9.	—	A Short Bible and Gospel History, 2d edition.
9.	—	The first Catechism for Children.
11.	Sept. 2d.	The General Biographical Dictionary, vol 17.
	—	Appendix to Bates's Catalogue, N° 2.
11.	— 5th.	Britton's Beauties of England, N° 16, vol. 15.
11.	—	The Gentleman's Magazine for August 1814.
	—	Print of Joanna Southcott.
	—	The Tutor's Key.
	—	Pelham's London Primer.
	—	French's Letters.
	—	Apology for Faith, &c. by Elias Carpenter.
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11.	—	The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, part 8.
11.	—	N° 7 of Restituta, by Sir Egerton Brydges.
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	— 26th.	The Infantine Preceptor.
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11.	—	The Army List for September.
11.	—	The British Gallery of Pictures, N° 32 & 33, first series.
	— 28th.	The East India Register and Directory for 1814.
11.	—	The Navy List for August 1814.
11.	— 30th.	Transactions of the Geological Society, vol. 2d.
11.	—	Plates and Maps in illustration of D°.
	—	Sei Vinto, e pur non sai, Duetto.
11.	October 1st.	N° 4, Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana.
	—	Cabanel's Poems and Imitations.
	— 3d.	Missionary Magazine, N° 2.
	—	Appendix to Bates's Catalogue, N° 3.
	— 4th.	N° 14, of Orger's Translation of Ovid.
	—	Inquiry into the State of Methodists in Ireland.
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11.	—	The Monthly Review for July.
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	— 25th.	The London Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices.
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	— 11th.	The Voyage, and other Poems, by Semple.
	—	Williams's Metrical Essays.
	—	The Intellectual Repository, N°s 12, 13, & 14.
	— 13th.	Some Account of a new Process in Painting.
	—	The Amatory Works of Tom Shuffleton.
11.	—	The Army List for May.
	—	A Selection of Hebrew Melodies, N° 1; words by Lord Byron.
	— 16th.	Report of the Trial of Michael Stocks.
	— 17th.	Brown's Principles of Practical Perspective.
11.	— 18th.	Memoirs of the Abbé Edgeworth.
11.	—	An easy Method of teaching Adult Persons to read.
11.	—	Vaughan's Account of the Rev. Thomas Robinson.
10.	— 19th.	A Tale for Gentle and Simple.
11.	—	Wright's Court Hand Restored; 4th edition.
11.	—	Starke's Letters from Italy, 2 vols.
11.	—	Elven's Heraldry.
10.	— 20th.	Apostolical Preaching considered.
11.	—	Armageddon, a Poem, by the Rev. Geo. Townshend.
11.	—	Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, vol. 2, part 3.
11.	—	The Trial of James Ripley and others, for Murder.
11.	—	The Saint's Day Catechism, by J. W. Middleton.
11.	—	The Art of evading a Charitable Subscription.
11.	—	Report of African Institution on Thorpe's Letter to Mr. Wilberforce.
11.	—	Macauley's Letter to the Duke of Gloucester; 2d edition.
11.	—	Gray on the Happiness of States.
11.	—	Weyland on the English Poor Laws.
11.	—	Holmes on the Revelation of St. John.
11.	—	Dealtry's Review of Mr. Norris's Attack.
11.	—	The Eighth Report of Directors of the African Institution.
11.	—	A World without Souls, by J. W. Cunningham; 5th edition.
11.	—	The Pleasures of Anarchy, a Dramatic Poem.
11.	—	Hey's Principles of Civilization.
11.	—	Hornby on the Neglect of the Lord's Supper.
11.	—	Colquhoun's Treatise on the Wealth, &c. of British Empire; 2d edition.
11.	—	Sir W. Russell's Advice to his Son.
11.	—	Blomfield's Callimachi Cyrenæi.
11.	—	Hume's Thoughts on the Corn Laws.
11.	—	The Rights, Privileges, and Laws of Women, part 1.
9.	— 22d.	Four Anthems, composed by an Amateur.
11.	—	Hamilton's Sermon at Leeds, April 16, 1815.
11.	—	Panharmonicon, by F. Webb.
11.	—	The Oxford University Calendar for 1815.
11.	—	Thorpe's Letter to Mr. Wilberforce; 3d edition.
11.	—	A Brief Account of the Jesuits.
11.	—	D'Oyley's Essay on the Doctrine of Assurance.
11.	—	Faber's Dissertation on the Prophecies; 5th edition, 2 vols.
11.	—	Vincent's Sermons on Practical Subjects.
11.	—	Norris's Proceedings of British and Foreign Bible Society; 2d edition.
11.	—	Holland's Sermon at Lewes, June 23, 1813.
11.	—	Wordsworth's Sermons, 2 vols.
	— 23d.	French Phraseology; 4th edition.
	—	Jones's Self-Instructor in Penmanship.
	—	The History of Cataline's Conspiracy.
11.	—	The Entertaining Magazine, for January, February, and March 1815.
11.	— 24th.	The British Critic, July to December 1814, vol. 2.
11.	—	The Antiquarian Itinerary, N°s 1 to 6.
11.	—	Liberty, Civil and Religious.
11.	—	Kidd's Essay on the Doctrine of the Trinity.

No of COPIES Demanded.		
	1815.	
11.	May 25th.	Christian Instruction, by J Wigham.
11.	—	Short Account of Illness and Death of J G. Bevan.
11.	—	Phillips's Outline of Mineralogy and Geology.
11.	— 26th.	Report on the State of France, by De Lally Tolendal.
	—	The Monthly Theatrical Reporter, N° 8.
11.	—	Breton's Praise of Virtuous Ladies.
11.	—	Davison's Poetical Rhapsody, part 2.
11.	—	Melancholike Humours, by N. Breton.
	—	Fosbrooke's Key to the Testament.
	— 29th.	Beale's First Book of Madrigals, Glees, &c.
	—	Beckwith's Fragmenta Antiquitatis.
11.	— 30th.	Marsh's Horæ Pelasgicæ, part the first.
11.	—	Penrose's Journal, 4 vols.
11.	—	Barrow's Researches on Consumption, &c.
11.	—	Hall's Address to the British and Foreign Bible Society.
11.	—	Farre on the Morbid Anatomy of the Liver.
11.	—	Mangnall's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions.
11.	—	Observations on the Words Shall and Will; 2d edition.
11.	—	Broughton's Letter during the Campaigns in 1812-13 & 14.
11.	—	Godwin's Lives of Edward and John Phillips.
11.	—	Travels at Home and Voyages by the Fire Side.
11.	—	Keith's New Treatise on the Globes; 4th edition.
11.	—	Moore's History of the Small Pox.
11.	—	Robinson's Theological Dictionary.
11.	—	Grainger's Medical and Surgical Remarks.
11.	—	Hartstonge's Ode to Desolation.
11.	—	Hamilton's Sermon at Leeds, April 16, 1815; 2d edition.
11.	—	The White Doe of Rylstone, a Poem, by Wordsworth.
11.	—	Mylne's Statement to Facts.
11.	—	The Speeches of Right Honourable Charles James Fox, 6 vols.
11.	—	Brown's Strictures on Mr. Yates's Vindication.
11.	—	Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica.
9.	— 31st.	The favourite Pas de Deux in Zembuca.
11.	—	Wainfield's Literary and Scientific Pursuits at Cambridge.
11.	June 2d.	Sutcliffe's Travels in North America; 2d edition.
11.	—	A Catalogue of all Graduates in the University of Oxford.
10.	—	An Address to Children.
11.	— 3d.	Berwick's Life of Pollio and others.
11.	—	Bean's Family Worship; 10th edition.
	— 5th.	Appendix to Bates's Catalogue.
	—	Ries's Russian Air, N° 8.
	—	Ries's Twelve Trifles.
	—	Spagnoletti's Rondo, for Violin.
	—	Ries's 34th Sonata for the Piano Forte.
	—	Ries's 35th - - D° - - D°
11.	— 6th.	The Political Life of William Wildman Viscount Barrington.
11.	—	Kersey on the Doctrines of the Christian Religion.
11.	—	The Principles of True Christianity vindicated, by W. Grimshaw.
11.	— 7th.	Amurath, Prince of Persia, an Arabian Tale.
9.	—	General Lily and Corporal Violet, a Song.
	—	Hedgcock's New Method of finding the Longitude.
	—	Venel's Observations on the Diseases of People of Fashion.
11.	— 9th.	Pering's Inquiry into the System of the Post-Office.
	—	Jesse's Guide to the Practice of Court of Quarter Sessions in Somerset.
	—	The Universal British Merchant, by W. Keegan.

897 ENTRIES.

THE foregoing is a correct LIST of BOOKS, &c. entered at STATIONERS HALL, from July 29, 1814, to June 10, 1815; extracted from the Register Book, by

GEO. GREENHILL,
Warehouse Keeper of the Company of Stationers.

NOTE:

THE Figures in the first Column against the several Entries denote the number of Copies that have been demanded by the various Public Bodies entitled to the same.

The *British* Museum, the Universities of *Cambridge*, *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, *Aberdeen*, and *Saint Andrew's*, and the Library of *The King's Inns*, *Dublin*, demand Copies of every Work entered at Stationers Hall.

The Universities of *Oxford*, *Sion College*, and *Trinity College*, *Dublin*, and the *Advocates Library*, *Edinburgh*, have made a Selection; but the Universities of *Oxford* and *Sion College*, intend in future to demand the Whole.

Of those Works, against which no Copies appear to have been demanded, or delivered, the whole number of Eleven Copies were left at the time of making the Entry, and have been sent to the different Public Bodies entitled to the same.

A LIST

OF

PUBLICATIONS entered at STATIONERS HALL,
from 29th July 1814 to 10th June 1815.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *June* 1815.

REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1814;

Dated 19th June 1815.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

&c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester Square, 19th June 1815.

My Lord,

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment has the honour to report to Your Lordship, THAT a greater number of Individuals has been Vaccinated in the course of last year than the preceding; that several thousand more charges of Vaccine Lymph * have been distributed to the Public, whence the destructive ravages of Small Pox have been diminished.

It appears from the Bills of Mortality of London, that the deaths occasioned by Small Pox have decreased in a larger proportion than one-fourth, six hundred and thirty-eight having fallen victims to that malady during the last year, eight hundred and ninety-eight during the former. Large indeed is this melancholy catalogue, which is attributable to the dissemination of Variolous Matter by a few interested individuals, who, from sordid motives, continue the practice of inoculating with Small Pox Virus, and diffusing this fatal disease through the Metropolis.

With the view of augmenting the benefits of this Establishment, the Board has lately appointed a class of Extraordinary Vaccinators, in addition to the Stationary Surgeons of respectability, who have voluntarily stepped forward to contribute their assistance gratuitously, compose this class, from which it is intended hereafter to elect the Stationary Vaccinators.

Another class, denominated Corresponding Vaccinators, has also been established, from which a very material extension of the benefits to be derived from the Vaccine Institution is confidently expected. Each person will in his own neighbourhood be a point, from which the practice will continually diverge, and through whom any communication of importance may at once be made to this Board.

The Stationary and Extraordinary Vaccinators must reside in London, or the Suburbs; but the Corresponding may live at any distance, or in any part of the World.

The

* At the different Stations 4,686 persons have been Vaccinated, and 32,190 charges of Lymph have been distributed.

The official communications from the Medical Colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, evincing their confidence in Vaccination, and the annihilation of Small Pox in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon, by its introduction, as formerly reported, have been insufficient to convince some individuals of the security against the infection of Small Pox; but it is to be hoped, that the strong additional facts hereafter stated, will produce the fullest conviction of its benefits in their minds.

From the official documents transmitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to this Board, respecting the effects of Vaccination in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, it appears that the inhabitants have been secured against the visitation of one of the severest scourges incident to the human race, as the sequel shews. In the year 1728, the Small Pox swept off nearly one-half of the population; in 1756, about one-fourth; in 1771 and 1772, it occasioned a comparitively less, though very great mortality; and in 1792, it destroyed one-third; and of those who survived the Disease, one-third lingered out a short and miserable existence, afflicted with dropsy, marasmus, consumption, &c. It is worthy of remark, that in three times out of the four, the Disease was introduced by Slave Ships. Let the contrast now be drawn between the introduction of Variolous Infection and Vaccine Inoculation.

In 1802 Vaccination was introduced from the British Possessions in India, but its general use was prevented by the prejudices of the people, and the Lymph, after a short time, could not be procured. In 1805, it was re-introduced, and the French Government seeing the necessity of Regulations, framed some accordingly; but Vaccination was only partially adopted, for it did not exist in many parts of the Island when the British took possession of it. In 1811, the Small Pox re-appeared in the Island, and about 220 persons became infected, of whom thirty died. The alarm excited by the progress of this disease, prompted his Excellency Governor Farquhar to issue his mandate, compelling all the inhabitants to be immediately Vaccinated, which energetic measure at once arrested the progress of Small Pox.

In 1813 an opportunity was offered of putting to the test the security of Vaccination, by a Slave (who came from the Island of Madagascar, and was afflicted with the confluent form of Small Pox) having been landed and received into the Hospital; many Slaves and other vaccinated Persons, were exposed to the Infection, but no one became the subject of the Disease.

From the introduction of Vaccination in 1802, to the 28th February 1814, it is computed that 200,000 persons have been Vaccinated; and the Medical Practitioners unanimously declare, that no instance has occurred of Small Pox being contracted after regular Vaccination.

In the Island of Bourbon the calamitous effects of Variolous Disease, and the beneficial consequences of Vaccination, though detailed in a more abridged form, as forcibly corroborate the utility of Vaccine Inoculation, from its having banished the Small Pox from that Settlement.

The National Vaccine Board cannot omit to direct your Lordship's attention to the meritorious conduct and zealous exertions of private Individuals, not of the medical profession, who have not only Vaccinated many hundreds every year; but who have studiously maintained a supply of Lymph in their districts for the perpetual renewal of Vaccination. It has particularly noticed the ardent zeal of Mr. Ellis, of Rhos Farm, who has vaccinated several thousands in North Wales, without a single failure; and also of the late Rev. Mr. Holt, and the Rev. Mr. Finch, two of the earliest friends to the practice; who resided, the one in Buckinghamshire, the other in a populous part of Lancashire, and who met with undeviating success;—a success which puts to shame the negligent practice of some belonging to the Medical Profession. For, strange as it may appear, it is not the less true, that there are many places in the United Kingdom, where, though Vaccination is professed, it is in effect, never fairly practised. Lymph, indeed, has been procured from the National Establishment, but it would seem only for present, and not prospective purposes; as no pains have been taken to preserve it by a succession of cases; and that too, where the population in many of the districts supplied, has exceeded some thousands, and even in some of these where County Hospitals are established.

In many instances the Board has had reason to lament, that throughout entire districts the Lymph has been lost altogether; and when thus suffered to be lost, there must

must surely be just grounds of suspicion, that interested motives have actuated individuals to throw serious impediments in the way of the general adoption of Vaccination.

In confirmation of this conclusion, the Board adds the plain and unaffected narrative of a person who, humbly situated in life, has in the true spirit of philanthropy, been the instrument of dispensing the benefits of Vaccination to an extensive neighbourhood, and of preserving a regular supply of Lymph, with which many Medical Practitioners have been liberally furnished.

Mr. W. Jeffrey, of Cambus-baron, near Stirling, after reciting the history of his practice, which from the purest motives of benevolence, he commenced under circumstances not necessary to be detailed, thus proceeds in his communication to the Board:—" Vaccine Inoculation has required such a character for ten miles round " where I dwell, that the Natural Small Pox is not heard of. In this village there " is not one child which has not been Vaccinated, (excepting in two families,) so " universal has the practice become; and it is remarked by the inhabitants of the " village, that the children are more numerous owing to their being Vaccinated; and " among the children that I have Vaccinated, I challenge all the country round to " produce any instance in which the Inoculation failed to preserve them from " Variolous Contagion, notwithstanding their being exposed to lying in bed, eating, " and drinking with those infected with the Small Pox. I am much surprised when " I hear of such backwardness in and about London, to the performance of such a " salutary benefit to the human race. If any one would speak against it in any " village, or in the large parish of St. Ninians, he would expose himself to the " contempt of all the people."

The National Vaccine Board has it in contemplation to enrol the names of such steady and exemplary friends, under the denomination of Honorary Vaccinators, as they cannot with propriety be included in the other orders; and it hopes to receive from this class, a continuance of their valuable communications. Though it cannot be supposed that any stimulus is required, to incite the active labours of such highly commendable persons; yet the Board cannot in justice silently pass over such zeal, without giving some signal mark of its approbation.

Notwithstanding the accumulated and accumulating proofs of the utility of Vaccination, there is reason to apprehend that Variolous Inoculation will still be persisted in, whereby the baneful effects of Small Pox must be continually propagated.

The Board has with regret to observe, that although the punishment of three months imprisonment was awarded against Sophia Vantandillo, for carrying her child whilst under the influence of Small Pox through the public streets, (which infected many others, eight of whom died,) the unwary and uninformed are still enticed by the hand-bills of shameless empyrics, to submit their children to Variolous Inoculation. It is however yet to be hoped, that the above sentence so recently passed by the Court of King's Bench, which the Board of the Vaccine Establishment has taken every method of promulgating, may produce considerable benefit. But if Inoculation of Small Pox be permitted, the promiscuous intercourse of the infected with society at large, ought to be as speedily as possible prevented, and a receptacle * established, to which the diseased should be immediately removed; for the narrow alleys and confined courts in which most of the poor reside, must tend to concentrate contagion, to render it extremely virulent, and eventually to disseminate this Disease under its most malignant form.

The Board selected Sophia Vantandillo as a proper example, on account of the extent of the mischief occasioned by her misconduct, and that this prosecution, followed by a lenient punishment, may prevent any further wilful exposure of Inoculated Persons, is its fervent wish. It at the same time prosecuted Mr. Burnet, who inoculated the child of Sophia Vantandillo, and who has long circulated the most mischievous and offensive hand-bills, offering to inoculate persons with Small Pox gratuitously, and stigmatizing Vaccination as productive of the most loathsome diseases.

This Practitioner having suffered judgment to go by default, has been recently sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, to six months imprisonment.

The

* The Small Pox Hospital has been lately purchased, for the use of the sick poor afflicted with fevers.

The Board has a duty of the highest nature to perform;—and that it is resolved to discharge faithfully and energetically.

The Board has endeavoured to form a system, regular and consistent in all its parts, conducing uniformly to one main end, namely, the universal adoption of the practice introduced by the immortal JENNER. It entertains the confident expectation that so great a blessing will be no longer under-valued, and that the labours of the good and powerful, will not be rendered impotent by the ignorant and the interested. It trusts, that the wisdom of Parliament will not be set at nought by the most unfeeling and worthless of the Medical Profession, and a Disease even more destructive than the Plague, allowed to be fostered by them with impunity, and continually propagated among the unsuspecting multitude of the United Kingdom.

The whole of the Expenses incident to this Establishment, for the year 1814, were defrayed by the Vote of Parliament which passed last year; but the Board regrets, that in consequence of the recent prosecutions and convictions of the persons mentioned in this Report, and the measures adopted for the more effectual extension of the Practice of Vaccination throughout the Empire, an addition of Five hundred Pounds to the annual Grant will be necessary.

J. LATHAM
(President of the Royal College of Physicians)
PRESIDENT.

William Blizard,
MASTER of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Henry Ainslie, M.D.
James Haworth, M. D.
Thomas Hume, M. D.
Henry James Cholmeley, M. D.
} CENSORS of the Royal College of Physicians.

Henry Cline,
William Norris,
} GOVERNORS of the Royal College of Surgeons.

By Order of the Board,
James Hervey, M. D.
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE following REPORT has been transmitted, in a Communication dated St. Petersburgh, April 13th, 1815, from his Excellency ALEXANDER CRIGHTON, Knight of the Order of St. Walmadine, Physician to the Emperor and Empress Dowager of All the *Russias*, and Superintendor of Vaccination throughout the *Russian* Empire, to JAMES MOORE, Esquire, Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, *London*.

TABLE représentant le Nombre des Enfans de toute la *Russie*, à qui l'on a INOCULE LA VACCINE; dans les Années 1811, 1812, et 1813.

DANS LES GOUVERNEMENS	1811:	1812:	1813:	EN TOUT.
D'ARCHANGEL - - - -	431	2,003	3,027	5,461
D'ASTRACAN - - - -	717	5,827	3,762	10,309
DE BELOSTOC - - - -	5,975	2,577	- - -	8,552
DE WILLNO - - - - -	5,364	4,075	3,474	12,513
DE WITEPSK - - - -	3,611	- - -	8,692	12,303
DE VLADIMIR - - - -	8,220	5,792	1,313	15,327
DE VOLHYNIA - - - -	5,810	- - -	- - -	5,810
DE VOLOGDA - - - -	6,975	15,942	7,116	30,033
DE VORONESCH - - - -	10,862	13,188	- -	24,050
DE VIATKA - - - - -	413	2,793	1,159	4,365
DE GRODNO - - - -	9,510	1,281	3,756	14,547
DE LA GEORGIA - - - -	—	—	—	—
DE EKATHERINOSLAFF - -	6,974	11,172	12,165	30,311
DE FRKOUTSK - - - -	10,008	47,004	36,211	93,223
DE LA CAUCASUS - - -	1,737	4,476	- - -	6,212
DE KRASAN - - - - -	3,574	18,382	18,506	40,462
DE KALOUGA - - - -	5,767	- - -	2,724	8,491
DE KIEFF - - - - -	5,950	- - -	5,045	10,995
DE KROSTOMA - - - -	2,422	628	- - -	3,050
DE LA COURLANDE - - -	8,451	4,917	8,589	21,957
DE KOURSK - - - -	29,472	7,134	- - -	36,606
DE LA LIVONIA - - - -	8,284	5,731	17,190	31,205

(continued.)

Table of Vaccine Inoculation in Russia,—*continued.*

DANS LES GOUVERNEMENS	1811:	1812:	1813:	EN TOUT.
DE MINSK - - - - -	3,253	3,207	5,444	11,904
DE MOGHILEFF - - - -	9,581	4,249	4,046	17,876
DE MOSCOW - - - -	7,398	5,382	- - -	12,780
DE NIZNEYNOVGROD - - -	5,993	8,310	8,086	22,389
DE NOVGOROD - - - -	1,788	12,491	5,952	20,231
D'OLONETZ - - - - -	408	5,855	3,826	10,089
D'ORENBOURG - - - -	3,996	15,755	8,377	28,128
D'OREL. - - - - -	3,901	6,026	3,161	13,088
DE PENSA - - - - -	5,594	16,878	9,772	32,244
DE PERME - - - - -	1,779	13,245	14,147	29,172
DE PODOLSK - - - -	15,078	- - -	- - -	15,078
DE POLTAVA - - - -	12,094	13,665	16,288	42,047
DE PSKOFF - - - - -	3,034	2,280	1,456	6,770
DE RESAN - - - - -	4,949	5,326	6,976	17,251
DE ST. PETERSBOURG - - -	7,605	11,185	1,844	20,634
DE SARATOFF - - - -	5,904	11,633	8,733	26,270
DE SIMBRISK - - - -	5,289	8,725	4,914	18,928
D'UKRAINE - - - - -	3,042	19,268	14,934	37,244
DE SOLENSK - - - -	9,412	2,417	- - -	11,829
DE TAURIDE - - - -	1,617	4,707	3,174	9,498
DE TAMBOFF - - - -	17,587	9,642	8,559	35,788
DE TWER - - - - -	4,500	5,422	1,051	10,973
DE TOBOLSK - - - -	1,541	1,514	2,341	5,396
DE TOMSK - - - - -	804	2,407	3,481	6,692
DE TOULA - - - - -	6,496	10,683	13,392	30,571
DE CHERSON - - - -	1,368	- - -	- - -	1,368
DE TSCHERNIGOFF - - -	8,030	7,898	- - -	15,928
D'ESTHONIA - - - -	2,610	7,810	7,229	17,649
DE JAROSLAFF - - - -	2,230	3,614	6,022	11,866
TOTAL - - - - -	297,408	369,061	295,934	962,403

(Signed)

A. CRICHTON.

Copy

57

Copy of a RESOLUTION transmitted to the Board of The National Vaccine Establishment.

Workhouse, Gray's-Inn Lane,
31st May 1815.

An Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Governors and Directors of the Poor of the United Parishes of *St. Andrew Holborn above the Bars* and *St. George the Martyr*, Middlesex.

THE Board being specially summoned "to take into Consideration the propriety of "issuing a printed Hand-bill throughout these Parishes, acquainting the Inhabitants that "if any Person expose a Child, or suffer Children to appear in public, under Small Pox "Infection, he or she would be prosecuted by the Board of Governors; requesting the "Churchwardens and Overseers to use their influence in seeing that this Regulation "be duly executed; and also ordering the Constables, Beadles, and other Officers, to "convey the Child or Children to their homes, that their Parents being ascertained, may "be proceeded against at common Law, by the Vestry Clerk;"—

Resolved, THAT this Board, considering that they have not power, by their Act, to expend any sum of Money, except for the Relief of the Poor, feel obliged to relinquish this subject.

(Signed)
JOHN S. TAYLOR,
Vestry Clerk.

REPORT of the National Vaccine Establishment, for the year 1814;

Dated 19 *June*

1815.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *June* 1815.

448.

Treaties with Foreign Powers,

and

Papers relating to Genoa, - Italy, - Naples, - Papal Authority, - Slave Trade.

60

61

SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

OF THE

TREATY OF STOCKHOLM.

6

63

SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

TO THE

TREATY OF STOCKHOLM

OF

MARCH 3, 1814.

Signed at Leipsig on the 22d of October 1813.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

TRANSLATION.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sweden, having agreed at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Stockholm, on the third of March of the present year, that on the first of October of the same year, they would again come to an understanding respecting their mutual interests and the engagements to be contracted, in case, contrary to their wishes and expectations, the war should be prolonged beyond the year; the Plenipotentiaries of the Two High Contracting Parties, namely, on the part of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at the Court of His Majesty the King of Sweden, in virtue of the instructions and full powers with which he was furnished at the time of the signature of the said Treaty, for concluding and signing, conjointly or separately with the Honourable Alexander Hope, Major General in the Army of His Britannic Majesty, also a Plenipotentiary named in the said full powers; and on the part of His Majesty the King of Sweden, Gustavus Baron de Wetterstedt, Chancellor of the Court, Commander of the Order of the Polar Star, one of the Eighteen Members of the Swedish Academy, in virtue of the instructions and full powers with which he was furnished at that same period, have agreed to the following article as a Separate and Additional Article to the Treaty of Stockholm.

ARTICLE SEPARATE AND ADDITIONAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent consents, that for the maintenance of the Swedish army upon the Continent, to the number stipulated in the first article of the Treaty of Stockholm, of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the sum of

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, ayant été d'accord lors de la signature du Traité de Stockholm du trois Mars de l'année présente, qu' à l'époque du premier Octobre de la même année, Elles s'entendroient derechef sur leurs interêts mutuels, et sur les engagemens à contracter, si en opposition à leurs vœux et à leurs espérances, la guerre venoit malheureusement à se prolonger audelà de l'année, les Plénipotentiaires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, savoir; de la part de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, au nom et de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et de l'Irlande, le Sieur Edouard Thornton, Ecuyer, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, en vertu de ses instructions et des Pleinpouvoirs dont il fut revêtu lors de la signature du dit Traité, pour conclure et signer conjointement ou séparément avec l'Honorable Alexandre Hope, Major-Général des armées de Sa Majesté Britannique, Plénipotentiaire également nommé dans les dits Pleinpouvoirs; et de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Sieur Gustave Baron de Wetterstedt, Chancelier de la Cour, Commandeur de l'Ordre de l'étoile Polaire, un des dix huit de l'Académie Suédoise, en vertu de ses instructions, et des Pleinpouvoirs dont il fut revêtu à la même époque, sont convenus de l'Article suivant Séparé et Additionnel aux Articles du Traité de Stockholm.

ARTICLE SÉPARÉ ET ADDITIONNEL.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent consent, que pour l'entretien de l'armée Suèdoise sur le Continent au nombre stipulé dans le premier article du Traité de Stockholm, du trois Mars mille huit cent treize, la somme d'un million deux cent mille livres sterling

of one million two hundred thousand pounds sterling shall be paid to His Majesty the King of Sweden, in equal payments of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, from month to month, till the completion of twelve months, and so long as the Swedish army shall remain on the Continent, in consequence of the mutual engagements of the two High Contracting Parties.

These payments shall be made in London on the twenty-fifth of each month, to commence from the twenty-fifth of the present month of October, to a Swedish Agent, properly named and authorised to that effect, on the part of His Majesty the King of Sweden; and in case the Swedish army should return home before the twelve months shall have expired, the two High Contracting Parties shall amicably agree as to the amount of the sum to be stipulated for their return to Sweden.

It is, however, expressly to be understood, that all the engagements contracted in the said Treaty shall continue binding upon the two High Contracting Parties, and have their full effect.

This Separate and Additional Article, having the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of Stockholm, shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof we the undersigned, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Separate and Additional Article, and have fixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Leipsic, the twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

(Signed)

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.)

G. BARON WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

sterling sera payée à Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, en payemens égaux de cent mille livres sterling, de mois en mois, jusqu' à la concurrence de douze mois revolus, et tant que l'armée Suèdoise restera sur le Continent, à la suite des engagemens mutuels entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Ces payemens se feront à Londres le vingt cinq de chaque mois, à commencer au vingt cinq du présent mois d'Octobre, à un agent Suèdois dûment nommé et autorisé à cet effêt de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, et dans le cas ou l'armée Suèdoise se rendroit dans ses foyers avant la fin des douze mois accomplis, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes conviendront à l'amiable du montant de la somme qui sera stipulée pour son retour en Suède.

Il est cependant expressement entendu, que tous les engagemens contractès dans le dit Traité, continueront d'être obligatoires pour les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, et d'avoir leur plein et entier effêt.

Cet Article Séparé et Additionnel ayant la même force et valeur que s'il étoit inséré mot-à-mot dans le Traité de Stockholm du trois Mars, mille huit cent et treize, sera ratifié par les Hautes Parties Contractantes, et les ratifications en seront échangeés dans quatre semaines, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi nous soussignés, en vertu de nos pleinpouvoirs, avons signé le présent Article Séparé et Additionnel, et y avons apposé les cachets de nos armes.

Fait à Leipzic, le vingt deux Octobre, mille huit cent treize,

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.)

G. BARON DE WETTERSTEDT. (L. S.)

91

69

TREATY

WITH

DENMARK.

91

71

TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Signed at Kiel, the 14th January 1814.

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TRAITÉ.

Au Nom de la très Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, ayant vivement à cœur de mettre fin aux calamités de la guerre, qui a si long-tems divisé leurs États, et de rétablir les anciennes liaisons d'amitié et de bonne intelligence, ont jugé convenable de nommer, pour cet effet, leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir ; Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, au nom et de la part de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, le Sieur Édouard Thornton, Ecuyer, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède ; et Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, son Chambellan, le Sieur Edmund Bourke, Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Dannebrog, et Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Blanc, lesquels Plénipotentiaires, après l'échange de leurs pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en pleine et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

ARTICLE I.

Dès le moment de la signature du present Traité, il y aura paix et amitié entre leurs Majestés le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, et le Roi de Dannemarc, et entre leurs Royaumes, Etats, et sujets respectifs, dans toutes les parties du monde. Toutes les hostilités cesseront entr'eux, et toutes les prises faites sur les sujets des nations respectives seront régardées dès le jour de la signature du present Traité, comme non avenûes, et seront restituées de part et d'autre à leur propriétaires respectifs.

ART.

91

73

TREATY.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Denmark, being desirous to put an end to the calamities of the war which has so long divided their States, and to re-establish the ancient relations of amity and good understanding, have judged expedient to name for this purpose their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Edward Thornton, Esq. His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden; and His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Chamberlain the Sieur Edmund Bourke, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and Knight of the Order of the White Eagle; which Plenipotentiaries, after the exchange of their full powers, found in full and due form, have agreed on the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

From the moment of the signature of the present Treaty, there shall be peace and friendship between their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Denmark and between their respective kingdoms, states, and subjects, in all parts of the world. All hostilities between them shall cease, and all prizes taken from the subjects of the respective nations shall be considered as null from the day of the signature of the present Treaty, and shall be restored on both sides to their respective owners.

ART.

ARTICLE II.

Les prisonniers respectifs seront tout de suite après l'échange des ratifications du présent Traité rendus en masse, en payant de part et d'autre les dettes particulières qu'ils auroient contractées.

ARTICLE III.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande consent à restituer à Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc toutes les possessions et colonies conquises par les forces Britanniques dans le cours de la présente guerre, avec l'exception de l'Isle de Heligoland, de laquelle Sa Majesté Britannique se réserve la pleine et entière souveraineté.

ARTICLE IV.

La restitution des colonies se fera d'après les mêmes régles et principes qui furent adoptés, lorsque Sa Majesté Britannique restitua ces mêmes colonies à Sa Majesté Danoise dans l'année dix huit cent un. Quant à l'Isle d'Anholt, elle sera restituée dans un mois après la dite ratification, à moins que la saison et la difficulté de la navigation ne l'empêchent absolument.

ARTICLE V.

Comme sa Majesté Britannique est liée par ses engagemens avec ses Alliés, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, de ne faire ni trève ni paix avec leurs ennemis communs, que d'un accord mutuel, il est entendu que la paix rétablie par le présent Traité, et par le Traité signé aujourd'hui entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, sera par la suite rendue commune aux autres Alliés sus-mentionnés, par des négociations à entamer au plutôt possible, et Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage d'intervenir par ses bons offices

ARTICLE II.

The respective prisoners of war shall, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, be restored, *en masse*, on payment, on both sides, of the private debts which they shall have contracted.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consents to restore to His Danish Majesty all the possessions and colonies which have been conquered by the British arms in this present war, except the Island of Heligoland, which His Britannic Majesty reserves to himself with full and unlimited sovereignty.

ARTICLE IV.

The restoring of the colonies shall be performed according to the same rules and principles which were laid down when His Britannic Majesty gave up to His Danish Majesty these same colonies in the year 1801. With regard to the Island of Anholt, it is agreed that it shall be given back one month after the ratification of the present Treaty, unless the season and the difficulty of navigation should present insurmountable obstacles.

ARTICLE V.

His Britannic Majesty having stipulated with His Allies the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden, and the King of Prussia, not to conclude either armistice or peace with their common enemies, but by mutual consent, it is understood, that the peace, re-established by the present Treaty, and by the Treaty signed this day between the King of Denmark and the King of Sweden, shall in consequence be extended to the above-mentioned Allies, by the means of negociations, the which shall be entered upon as soon as possible, His Britannic Majesty engaging himself to employ His good

offices auprès de ses Alliés pour que leurs rélations avec Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc soyent renouvellées sur le même pied où elles étoient avant la guerre.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc comptant avec une entière confiance sur les bons offices de sa Majesté Britannique et de sa Majesté Suèdoise, pour rétablir le plutôt possible toutes les rélations de paix et d'amitié entre Sa Majesté et leurs Majestés l'Empéreur de Toutes les Russies et le Roi de Prusse, telles qu'elles existoient avant la guerre, consent à faire cesser immédiatement les hostilités contre ces Puissances alliées de la Grande Bretagne et de la Suède. Toutes les prises faites depuis la signature du présent Traité seront rétituées, Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc comptant sur une parfaite réciprocité à cet égard.

ARTICLE VI.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc consent de prendre une part active dans la présente guerre des Puissances Alliées contre la France, et de fournir un corps de troupes de dix mille hommes, lequel corps sera attaché à l'armée du Nord de l'Allemagne, sera sous les ordres immédiats de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Royale de Suède; et sera mis sur le même pied, et traité sous tous les rapports de la même manière que le corps de troupes Suèdoises qui forme partie de la susdite armée; et Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage de son coté de fournir à Sa Majesté Danoise pour la solde et l'entretien du dit corps, une somme payable chaque mois de l'année présente en raison de quatre cent mille livres sterling par an, à compter du jour où il sera mis sous les ordres de Son Altesse Royale le Prince Royal de Suède. Ce corps sera toujours tenu au complet, ce qui pourra être constaté par un Commissaire nommé a cet effet, de la part de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Il est cependant entendu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, que ces payemens pourront cesser dès que Sa Majesté Britannique déclarera ne plus avoir besoin de ces troupes, pour le service de la cause commune, ou bien à l'époque de la paix générale, en accordant un tems raisonnable dont on pourroit convenir à l'amiable

good offices with His Allies in order that their respective relations with His Danish Majesty may be renewed upon the same footing as they were before the war.

His Danish Majesty, relying with full confidence on the good offices of their Britannic and Swedish Majesties, for the purpose, as soon as possible, of restoring the peaceable and friendly connexions between His Majesty the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, as they were before the war, consents to make all hostilities towards the Allies of Great Britain and Sweden immediately cease. All prizes which have been made since this Treaty has been signed, shall be restored; His Danish Majesty relying on a complete reciprocity in this respect.

ARTICLE VI.

His Danish Majesty consents to take an active part with the Allied Powers in the present war against France, and to furnish ten thousand men, which corps is to be attached to the army of the North of Germany, and under the immediate command of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, to be placed on the same footing, and to be treated in every respect in the same manner as the Swedish troops, which constitute a part of the said army, His Britannic Majesty engaging himself to pay to His Danish Majesty, for the maintenance of the said troops, a certain sum, to be provided for every month in this present year in the proportion of four hundred thousand pounds sterling a year, from the day on which they are placed under the command of the Swedish Crown Prince. This corps shall be always kept up to its full complement, which may be ascertained by a Commissary named for that purpose on the part of His Britannic Majesty.

It is however understood by the High Contracting Parties, that these payments are to cease from the time His Britannic Majesty shall declare such troops not to be required for the good of the common cause, or by the conclusion of a general peace. A proper time shall be allowed, concerning which an amicable arrange-

 ment

able pour le retour des dites troupes dans les Etats de Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc.

ARTICLE VII.

Les rélations de commerce entre les sujets des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes reprendront leur cours ordinaire, comme avant le commencement de la présente guerre, et elles sont de plus d'accord de s'entendre mutuellement et au plutôt sur tout ce qui pourroit donner à ces rélations plus de force et d'étendûe.

ARTICLE VIII.

SaMajesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande et la nation Britannique ayant extrêmement à cœur de mettre fin pour toujours au commerce des nègres, Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc s'engage de concourir avec sa dite Majesté, à consolider autant qu'il depend d'elle, cette œuvre de bienfaisance, et de defendre de la manière la plus efficace, et par les loix les plus solemnelles à tous ses sujets d'avoir part à la traite des nègres.

ARTICLE IX.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent mutuellement, de ne faire ni paix, ni trève ni convention d'armistice avec la France que d'un accord commun.

ARTICLE X.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc ayant par le Traité de paix signé aujourd'hui avec Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, cédé à sa dite Majesté le Royaume de Norvège, moyennant certaines indemnités fournies par la Suède, Sa Majesté Britannique ayant ainsi vû se remplir

ment shall be made, for the troops to return to His Danish Majesty's dominions.

ARTICLE VII.

The commercial relations between the subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall again return to the usual order, as existing before the present war began. They moreover reciprocally agree to adopt measures, as soon as possible, for giving the same greater force and extent.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British nation being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the King of Denmark engages to co-operate with His said Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all his subjects, in the most effectnal manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

ARTICLE IX.

The two High Contracting Parties oblige themselves reciprocally, not to conclude any peace or truce with France, but by mutual consent.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas His Danish Majesty, in virtue of the treaty of peace this day concluded with the King of Sweden, has ceded Norway to His said Majesty for a certain provided indemnity, His Britannic Majesty, who thus has seen his engagements contracted with Sweden in this respect fulfilled, promises, in concert with the King of

 Sweden,

remplir ses engagemens à eet egard avec la Suède, promêt d'employer de concert avec Sa Majesté Suèdoise ses bons offices auprès des Puissances Alliées, et à la paix générale, à fin de faire obtenir au Dannemarc des dédommagemens convenables pour la cession de la Norvège.

ARTICLE XI.

Les séquestres sur les proprietés de part et d'autre qui ne sont pas encore confisquées ou condamnées, seront levés immédiatement après la ratification du present Traité.

ARTICLE XII.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède s'étant engagé par l'Article six du Traité d'Alliance avec Sa Majesté Britannique, conclû à Stockholm le trois Mars, dix huit cent treize, d'accorder pendant la durée de vingt ans, à compter de l'échange des ratifications du dit Traité, aux sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique les droits d'entrepôt dans le port de Stralsund, pour toutes les denrées productions et marchandises soit de la Grande-Bretagne, soit de ses colonies, chargées sur des batimens Britanniques ou Suèdois, moyennant un droit d'entrepôt pour toutes les denrées et marchandises indistinctement, d'un pour cent ad valorem, pour l'entrée, et du même montant pour la sortie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc promêt de remplir, en sa nouvelle qualité de Souverain de la Poméraine Suèdois, la dite stipulation, en substituant aux batimens Suèdois ceux du Dannemarc.

ARTICLE XIII.

Tous les anciens Traités de paix et de commerce conclûs entre les prédécesseurs de leurs Majestés Britanniques et Danoises sont rappellés par le present Traité, et retablis en vigueur dans leur teneur entière, et dans toutes leurs clauses, en autant que celles-ci ne sont point contraires aux stipulations contenues dans les articles du Traité présent.

ART.

Sweden, to employ his good offices with the Allied Powers, at the general peace, to obtain for Denmark a proper indemnity for the cession of Norway.

ARTICLE XI.

The sequestrations which have been laid, by either of the Contracting Parties, on property not already confiscated or condemned, shall be raised immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

His Majesty the King of Sweden having engaged, by the sixth article of the Treaty of Alliance with His Britannic Majesty, concluded at Stockholm the 3d of March 1813, to grant for a period of twenty years, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty, to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty the privileges of depôt in the port of Stralsund, of all articles being the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, or of her colonies, on paying a duty of one per cent. *ad valorem* on such articles and merchandize on import and export; His Majesty the King of Denmark promising to fulfil, in his new character of Sovereign of Swedish Pomerania, the said stipulation, by substituting *Danish* for Swedish bottoms.

ARTICLE XIII.

All the ancient treaties of peace and commerce between the former Sovereigns of England and Denmark are hereby renewed in their full extent, so far as they are not contradictory to the stipulations of the present Treaty.

ART.

ARTICLE XIV.

Ce Traité de Paix sera ratifié par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Kiel dans un mois on plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi, nous soussignés, en vertu de nos pleinpouvoirs, avons signé le présent Traité de paix, et y avons apposé le câchet de nos armes.

Fait à Kiel, le quatorze Janvier, l'an de grace mille huit cent quatorze.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.)

EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

ARTICLES ADDITIONNELS *au Traité Définitif entre Sa Majesté Britannique, et Sa Majesté Danoise, signé à Kiel, le quatorze Janvier, mil-huit-cent-quatorze.*

ARTICLE I.

Les évacuations, cessions et restitutions, stipulées par le sus-dit Traité, seront exécutées pour l'Europe dans le mois; pour les Mers d'Amerique, dans les trois mois; pour le Continent et les mers d'Asie dans les six mois, qui suivront la ratification du Traité Définitif.

ARTICLE II.

Dans tous les cas de restitution convenus par le présent Traité, les fortifications seront rendues dans l'état ou elles se trouvoient au moment

ARTICLE XIV.

This Treaty of Peace shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties; the ratifications to be exchanged at Kiel within one month, or sooner if practicable.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present Treaty of peace, and thereto affixed the seal of our arms.

Done at Kiel, the 14th January 1814.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.)

EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *to the Definitive Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Denmark, signed at Kiel the* 14*th January* 1814.

ARTICLE I.

The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the above mentioned Treaty, shall be executed, in Europe within a month, in the seas of America within three months, and in the continent and seas of Asia within six months after the ratifications of the Definitive Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

In all cases of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they were at

moment de la signature du Traité Définitif, et tous les ouvrages, qui auront été construits depuis l'occupation, resteront intacts.

Il est convenu en outre, que dans tous les cas de cessions stipulées, il sera alloué aux habitans, de quelque condition ou nation qu'ils soyent, un terme de trois ans, à compter de la ratification du présent Traité, pour disposer de leurs propriétés acquises et possédées, soit avant, soit pendant la guerre; dans lequel terme de trois ans ils pourront exercer librement leur religion, et jouir de leurs propriétés. La même faculté est accordée dans les pays restitués à tous ceux, soit habitans ou autres, qui y auront fait des établissemens quelconques pendant le tems où ces pays étoient possédés par la Grande Bretagne.

Quant aux habitans des pays restitués où cédés, il est convenu qu'aucun d'eux ne pourra etre poursuivi, inquiété ou troublé dans sa personne ou dans sa propriété, sous aucun prétexte, à cause de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement à aucune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, ou pour toute autre raison, si ce n'est pour les dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

ARTICLE III.

La décision de toute réclamation entre les individus des nations respectives pour dettes, propriétés, effets ou droits quelconques, qui conformément aux usages reçus et au droit des gens, doivent etre reproduites sera renvoyée devant les tribunaux competens, et dans ces cas, il sera rendu une prompte et entière justice dans les pays où les reclamations seront faites respectivement.

Ces Articles Aditionnels feront partie du Traité signé le quatorze Janvier, mil huit cent quatorze, et auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étoient insérés môt-à-môt dans le dit Traité.

Ils seront ratifiés par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, et les ratifications seront échangées dans quatre semaines, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En

91

85

at the moment of the signature of the Definitive Treaty, and all works which shall have been constructed since the occupation shall remain untouched.

It is further agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the notification of the present Treaty, to dispose of their property, acquired and possessed whether before or in the course of the war, during which term of three years they shall be at liberty freely to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property. The same facility is granted within the countries restored, to all persons, inhabitants or others, who shall have formed any establishments during the time which those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

In respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that no one shall be persecuted, disturbed, or troubled, either personally or in his property, under any pretext, on account of his political opinions or conduct, or of his attachment to either of the High Contracting Parties, or for any other cause, unless it be for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts subsequent to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE III.

The decision of every claim between individuals of the respective nations for any debts, property, effects, or rights whatever, which conformably to common usage and the law of nations ought to be brought forward, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in such cases there shall be prompt and complete justice rendered in the countries where the claims are respectively put forth.

These additional articles shall make a part of the Treaty signed the 14th January 1814, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the said Treaty.

They shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within four weeks, or sooner if possible.

En foi de quoi nous soussignés, en vertu de nos pleinpouvoirs respectifs, avons signé les présens Articles Additionnels, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes.

Fait à Liège, le sept Avril, l'an de Grace mil huit cent quatorze.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.) EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL *au Traité Définitif entre Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Danoise, signé à Kiel le quatorze Janvier mil huit cent quatorze.*

IL est convenu entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, que la même sécurité pour la personne et pour la propriété, qui a été stipulée par les Articles Additionnels signés aujourd'hui pour les habitans des pays restitués ou cédés, sera accordée á tous les sujets de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, soit Britanniques ou Hannovriens, et de sa Majesté le Roi de Dannemarc, qui auront pris une part active à la guerre actuelle, qui a embrasé tant de contrées, et qu'aucun d'eux ne pourra etre poursuivi, inquieté ou troublé pour sa conduite ou opinion politique pendant le cours de la guerre.

Cet Article Additionnel fera partie du Traité signé le quatorze Janvier, mil huit cent quatorze, et aura la même force et valeur que s'il etoit inséré mot-à-mot dans le dit Traité.

Il sera ratifié par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, et les ratifications seront échangés dans quatre semaines, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi nous soussignés, en vertu de nos pleinpouvoirs respectifs, avons signé le présent Article Additionnel, et y avons apposé le cachet de nos armes.

Fait a Liège, le sept Avril, l'an de Grace mil huit cent quatorze.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.) EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

91

87

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional articles, and have affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Liege, the 7th April 1814.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.) EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE *to the Definitive Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the King of Denmark, signed at Kiel the 14th January* 1814.

IT is agreed between the two High Contracting Parties, that the same security of person and property, which has been stipulated by the additional articles signed this day, for the inhabitants of the restored or ceded countries, shall be afforded to all the subjects of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether British or Hanoverians, and of His Majesty the King of Denmark, who shall have taken an active part in the present war, which has disturbed so many countries, and that no one shall be persecuted, disturbed, or troubled, on account of his political conduct or opinions during the course of the war.

This additional article shall make part of the Treaty signed the 14th January 1814, and shall have the same force and validity as if it was inserted word for word in the said Treaty.

It shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional article, and affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Liege, the 7th April 1814.

EDWARD THORNTON. (L. S.) EDMUND BOURKE. (L. S.)

68

89

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Alliance, between His Majesty and the King of Denmark. Signed at Kiel, 14th January 1814.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting! Whereas a Definitive Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance, between His Majesty and His good Brother, The King of Denmark, was concluded and signed at Kiel, in Holstein, on the fourteenth of this instant January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty and His said good Brother, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, which Definitive Treaty is word for word as follows:—

(Fit Insertio.)

We, having seen and considered the Definitive Treaty aforesaid, have, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, approved, ratified, accepted, and confirmed the same in all and every one of its Articles and Clauses, save and except the Fourth Article, as We do by these presents so approve, ratify, accept and confirm it for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; engaging and promising upon Our

Our word, that We will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe all and singular the things which are contained and expressed in the aforesaid Definitive Treaty, save as before excepted; and that We will never suffer the same to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as it lies in Our power. For the greater testimony and validity of all which, save as before excepted, We have, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which We have signed with Our hand.

Given at the Palace of Carlton House, the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and in the fifty-fourth year of His Majesty's Reign.

In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty,

GEORGE, *P. R.*

91

CONVENTION WITH SPAIN.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

93

A CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,

AND

HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY

FERDINAND THE SEVENTH.

Signed at London, February 5, 1814

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

CONVENTION.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, being equally desirous of promoting the good understanding which happily subsists between them, and of preventing any differences which might arise respecting the disposal of vessels and goods recaptured from the enemy by either party, have judged it expedient that a Convention should be entered into upon that subject: for this purpose they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries—that is to say, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Britannic Majesty, Henry Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst, and Apsley, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and a Peer of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, &c. &c. &c. and the Regency of the Spains, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, Don Carlos Jozé Gutierrez de los Rios, Fernandez de Cordova, Sarmiento de Sotomayor, &c. &c.; Count de Fernan-Nunez and of Barajas, Marquis of Castel Moncayo, Duke of Montellano, Arco, and Aremberg, Prince of Barbanzon, and of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. &c. &c.; Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles the Third, Gentleman of the Chamber in actual Service, Colonel of the Regiment of Cavalry bearing His Catholic Majesty's name, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty; who having duly communicated to each other their respective full powers, drawn up in due form, have agreed upon the following article:

It is agreed that any ships or goods belonging to either of the Contracting Parties, which shall have been taken by the enemy, and shall be afterwards retaken by any ship or vessel belonging to either of the Contracting Powers, shall reciprocally, in all cases, save as hereafter excepted, be restored to the former owners or proprietors, on payment of salvage of one-eighth part of the true value thereof, if retaken by any ship

CONVENCION.

En el Nombre de la Santisima é indivisible Trinidad.

SU Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretana é Yrlanda y Su Majestad Catolica Fernando Septimo, igualmente deseosos de promover la buena inteligencia que felizmente subsiste entre ellos y de evitar qualesquiera diferencias, que pudiesen ocurrir respecto á la adjudicacion de embarcaciones y efectos represados del enemigo por una ú otra parte, han creido conveniente concluir un ajuste sobre el expresado objeto.

Con este fin han nombrado sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber, Su Alteza Real el Principe Regente, en nombre y por Su Majestad Britanica, á Henrique Conde Bathurst, Baron Bathurst y Apsley, uno de los Principales Secretarios de Estado de Su Majestad, Miembro de Su muy Honorable Consejo Privado y Par del Parlamento del Reino Unido, &c. &c. &c. y la Regencia de las Espanas, en nombre y por Su Majestad Catolica Fernando Septimo, à Don Carlos José Gutierrez de los Rios, Fernandez de Cordova, Sarmiento de Sotomayor, &c. &c. Conde de Fernan-Nunez y de Barajas, Marques de Castel Moncayo, Duque de Montellano, del Arco y de Aremberg, Principe de Barbanzon y del Sacro Romano Ymperio, &c. &c. &c. ; Grande de Espana de Primera Clase, Cavallero Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida Orden de Carlos Tercero, Gentil hombre de Camara con exercicio, Coronel del Regimiento de Cavalleria ; que lleva el nombre de Su Majestad Catolica, y Su Embaxador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Majestad Britanica—quienes habiendo cangeado sus respectivos plenos poderes extendidos en debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente Articulo :

Se estipula que qualesquiera embarcaciones ó efectos pertenecientes á una ú otra de las Partes Contratantes que hayan sido apresados por el enemigo y hayan sido despues represados por qualquier Bastimento perteneciente á una ú otra de las Potencias Contratantes, serán recíprocamente en todos los casos, fuera del abaxo exceptuado, restituidos á sus duennos ó propietarios, con la condicion de pagar el salvamento de

ship of war; and of one-sixth part, if retaken by any privateer, or other ship or vessel; and in case such ship or goods shall have been retaken by the joint operation of one or more ships of war, and one or more private ship or ships, then on payment also of the last-mentioned salvage of one-sixth part.

But if such ship or vessel so retaken, shall appear to have been, after the taking by the enemy, set forth as a ship or vessel of war, the said ship or vessel shall not be restored to the former owners or proprietors, but shall, in all cases, whether retaken by any ship of war, or by any privateer or other vessel, be adjudged lawful prize forthe benefit of the captors.

The present Convention shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications exchanged at London in six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

BATHURST.
(L. S.)

de una octava parte de su verdadero valor, si son represados por un barco de guerra, y de la sexta parte si lo son por Corsario ú otro buque; y en el caso de que el represamiento sea efectuado por los esfuerzos unidos de uno ó más barcos de guerra con uno ó más barcos particulares, deverá ser el pago del ultimo citado salvamento de una sexta parte del valor.

Pero si apareciere que qualquiera de semejantes embarcaciones represadas há sido empleada por el enemigo como buque de guerra despues de su apresamiento, la tal embarcacion no será restituida á sus Duenos ó Propietarios, sino que en todos casos, ya sea de guerra ó ya particular, el bastimento que la represe, será declarada legitima presa en favor de los apresadores.

El presente Convenio será ratificado por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, y las ratificaciones cangeadas en Londres dentro de seis semanas ó antes si es posible.

En testimonio de lo qual, Nos, los Ynfrascriptos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenos Poderes, el presente Convenio y selladole con los sellos de nuestras armas.

Hecho en Londres, el dia cinco de Febrero, del anno mil ochocientos y catorce.

EL CONDE DE FERNAN NUNEZ,
Duque de Montellano.
(L. S.)

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

103

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Signed at London the $\frac{17}{29}$ *of June*

1814.

99

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

TO THE

TREATY

Concluded at Chaumont, the 1*st of March* 1814,

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

98

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

SA Majesté Britannique s'engage pour l'année mille huit cent quatorze, à pourvoir à l'entretien de la flotte Russe, et de ses equipages, qui se trouvent dans les ports de l'Angleterre. Depense évaluée à cinq cent mille livres sterling.

Dans le cas d'une paix avec la France, ou du départ de la dite flotte pour retourner en Russie dans le courant de l'année, son entretien restera à la charge de Sa Majesté Britannique pendant quatre mois, à dater du jour de la signature de la paix, ou du depart de la flotte des ports de l'Angleterre.

Le présent Article Additionnel aura la même force et valeur comme s'il étoit inséré mot-à-mot au Traité patent de ce jour. Il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même temps.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Chaumont, le 17 Fevrier / 1 Mars l'an de grace mil huit cent quatorze.

CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

CHARLES ROBERT, COMTE DE NESSELRODE.
(L. S.)

103

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Signed at London the $\frac{17}{29}$ *of June*

1814.

101

TRANSLATION.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

HIS Britannic Majesty engages, for the year 1814, to provide for the maintenance of the Russian fleet, and its crews, now in the ports of England. The expence is estimated at five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

In the event of peace with France, or of the departure of the said fleet on its return to Russia in the course of the year, His Britannic Majesty shall provide for its maintenance for four months, reckoning from the day of the signature of the peace, or of the departure of the fleet from the ports of England.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty Patent of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Chaumont the 1st March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

CHARLES ROBERT COMTE DE NESSELRODE.
(L. S.)

90

102

103

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

Signed at London the $\frac{17}{29}$ *of June*

1814.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

CONVENTION.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, de concert avec Leurs Hauts Alliés, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d' Autriche et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, considérant que le grand but de leur Alliance, d'assurer le repos futur de l'Europe et d'établir un juste equilibre des puissances, ne pourrà être envisagé comme complettement atteint, que lorsque les arrangemens concernant l'etat de possession des differens pays qui la composent, auront été finalement réglés au Congrès qui doit avoir lieu en vertu du XXXII. Article du Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30me. Mai de cette Année, ont jugé necessaire, conformément au Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la même Année, de tenir encore sur pied une partie de Leurs Armées, afin de protéger les arrangemens susmentionnés, et de maintenir l'ordre et le repos, jusqu'au moment où l'etat de l'Europe se trouverà entièrement raffermi. En conséquence les Hautes Parties Contractantes out nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir: Sa Majesté Le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, le très Honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté, en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Regiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Sécrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur le toutes les Russies, le Sieur Charles Robert Comte de Nesselrode, Son Conseiller Privé, Chambellan actuel, Sécrétaire d'Etat, Chevalier des Ordres de St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand Croix de celui de St. Vladimir de la Seconde Classe, de Leopold d'Autriche, de l'Aigle rouge de Prusse, et de plusieurs autres; qui, après avoir échangé leurs Pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, s'engagent à conserver sur le pied de Guerre jusqu' à l' arrangement définitif qui suivrà le Congrés susdit, une Armée de Soixante et Quinze Mille Hommes—Savoir—Soixante Mille Hommes

105

CONVENTION.

(TRANSLATION.)

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, in concert with their High Allies, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Prussia, considering that the grand object of their Alliance, to ensure the future tranquillity of Europe, and to establish a just equilibrium of power, cannot be deemed to be completely accomplished, until the arrangements concerning the state of possession of the different countries composing it, shall have been definitively settled at the Congress, to be held agreeably to the Thirty-second Article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris the 30th of May 1814, have judged it necessary, conformably to the Treaty of Chaumont of the 1st of March of the same year, to keep still on foot a portion of their armies, in order to give effect to the above arrangements, and to maintain order and tranquillity until the state of Europe shall be entirely re-established.

The High Contracting Powers have in consequence appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode, His Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, Actual Chamberlain, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodimir of the second class, Knight of the Order of Leopold of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of several other Orders, who, after exchanging their Full Powers, and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, engage to keep on a war establishment, until the definitiv

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mes d'Infanterie et Quinze Mille Hommes de Cavalerie, avec un train d'Artillerie, et des Munitions proportionnées au nombre de Troupes é galà célui que Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique l'Empereur d'Autriche et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'obligent à tenir sur pied pour le même effèt.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sa Majesté Britannique se reserve de fournir Son Contingent conformément à l'Articlé IX. du Traité de Chaumont du 1es Mars de la present Année.

ARTICLE TROISIÈME.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes ainsi que Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche et le Roi de Prusse, s'engagent à n'employer ces armées que d'un commun accord, et dans l'esprit et pour le but de Leur Alliance indiqué plus haut.

ARTICLE QUATRIEME.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les Ràtifications seront echangées dans le terme de deux Mois ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs out signé la presente Convention, et y ont apposées les Cachets de leurs Armes.

Fait à Londres le dix sept / ~~vingt neuf~~ Juin, l'an de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quatorze 1814.

CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

NESSELRODE.
(L. S.)

tive arrangement to be made at the above Congress, an Army of Seventy-five Thousand Troops, that is to say, Sixty Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Thousand Cavalry, together with a Train of Artillery, and with equipments proportioned to the number of troops, which number is equal to that which His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the King of Prussia, bind themselves to keep on foot for the same purpose.

ARTICLE II.

His Britannic Majesty reserves to Himself to furnish His contingent, conformably to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Chaumont, of the 1st of March 1814.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties, as well as their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, engage to employ these armies only pursuant to a common plan, and conformably to the spirit, and for the object, of their Alliance abovementioned.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed to it the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London the 29th June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(Signed)
CASTLEREAGH,
(L. S.)

(Signed)
NESSELRODE.
(L. S.)

110

109

LONDON:
PRINTED BY R. C. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW.

CONVENTION.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohème, de concert avec Leurs Hauts Alliés, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, considérant que le grand but de leur Alliance, d'assurer le repos futur de l'Europe et d'établir un juste equilibre des puissances, ne pourrà être envisagé comme complettement atteint, que lorsque les arrangemens concernant l'etat de possession des differens pays qui la composent, auront été finalement réglés au Congrès qui doit avoir lieu en vertu du XXXII. Article du Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30me. Mai de cette Année, ont jugé necessaire, conformément au Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la même Année, de tenir encore sur pied une partie de Leurs Armées, afin de protéger les arrangemens susmentionnés, et de maintenir l'ordre et le repos, jusqu'au moment où l'etat de l'Europe se trouvera entièrement raffermi. En conséquence les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir: Sa Majesté Le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, le très Honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Regiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Sécrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohème, le Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire Prince de Metternich, Winnebourg, Ochsenhausen, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royale de St. Etienne, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, et de St. Anne de la Première Classe de Russie, Chevalier Grand Croix des Ordres de l'Aigle Noire, et de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, Grand Aigle de la Legion d'Honneur, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Joseph de Wurzbourg, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Hubert de Baererè, de celui de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemburg, et de plusieurs autres, Chambellan, Conseiller intime actuel, Ministre d'Etat des Conferences et des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, qui, aprés avoir échangé leurs Pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans;

ARTICLE

119

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Signed at London the 29th of June

1814.

111

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Signed at London the 29th of June

1814.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW.

CONVENTION.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohème, de concert avec Leurs Hauts Alliés, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, considérant que le grand but de leur Alliance, d'assurer le repos futur de l'Europe et d'établir un juste equilibre des puissances, ne pourrà être envisagé comme complettement atteint, que lorsque les arrangemens concernant l'etat de possession des differens pays qui la composent, auront été finalement réglés au Congrès qui doit avoir lieu en vertu du XXXII. Article du Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30me. Mai de cette Année, ont jugé necessaire, conformément au Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la même Année, de tenir encore sur pied une partie de Leurs Armées, afin de protéger les arrangemens susmentionnés, et de maintenir l'ordre et le repos, jusqu'au moment où l'etat de l'Europe se trouvera entièrement raffermi. En conséquence les Hautes Parties Contractantes ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir: Sa Majesté Le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, le très Honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Regiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Sécrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohème, le Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire Prince de Metternich, Winnebourg, Ochsenhausen, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royale de St. Etienne, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, et de St. Anne de la Première Classe de Russie, Chevalier Grand Croix des Ordres de l'Aigle Noire, et de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, Grand Aigle de la Legion d'Honneur, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Joseph de Wurzbourg, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Hubert de Baererè, de celui de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemburg, et de plusieurs autres, Chambellan, Conseiller intime actuel, Ministre d'Etat des Conferences et des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, qui, aprés avoir echangé leurs Pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans;

ARTICLE

119

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Signed at London the 29th of June

1814.

113

CONVENTION.

(TRANSLATION.)

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in concert with their High Allies, His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, considering that the grand object of their Alliance, to ensure the future tranquillity of Europe, and to establish a just equilibrium of power, cannot be deemed to be completely accomplished, until the arrangements concerning the state of possession of the different countries composing it, shall have been definitively settled at the Congress, to be held agreeably to the Thirty-second Article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris the 30th of May 1814, have judged it necessary, conformably to the Treaty of Chaumont of the 1st of March of the same year, to keep still on foot a portion of their armies, in order to give effect to the above arrangements, and to maintain order and tranquillity until the state of Europe shall be entirely re-established.

The High Contracting Powers have in consequence appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Clement Wenceslas Lothaire, Prince of Metternich, Winnebourg, Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class, Knight Grand Cross of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of the Order of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor, Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs to His Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty, who, after exchanging their Full Powers, and finding them in good and form form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolic l'Empereur d'Autriche, s'engagent à conserver sur le pied de Guerre jusqu' à l'arrangement définitif qui suivrà le Congrés susdit, une Armée de Soixante et Quinze Mille Hommes—Savoir—Soixante Mille Hommes d'Infanterie et Quinze Mille Hommes de Cavalerie, avec un train d'Artillerie, et des Munitions proportionnées au nombre de Troupes égal à cêlui que Sa Majesté l'Emperor des toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'obligent à tenir sur pied pour le même effêt.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sa Majesté Britannique se reserve de fournir Son Contingent conformément à l'Articlé IX. du Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la present Année.

ARTICLE TROISIEME.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes ainsi que Leurs Majestés l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et le Roi de Prusse, s'engagent à n'employer ces armées que d'un commun accord, et dans l'esprit et pour le but de Leur Alliance indiqué plus haut.

ARTICLE QUATRIEME.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les Ràtifications seront echangées dans le terme de deux Mois ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs out signé la presente Convention, et y ont apposées les Cachets de leurs Armes.

Fait à Londres le 29e. Juin, l'an de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quatorze 1814.

CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

Le Prince de METTERNICH.
(L. S.)

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, engage to keep on a war establishment, until the definitive arrangement to be made at the above Congress, an Army of Seventy-five Thousand Troops, that is to say, Sixty Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Thousand Cavalry, together with a Train of Artillery, and with equipments proportioned to the number of troops, which number is equal to that which His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and His Majesty the King of Prussia bind themselves to keep on foot for the same purpose.

ARTICLE II.

His Britannic Majesty reserves to Himself to furnish His contingent, conformably to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Chaumont, of the 1st of March 1814.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties, as well as their Majesties the Emperor of All the Russias, and the King of Prussia, engage to employ these armies only pursuant to a common plan, and conformably to the spirit, and for the object, of their Alliance abovementioned.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed to it the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London the 29th June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(Signed)
CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

(Signed)
The Prince of METTERNICH.
(L. S.)

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Signed at London the 29th of June

1814.

110

118

119

A

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Signed at London the 29th of June

1814.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

CONVENTION.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, de concert avec Leurs Hauts Alliés, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, considérant que le grand but de leur Alliance, d'assurer le repos futur de l'Europe et d'établir un juste equilibre des puissances, ne pourrà être envisagé comme complettement atteint, que lorsque les arrangemens concernant l'etat de possession des differens pays qui la composent, auront été finalement réglés au Congrès qui doit avoir lieu en vertu du XXXII. Article du Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30me. Mai de cette Année, ont jugé necessaire, conformément au Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la même Année, de tenir encore sur pied une partie de Leurs Armées, afin de protéger les arrangemens susmentionnés, et de maintenir l'ordre et le repos, jusqu'au moment où l'etat de l'Europe se trouverà entièrement raffermi. En conséquence les Hautes Parties Contractantes out nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires savoir: Sa Majesté Le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Brétagne et d'Irlande, le très Honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté, en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Regiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Sécrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. Et Sa Majeste le Roi de Prusse, le Prince Charles Auguste de Hardenberg, son Chancelier d'Etat, Chevalier du Grand Ordre de l'Aigle Noire, de l'Aigle Rouge, de celui de St. Jean et de la Croix de Fer de Prusse, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexander Newsky, et de St. Anne de Russie, de Première Classe, Grand Aigle de la Legion d'Honneur, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Charles d'Espagne, de celui des Seraphins de Suède, de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemberg, et de plusieurs autres; qui après avoir echangé leurs Pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et du forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans;

ARTICLE

CONVENTION.

(TRANSLATION.)

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, in concert with their High Allies, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, considering that the grand object of their Alliance, to ensure the future tranquillity of Europe, and to establish a just equilibrium of power, cannot be deemed to be completely accomplished, until the arrangements concerning the state of possession of the different countries composing it, shall have been definitively settled at the Congress, to be held agreeably to the Thirty-second Article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris the 30th of May 1814, have judged it necessary, conformably to the Treaty of Chaumont of the 1st of March of the same year, to keep still on foot a portion of their armies, in order to give effect to the above arrangements, and to maintain order and tranquillity until the state of Europe shall be entirely re-established.

The High Contracting Powers have in consequence appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. and His Majesty the King of Prussia, Prince Charles Augustus de Hardenberg, his Chancellor of State, Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle, of the Red Eagle, of the Order of St. John and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew and St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of Russia of the First Class, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, and of that of the Seraphim of Sweden, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several other Orders, who, after exchanging their Full Powers, and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. C. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, s'engagent à conserver sur le pied de Guerre jusqu' à l' arrangement définitif qui suivrà le Congrés susdit, une Armée de Soixante et Quinze Mille Hommes—Savoir—Soixante Mille Hommes d'Infanterie et Quinze Mille Hommes de Cavalerie, avec un train d'Artillerie, et des Munitions proportionnées au nombre de Troupes, égal à celui que Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique l'Empereur d'Autriche et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse s'obligent à tenir sur pied pour le même effêt.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sa Majesté Britannique se reserve de fournir Son Contingent conformément à l'Articlé IX. du Traité de Chaumont du 1er. Mars de la present Année.

ARTICLE TROISIÈME.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes ainsi que Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche et le Roi de Prusse, s'engagent à n'employer ces armées que d'un commun accord, et dans l'esprit et pour le but de Leur Alliance indiqué plus haut.

ARTICLE QUATRIEME.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les Ràtifications seront echangées dans le terme de deux Mois ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs out signé la presente Convention, et y ont apposées les Cachets de leurs Armes.

Fait à Londres le 29e. Juin, l'an de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quatorze 1814.

CASTLEREAGH,
(L. S.)

HARDENBERG,
(L. S.)

ARTICLE I.

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, engage to keep on a war establishment, until the definitive arrangement to be made at the above Congress, an Army of Seventy-five Thousand Troops, that is to say, Sixty Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Thousand Cavalry, together with a Train of Artillery, and with equipments proportioned to the number of troops, which number is equal to that which His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, bind themselves to keep on foot for the same purpose.

ARTICLE II.

His Britannic Majesty reserves to Himself to furnish His contingent, conformably to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Chaumont, of the 1st of March 1814.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties, as well as their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, engage to employ these armies only pursuant to a common plan, and conformably to the spirit, and for the object, of their Alliance abovementioned.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed to it the Seals of their Arms.

Done at London the 29th June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(Signed)
CASTLEREAGH.
(L. S.)

(Signed)
HARDENBERG.
(L. S.)

125

126

139
141

A

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

127

TREATY

OF

FRIENDSHIP AND ALLIANCE

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

HIS CATHOLIC MAJESTY FERDINAND VII.

Signed at Madrid, the 5th day of July 1814.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON ROW.

126

TREATY

In the Name of the Most Holy Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Catholic Majesty, being equally animated by a desire to strengthen and perpetuate the union and alliance which have been the principal means of re-establishing the balance of power in Europe, and of restoring peace to the world, have constituted and appointed, that is to say; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Catholic Majesty; and His Catholic Majesty, Don Josef Miguel de Carbajal y Vargas, Duke of San Carlos, Count of Castillejo and of Puerto, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III. Commander of Esparagoza de Lares in the Order of Alcantara, Chief Majordomo of the King, and Gentleman of His Chamber, Lieutenant-General in the Royal Army, Counsellor of State, and First Secretary of State and of general Dispatch; who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, and finding them in good and due form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles;

ARTICLE I.

There shall be in future a strict and intimate alliance between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Catholic Majesty, their heirs and successors; and

139
141

A

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

129

TRATADO.

En el Nombre de la Santisima Trinidad.

SU Magestad Britanica y su Magestad Catolica, animados de un mismo deseo de estrechar y perpetuar la alianza y intima union que han sido los medios principales con que se ha restablecido la balanza del poder de la Europa, y se ha restituido la paz al mundo, han nombrado y autorizado, á saber su Magestad Britanica á Don Enrique Wellesley, su Consejero del Consejo Privado, Caballero de la Orden del Baño, y su Embaxador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Magestad Catolica; y su Magestad Catolica á Don Josef Miguel de Carbajal y Vargas, Duque de San Carlos, Conde de Castillejo y del Puerto, Grande de España de Primera Clase, Caballero de la Insigne Orden del Toyson de Oro, Gran Cruz de la Real y distinguida de Carlos III. Comendador de Esparagoza de Lares en la de Alcantara, Mayordomo Mayor del Rey, y su Gentilhombre de Camara con Exercicio, Teniente-General de los Reales Exercitos, Consejero de Estado y Primer Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal; los quales despues de haber cangeado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y hallandolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido los Articulos siguientes:

ARTICULO I.

De hoy en adelante habrá una estrecha e intima alianza entre el Rey del Reyno Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, y Su Magestad Catolica, sus herederos y sucesores, y en consequencia de est, intima

126

and in consequence of this intimate union, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to forward, by all possible means, their respective interests.

His Britannic Majesty and His Catholic Majesty declare, however, that in drawing closer the ties so happily subsisting between them, their object is by no means to injure any other State.

ARTICLE II.

The present alliance shall in no way derogate from the treaties and alliances which the High Contracting Parties may have with other powers, it being understood that the said treaties are not contrary to the friendship and good understanding, which it is the object of the present Treaty to cement and perpetuate.

ARTICLE III.

It having been agreed by the Treaty signed at London on the 14th day of January 1809, to proceed to the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Spain, as soon as it should be practicable so to do, and the two High Contracting Parties desiring mutually to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, promise to proceed without delay to the formation of a definitive arrangement of commerce.

ARTICLE IV.

In the event of the commerce of the Spanish American possessions being opened to Foreign Nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with those possessions as the most favoured Nation.

ART.

intima union las Altas Partes Contratantes procurarán promover por todos los medios posibles sus respectivos intereses.

Su Magestad Britanica y Su Magestad Catolica declaran sin embargo que al estrechar mas intimamente los vinculos que tan felizmente existen entre ellos, no es de modo alguno su objeto el perjudicar á ningun otro Estado.

ARTICULO II.

La presente alianza no derogará de modo alguno los tratados y alianzas que las Altas Partes Contratantes tengan con otras Potencias, con el bien entendido de que dichos tratados no sean contrarios á la amistad y buena armonia que se trata de aumentar y perpetuar por el presente Tratado.

ARTICULO III.

Habiendose convenido por el Tratado firmado en Londres el dia 14 de Enero del año de 1809, que se procederia á negociar un Tratado de Comercio entre la Gran Bretaña y la España tan pronto como fuese posible verificarlo: las dos Altas Partes Contratantes deseando proteger y extender el comercio de sus respectivos subditos prometen proceder á formalizar un arreglo definitivo de comercio, sin dilacion.

ARTICULO IV.

En el caso de que se permita á las Naciones Extrangeras el comercio con las Americas Españolas, Su Magestad Catolica promete que la Gran Bretaña será admitida á comerciar con aquellas posesiones como la Nacion mas favorecida y privilegiada.

ART.

126

ARTICLE V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within forty days, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, and have sealed it with the seals of our arms.

Done in Madrid, this fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) H. WELLESLEY.

THREE ADDITIONAL ARTICLES *to the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between His Majesty and His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, signed at Madrid, August* 28, 1814.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the Treaties of Commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations, being hereby ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

His Catholic Majesty, concurring in the fullest manner, in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, will take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments. His Catholic Majesty promises, moreover, to prohibit His subjects from engaging in the slave trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions

ARTICULO V.

El presente Tratado sará ratificado, y cangeadas las ratificaciones en el termino de quaranta dias, ó antes si ser pudiere.

En fé de lo qual nos los infrascriptos Plenipotenciarios, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenospoderes hemos firmado el presente Tratado de Amistad y Alianza, y hecho poner en el los sellos de nuestras armas.

Hecho en Madrid, á cinco de Julio de mil ocho cientos y catorce,

(L. S.) MIGUEL, Duque de San Carlos.

TRES ARTICULOS ADICIONALES *al Tratado de Amestad y Allianza entre Su Majestad y Su Majestad Catolica Fernando VII. firmados en Madrid, el* 28 *de Agosto,* 1814.

ARTICULO I.

Se conviene en que durante la negociacion de un nuevo Tratado de Comercio, será admitida la Gran Bretaña à comerciar con la España bajo las mismas condiciones que existian anteriormente al año 1796. Todos los Tratados de Comercio que en aquella epoca subsistian entre las dos naciones, quedan por el presente ratificados y confirmados.

ARTICULO II.

Siendo conformes enteramente los sentimientos de Su Magestad Catolica con los de Su Magestad Britanica respecto á la injusticia é inhumanidad del trafico de esclavos ; Su Magestad Catolica tomará en consideracion con la madurez que se requiere, los medios de combinar estos sentimientos con las necesidades de sus posesiones de America. Su Magestad Catolica promete ademas prohibir á sus subditos, que se ocupen en el comercio de esclavos quando sea con

sessions excepting those appertaining to Spain, and to prevent likewise, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of His Britannic Majesty or of any other State or Power.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannic Majesty being anxious that the troubles and disturbances which unfortunately prevail in the dominions of His Catholic Majesty in America should entirely cease, and the subjects of those provinces should return to their obedience to their lawful Sovereign, engages to take the most effectual measures for preventing his subjects from furnishing arms, ammunition, or any other warlike article to the revolted in America.

The present additional Articles shall form an integral part of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance signed on the 5th day of July, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word, and shall be ratified within forty days, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional Articles, and have sealed them with the seals of our arms,

Done at Madrid, this twenty-eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) H. WELLESLEY.

con el objeto de proveer de ellos á las islas y posesiones que no sean pertenecientes á España, y tambien el impedir por medio de reglamentos y medidas eficaces, que se conceda la proteccion de la Bandera Española á los extrangeros que se empleen en este trafico, bien sean subditos de Su Magestad Britanica ó de otros Estados ó Potencias.

ARTICULO III.

Deseoso como lo está Su Magestad Britanica de que cesen de todo punto los males y discordias, que desgraciadamente reinan en los dominios de Su Magestad Catolica en America, y en que los vasallos de aquellas provincias entren en la obediencia de su legitimo Soberano; se obliga Su Magestad Britanica á tomar las providencias mas eficaces para que sus subditos no proporcionen armas, municiones, ni otro articulo alguno de guerra, á los disidentes de America.

Los presentes Articulos adicionales serán parte integrante del Tratado de Amistad y Alianza firmado el dia cinco de Julio, y tendrán la misma fuerza y vigor como si estubieran insertos en él palabra por palabra y serán ratificados en el termino de quarenta dias ó antes, si ser pudiere.

En fé de lo qual nos los infrascriptos Plenipotenciarios, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenos poderes hemos firmado estos Articulos adicionales, y hemos puesto en ellos los sellos de nuestras armas.

Hecho en Madrid, á veinte y ocho de Agosto de mil ochocientos catorce.

(L. S.) MIGUEL, Duque de San Carlos.

126

137

126

138
~~139~~

A

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

141
~~113~~

TREATY.

HIS Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the War which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, His Britannic Majesty on His part has appointed the Right Honourable James Lord Gambier, late Admiral of the White, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet; Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State; and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincey Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; who after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease, as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property, originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange

LONDON.

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change of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which in the course of the war may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored, and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made, in conformity with the Fourth Article of this Treaty.

No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties as herein after-mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities. And to prevent all causes of complaint, which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees north, to the latitude of 50 degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic Ocean, as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; that the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulf of Mexico, and all parts of the West Indies,

Indies; forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; sixty days for the Atlantic Ocean, south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; ninety days for every other part of the world south of the equator, and one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world without exception.

ARTICLE III.

All prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this Treaty as herein after-mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge in specie the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas it was stipulated by the 2d Article in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend "all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the "shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn "due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between "Nova Scotia on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall "respectively touch the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Ocean, "excepting such Islands as now are, or heretofore have been within "the limits of Nova Scotia;" And whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States, as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to His Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous

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vious to the aforesaid Treaty of 1783, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia; in order, therefore, finally, to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, viz.:—One Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the said two Commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims, according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New Brunswic, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two Contracting Parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783: and if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive.

It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, report or reports, as well to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And His Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which

which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide, ex parte, upon the said report alone, and His Britannic Majesty, and the Government of the United States engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state, to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas neither that point of the Highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former Treaty of Peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, nor the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River have yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned north-west angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said Highlands which divide those rivers, that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude, thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed, it is agreed that for these several purposes, two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceeding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswic, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine

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termine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783; and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions; the said commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas by the former Treaty of Peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the Lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said "river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake, until "it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and "Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into "Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at "the water communication into the Lake Huron, thence through "the middle of said Lake to the water communication between "that Lake and Lake Superior;" And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said River, Lakes, and Water Communications, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within

within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States. In order therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two Contracting Parties the several Islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of 1783. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed, that the said two last mentioned Commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised upon their oaths, impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two Powers, which extends from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods; to decide to which of the two Parties the several Islands lying in the

lakes, water communications and rivers forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of 1783, and to cause such parts of the said boundary as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake, of the woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VIII.

The several boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements, and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of His Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death,

death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States of America engage to put an end, immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges which they may have enjoyed, or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And His Britannic Majesty engages on His part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes

150

tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities. Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote it's entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE XI.

This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the Contracting Parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.)	GAMBIER.
(L. S.)	H. GOULBURN.
(L. S.)	WM. ADAMS.
(L. S.)	JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS.
(L. S.)	J. A. BAYARD.
(L. S.)	H. CLAY.
(L. S.)	JON. RUSSELL.
(L. S.)	ALBERT GALLATIN.

150

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151

PAPERS.

RELATIVE TO THE

PERSON AND FAMILY

OF

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

April 1814.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, April 6, 1815.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

PERSON AND FAMILY OF

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

No. 1.

Viscount Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, *Paris, April* 13, 1814.

I arrived here on the 10th in the evening.

The great and auspicious events which had intervened between my last dispatches from Dijon, I had the satisfaction to find had been regularly transmitted home by Viscount Cathcart and Sir Charles Stewart.

The hurry of a first arrival must excuse me to your Lordship, for adding little to the mass of important and interesting matter, which you will find detailed in the various Journals, with respect to the progress of the happy change which has been effected.

I shall therefore, on the present occasion, confine myself to an explanation of what has passed with respect to the future destination and settlement of Napoleon and his family.

Your Lordship has been already informed, by Lord Cathcart, of the Act of Abdication which was passed by Buonaparte on the 4th instant, and of the assurance given him by the Emperor of Russia and the Provisional Government, of a pecuniary provision of six millions of francs, with a safe asylum in the Island of Elba. The Act in question was deposited in the hands of Monsieur de Caulaincourt and the Marshals Ney and Macdonald, to be given up upon the due execution of engagements on the part of the Allies, with respect to the proposed arrangement. These persons were also authorized to agree to an Armistice, and to settle such a line of demarcation as might be satisfactory to the Allies, and, in the mean time, prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood.

On my arrival I found this arrangement on the point of execution. A Convention had been discussed, and would have, in fact, been signed in the course of the day, by the Russian Minister, had not the approach of the Allied Ministers been announced. The motives for accelerating the immediate conclusion of this Act were the inconvenience, if not the danger, of Napoleon's remaining at Fontainbleau, surrounded by troops, who still, in a considerable degree, remained faithful to him, the apprehension of intrigues in the army and in the capital, and the importance attached, by a considerable portion of the officers, to some arrangement favourable to their Chief, in satisfaction of their personal honour, before they left him.

On the night of my arrival, the four Ministers had a conference with the

Prince de Benevent on the subject of the proposed Convention, to which I stated my objections, desiring, at the same time, to be understood as not urging them then, at the hazard of the internal tranquillity of France, nor in impeachment of what was due, in good faith, to the assurance given, under the exigency of the moment, by Russia.

The Prince of Benevent admitted the weight of many of the objections stated, but declared that he did consider it, on the part of the Provisional Government, as an object of the first importance, to avoid any thing that might assume the character of a civil war, even for the shortest time:—That he also found some such measure essential to make the army pass over in a temper to be made use of. Upon these declarations, and the Count de Nesselrode's, that the Emperor his Master had felt it necessary, in the absence of the Allies, to act for the best in their name as well as his own, I withdrew any further opposition to the principle of the measure, suggesting only some alterations in the details. I desired however to decline, on the part of my Government, being more than an acceding party to the Treaty, and declared that the Act of Accession on the part of Great Britain should not go beyond the territorial arrangements proposed in the Treaty. My objections to our being unnecessarily mixed in it's forms, especially in the recognition of Napoleon's title under present circumstances, were considered as perfectly reasonable, and I now inclose the Protocol and Note which will explain the extent to which I have taken upon me to give assurances on the part of my Court.

At my suggestion the recognition of the Imperial titles in the Family were limited to their respective lives, for which there was a precedent in the case of the King of Poland, when he became Elector of Saxony.

To the arrangement in favour of the Empress I felt not only no objection, but considered it due to the distinguished sacrifice of domestic feelings which the Emperor of Austria was making to the cause of Europe. I should have wished to substitute another position in lieu of Elba for the seat of Napoleon's retirement, but none having the quality of security, on which he insisted, seemed disposeable, to which equal objections did not occur; and I did not feel, that I could encourage the alternative, which M. de Caulaincourt assured me Buonaparte repeatedly mentioned, namely, an asylum in England.

On the same night the Allied Ministers had a Conference with M. de Caulaincourt and the Marshals, at which I assisted. The Treaty was gone through and agreed to with alterations; it has been since signed and ratified, and Buonaparte will commence his movement towards the South to-morrow, or the day following.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(*First Inclosure in No.* 1.)—*Protocole.*

Paris, ce 10 *Avril* 1814.

Les Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté L'Empereur Napoléon et ceux des Puissances Alliées s'étant reunis aujourd'hui, sont convenus des Articles du Traité qui fixe les Arrangemens relatifs à L'Empéreur Napoléon et à Sa Famille.

Lord Castlereagh Ministre de Sa Majesté Britannique, a déclaré que l'Angleterre ne pouvoit intervenir comme partie au susdit Traité, mais a promis de rapporter l'acte d'Accession de Sa Cour, dans le plus bref delai, en

tant que cela concerne la libre possession et paisible Jouissance en toute Souveraineté de l'Isle de l'Elbe, et des Duchés de Parme, Plaisance et Guastella. Lord Castlereagh a aussi promis de donner les passeports et suretés nécessaires pour le voyage.

Les Plénipotentiaires de S. M. L'Empereur Napoléon ayant insisté pour qu'il soit accordé à S. M. L'Impératrice Marie Louise, en toute propriéte, deux millions de revenu annuel pour elle et Ses heritiers, à prélever sur les fonds placés par l'Empéreur, soit sur le grand livre, soit sur la Banque de France, soit sur les actions des Forêts, soit de toute autre manière, et dont S. M. fait l'abandon à la Couronne.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Cours Alliées ont déclaré, que le Gouvernement Provisoire de France s'étant refusé à prendre sur lui cette determination, leurs Cours s'engagoient à employer leurs bons offices aupres du nouveau Souverain de la France, que cette dotation soit accordée à S. M. L'Impératrice Marie Louise.

Il a ensuite été convenu avec les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Alliées que le Gouvernement provisoire de France remettroit aux Plenipotentiaires de S. M. L'Empereur Napoléon, une Déclaration conténant leur adhésion et leur garantie pleine et entière, aux stipulations du susdit Traité qui concernent la France.

Paris, le 10 *April* 1315.

(First Inclosure in No. 1.*)—Protocol.*

(Translation.)

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, and those of the Allied Powers having met this day, have agreed upon the Articles of the Treaty containing the final arrangements with respect to the Emperor Napoleon and His family.

Lord Castlereagh, Minister of His Britannic Majesty, declared that England could not become a Party to the above Treaty, but engaged to notify, as soon as possible, the accession of his Court to so much of that Treaty, as concerns the free possession and the peaceable enjoyment, in full Sovereignty, of the Isle of Elba, and of the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella. Lord Castlereagh promised likewise, to furnish the necessary passports and safe conducts for the voyage.

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon having demanded, that Her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa should be allowed, in full property, an annual revenue of two millions, for Herself and heirs, to be paid out of the funds placed by the Emperor either in the great book, in the Bank of France, in the *Actions des Forêts* or in any other manner, all which funds His Majesty gives up to the Crown; the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts declared, that, as the Provisional Government of France had refused taking, of itself, a determination to this effect, their Courts engaged to employ their good offices with the new Sovereign of France, to grant to Her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa such allowance.

An agreement was subsequently made with the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers, that the Provisional Government of France should deliver to the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, a declaration containing their adhesion and their full and entire guarantee to such stipulations of the above Treaty as concern France.

Paris, April 10, 1814.

(Second Inclosure in No. 1.)

Paris, April 11, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh, in undertaking on the part of his Government, for an Act of Accession to the Treaty signed this day, so far as the same concerns the possession in Sovereignty of the Island of Elba, and also of the Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, requests it may be understood that the Act in question will, in conformity to the accustomed usage of the British Government, be an Act binding upon His Britannick Majesty with respect to His own Acts, but not with respect to the Acts of third Parties.

No. 2.

Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche, l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et Le Roi de Prusse, stipulant tant en leur nom, qu'en celui de tous leurs Alliés, d'une part; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon, de l'autre; ayant nommé pour Leurs Plenipotentiaires; savoir: Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, M. Le Prince de Metternich, &c. Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, M. le Comte de Nesselrode, &c.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, M. le Baron de Hardenberg, &c.; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoleon, M. de Caulaincourt, Duc de Vicence, &c.; M. le Maréchal Ney, Prince de la Moskwa, &c.; M. le Maréchal Macdonald, Duc de Tarente, &c.; les Plenipotentiaries ci-dessus nommés après avoir procédé à l'échange de leurs Pleinpouvoirs respectifs sont convenus des articles suivants:

Art. 1. L'Empereur Napoléon renonce pour lui et ses successeurs et descendants, ainsi que pour chacun des membres de sa famille, à tout droit de Souveraineté et de domination, tant sur l'Empire Français et le Royaume d'Italie, que sur toutes autres pays.

Art. 2. Leurs Majestés l'Empereur Napoléon et l'Impératrice Marie Louise conserveront ces titres et qualités pour en jouir leur vie durant.

La Mère, les Frères, Sœurs, Neveux, et Nièces de l'Empereur conserveront également partout où ils se trouveront les titres de Princes de sa famille.

Art. 3. L'Isle d'Elbe, adoptée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoleon pour le lieu de son sejour, formera, à sa vie durant, une principauté separée, qui sera possedée par lui en toute Souveraineté et propriété.

Il sera donné en outre en toute propriété à l'Empereur Napoléon un revenu annuel de deux millions de francs en rentes sur le grand livre de France, dont un million reversible à l'Impératrice.

Art. 4. Toutes les Puissances s'engagent à employer leurs bons offices, pour faire respecter par les Barbaresques le Pavillon et le territoire de l'Ile d'Elbe, et pour que, dans ses rapports avec les Barbaresques, elle soit assimilée à la France.

Art. 5. Les Duchés de Parme, Plaisance, et Guastalla, seront donnés en toute propriété et Souveraineté à Sa Majesté l'Impératrice Marie Louise. Ils passeront à son fils et à sa descendance en ligne directe.

Le Prince, son fils, prendra, dès ce moment, le titre de Prince de Parme, Plaisance, et Guastalla.

Art. 6. Il sera reservé dans le pays auxquels L'Empereur Napoleon, renonce pour lui et sa famille des domaines, ou donne' de rentes sur le grand livre de France, produisant en revenu annuel, net, et deduction faite de toutes charges, de deux millions, cinq cent mille francs. Ces Domaines ou rentes appartiendront en toute proprieté, et pour en disposer comme bon leur semblera aux Princes et Princesses de sa famille, et seront répartis entr' eux de

manière à ce que le revenue de chacun soit dans le proportion suivante; savoir,

A Madame Mère trois cent mille francs;
Au Roi Joseph, et à la reine cinq cent mille francs;
Au Roi Louis deux cent mille francs;
A la Reine Hortense et à ses enfants quatre cent mille francs;
Au Roi Jerome et à la Reine cinq cent mille francs;
A la Princesse Elise trois cent mille francs;
A la Princesse Pauline trois cent mille francs;

Les Princes et Princesses de la famille de L'Empereur Napoleon conserveroit en outre, tous les biens meubles et immeubles de quelque nature ce soit qu'ils possèdent à titre particulier, et notamment les rentes dont ils jouissent (également comme particulier) sur le grand livre de France ou le *Monte Napoleone* de Milan.

Art. 7. Le traitement annuel de l'Impératrice Joséphine sera rèduite à un million en domaines, ou en inscriptions sur le grand livre de France. Elle continuera à jouir, en toute propriété, de tous ses biens meubles et immeubles particuliers, et pourra en disposer conformément aux loix Françaises.

Art. 8. Il sera donné au Prince Eugène, Vice Roi d'Italie, un établissement convénable hors de France.

Art. 9. Les propriétés que Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon possède en France, soit comme domaine extraordinaire, soit comme domaine privé resteront à la couronne.

Sur les Fonds placés par l'Empereur Napoléon soit sur le Grand livre, soit sur la Banque de France, soit sur les actions des Forêts, soit de toute autre manière, et dont Sa Majesté fait l'abandon à la Couronne, il sera réservé un capital qui n'excédera pas deux millions pour être employé en gratification, en faveur des personnes qui seront portées sur l'état que signera l'Empereur Napoléon et que sera remis au Gouvernment Français.

Art. 10. Tous les diamants de la Couronne resteront à la France.

Art. 11. L'Empereur Napoléon fera retourner au trésor et aux autres caisses publiques toutes les sommes et effets qui en auroient été déplacés par Ses ordres, à l'exception de ce qui provient de la liste civile.

Art. 12. Les dettes de la Maison de Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon, telles qu' elles se trouvent au jour de la signature du présent Traité, seront immediatement acquittées sur les arrérages dûs par le Trésor public à la liste civile, d' après les états qui seront signés par un Commissaire nommé à cet effet.

Art. 13. Les obligations du *Monte Napoleone* de Milan envers tous ses créanciers, soit Francais, soit étrangers, seront exactement remplies, sans qu' il soit fait aucun changement à cet égard.

Art. 14. On donnera tous les saufs conduits nécessaires pour le libre voyage de Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon, de l'Impératrice, des Princes et Princesses, et de toutes les personnes de leur suite, qui voudront les accompagner ou s'établir hors de France, ainsi que pour le passage de tous les Equipages, Chevaux et effets qui leur appartiennent.

Les Puissances Alliées donneront en conséquence des officiers et quelques hommes d'escorte.

Art. 15. La Garde Impériale Française fournira un détachment de douze à quinze cents hommes de toute arme pour servir d'escorte jusqu' à Saint Tropez lieu de l'embarquement.

Art. 16. Il sera fourni une corvette armée, et les batimens de transport, nécessaires pour conduire au lieu de Sa destination, Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon, ainsi que Sa Maison: la corvette demeurera en toute propriété à Sa Majesté.

Art. 17. Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoleon pourra amener avec lui, et conserver pour sa garde, quatre cents hommes de bonne volonté, tout officiers que sous officiers et soldats.

Art. 18. Tous les Français qui auront suivi Sa Majesté l'Empereur Napoléon ou sa famille, seront tenus, s'ils ne veulent perdre leur qualité de Français, de rentrer en France dans le terme de trois ans, au moins qu'ils en soient compris dans les exceptions que le Governement Français se reserve d'accorder après l'expiration de ce terme.

Art. 19. Les troupes Polonaises de toute arme qui sont au service de France auront la liberté de retourner chez elles, en conservant armes et bagages comme un témoignage de leurs services honorables. Les officiers, sous officiers, et soldats conserveront les décorations qui leur ont été accordées, et les pensions affectées à ces décorations.

Art. 20. Les Hautes Puissances Alliées garantissent l'exécution de tous les Articles du present Traité. Elles s'engagent à obtenir qu'ils soyent adoptés et garantis par la France.

Art. 21. Le present Traité sera ratifié et les Ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le terme de deux Jours ou plutôt si faire se peut.

Fait à Paris le 11 Avril 1814.

	(L.S.)	Le Prince DE METTERNICH.
(Signé)	(L.S.)	CHARLES ROBERT Comte DE NESSELRODE.
	(L.S.)	CHAS. AUG. Baron DE HARDENBERG.
	(L.S.)	CAULAINCOURT.
	(L.S.)	NEY, Maréchal.
	(L.S.)	MACDONALD, Maréchal.

No. 2.—*Translation.*

Treaty between the Allied Powers and the Emperor Napoleon.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of all the Russias, the King of Prussia, stipulating in their own name as well as in that of all their Allies, on one part; and His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, on the other, having appointed their Plenipotentiaries, namely; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Prince de Metternich, &c.; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Count de Nesselrode, &c.; His Majesty the King of Prussia, the Baron de Hardenberg, &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, M. Caulaincourt, Duke of Vicenza, &c. Marshal Ney, Prince of Moskwa, &c. Marshal Macdocald Duke of Tarentum.

The Plenipotentiaries above-mentioned, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all right of sovereignty and dominion, as well to the French empire, and the kingdom of Italy, as over every other country.

Art. 2. Their Majesties the Emperor Napoleon and Maria Louisa shall retain their titles and rank, to be enjoyed during their lives. The mother, the brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces, of the Emperor, shall also retain, wherever they may reside, the titles of princes of his family.

Art. 3. The Isle of Elba, adopted by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon as the place of his residence, shall form, during his life, a separate principality, which shall be possessed by him in full Sovereignty and property; there shall be besides granted, in full property to the Emperor Napoleon, an annual revenue of 2,000,000 francs, in rent charge, in the great book of France, of which 1,000,000 shall be in reversion to the Empress.

Art. 4. All the Powers engage to employ their good offices to cause to be respected, by the Barbary Powers, the flag and the territory of the Isle of Elba, for which purpose the relations with the Barbary Powers shall be assimilated to those with France.

Art. 5. The Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, shall be granted in full property and Sovereignty, to her Majesty the Empress Maria Louisa; they shall pass to her son, and to his descendants in the right line. The Prince her son shall from henceforth take the title of Prince of Parma, Placentia and Guastella.

Art. 6. There shall be reserved, in the territories hereby renounced, to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, for himself and his family, domains or rent charges in the great book of France, producing a revenue clear of all deductions and charges, of 2,500,000 francs. These domains or rents shall belong in full property, and to be disposed of as they shall think fit, to the Princes and Princesses of his family, and shall be divided among them in such a manner, that the revenue of each shall be in the following proportions, viz.:

	Francs.
To Madame, Mother	300,000
To King Joseph and his Queen	500,000
To King Louis	200,000
To the Queen Hortense and to her children	400,000
To King Jerome and his Queen	500,000
To the Princess Eliza	300,000
To the Princess Paulina	300,000
	2,500,000

The Princes and Princesses of the House of the Emperor Napoleon shall retain, besides, their property, moveable and immoveable of whatever nature it may be, which they shall possess by individual or public right, and the rents of which they shall enjoy (also as individuals) in the great book of France, or in the *monte Napoleone* of Milan.

Art. 7. The Annual pension of the Empress Josephine shall be reduced to 1,000,000, in domains or in inscriptions in the great book of France; she shall continue to enjoy, in full property, all her private property, movable and immovable, with power to dispose of it conformable to the French laws.

Art. 8. There shall be granted to Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, a suitable establishment out of France.

Art. 9. The property which His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon possesses in France, either as extraordinary domain, or as private domain, shall remain attached to the crown. Of the funds placed by the Emperor, either in the great book of France, in the bank of France, in the *Actions des Forets*, or in any other manner, and which his Majesty abandons to the crown, there shall be reserved a capital which shall not exceed 2,000,000, with a view of being expended in gratifications in favour of persons, whose names shall be contained in a list to be signed by the Emperor Napoleon, and which shall be transmitted to the French Government.

Art. 10. All the crown diamonds shall remain in France.

Art. 11. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon shall return to the treasury and to the other public chests, all the sums and effects that shall have been taken out by his orders, with the exception of what has been appropriated from the Civil List.

Art. 12. The debts of the Household of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, such as they were on the day of the signature of the present Treaty, shall be immediately delivered out of the arrears due by the Public Treasury to the Civil List, according to a list, which shall be signed by a Commissioner appointed for that purpose.

Art. 13. The obligation of the Mont-Napoleon, of Milan, towards all the

creditors, whether Frenchmen or foreigners, shall be exactly fulfilled, and no change whatever shall take place in this respect.

Art. 14. There shall be given all the necessary passports for the free passage of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, or of the Empress, the Princes and Princesses, and all the persons of their suites, who wish to accompany them, or to establish themselves out of France, as well as for the passage of all the equipages, horses, and effects belonging to them. The Allied Powers shall, in consequence, furnish officers and men for escorts.

Art. 15. The French Imperial Guard shall furnish a detachment of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, of all arms, to serve as an escort to the Emperor Napoleon, to St. Tropez, the place of his embarkation.

Art. 16. There shall be furnished a corvette and the necessary transport vessels to convey to the place of his destination His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon and His Household; and the corvette shall belong, in full property, to His Majesty the Emperor.

Art. 17. The Emperor Napoleon shall be allowed to take with him and retain as his guard, 400 men, Volunteers, as well officers, as sub-officers and soldiers.

Art. 18. All Frenchmen who shall have followed the Emperor Napoleon or his family, shall be held to have forfeited their rights as such by not returning to France within three years: unless they or he be comprised in the exceptions which the French Government reserves to itself to grant after the expiration of that term.

Art. 19. The Polish troops of all arms, in the service of France, shall be at liberty to return home, and shall retain their arms and baggage, as a testimony of their honourable services. The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers, shall retain the decorations which have been granted to them, and the pensions annexed to those decorations.

Art. 20. The High Allied Powers guarantee the execution of all the articles of the present Treaty, and engage to obtain that it shall be adopted and guaranteed by France.

Art. 21. The present Act shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, within two days, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris, the 11th of April, 1814.

(Signed)	(L. S.)	The Prince DE METTERNICH.
	(L. S.)	CHARLES ROBERT Comte DE NESSELRODE.
	(L. S.)	CHAS. AUG. Baron DE HARDENBERG.
	(L. S.)	CAULAINCOURT.
	(L. S.)	MARSHAL NEY.
	(L. S.)	MACDONALD.

No. 3.

Viscount Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, *Paris, April 27, 1814.*

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship an act which I have this day executed here, containing the accession of Great Britain to certain parts of the Treaty lately concluded with respect to the family and person of Napoleon Buonaparte.

I am, with great truth and regard, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 3.)

Whereas Their Imperial and Royal Majesties, The Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia, have entered into a Treaty, concluded at Paris, on the 11th April of the present year, for the purpose of granting, for such respective periods as in the said Treaty are mentioned, to the person and family of Napoleon Buonaparte, the possession in Sovereignty of the Island of Elba, and the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, and for other purposes; which Treaty has been communicated to the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Ministers of their Imperial and Royal Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and the King of Prussia; who, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, have jointly invited the Prince Regent to accede to the same, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having full knowledge of the contents of the said Treaty, accedes to the same, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, as far as respects the stipulations relative to the possession in Sovereignty of the Island of Elba, and also of the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella. But His Royal Highness is not to be considered, by this Act of Accession, to have become a party, in the name of His Majesty, to any of the other provisions and stipulations contained therein.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Paris, this 27th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

153

MEMORANDUM.

Substance of three Conventions Supplementary to the Treaties of Chaumont and Paris, concluded at London, the 29th of June 1814, on the part of His Majesty, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia.

Foreign-Office, November 10, 1814.

THREE Conventions, supplementary to the Treaties of Chaumont and Paris, were agreed to and concluded at London on the 29th of June 1814, by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, by which the Sovereigns respectively engage to maintain, on a war establishment, 75,000 men, namely, 60,000 foot and 15,000 horse, until the arrangements respecting the future state of the powers of Europe, which according to the above-mentioned Treaty of Paris were to be regulated at the Congress of Vienna, should be completed.

His Majesty reserves thereby to Himself the power of furnishing His contingent, conformably to the 9th article of the Treaty of Chaumont.

The High Contracting Parties engage to employ these armies only by common consent, and in the spirit and for the end of their abovementioned alliance.

The acts of ratification of these Conventions on the parts of the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have not yet been received in London.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row.

165

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN.

Signed at London, the 13th day of August 1814.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

JUNE 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

CONVENTION.

In the Name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Swedish Majesty, by Article IX. of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of May last, having consented, in virtue of arrangements stipulated with the Allies, that the Island of Guadeloupe should be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, and it being understood and agreed that in consideration of the incorporation of the Belgick Provinces with Holland, as provided for in the Treaty of Paris, Holland should be liable to furnish, out of the Colonies now in possession of His Britannick Majesty, the compensation to which His Swedish Majesty is entitled for the rights ceded as aforesaid; and whereas it has been deemed more expedient by His Swedish Majesty and by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, that in the event of such incorporation taking place as aforesaid, the compensation to be furnished by Holland, should be made in money; and His Swedish Majesty having agreed to accept the sum of twenty-four Millions of livres in full satisfaction of His said rights; and His Britannick Majesty, as the Friend and Ally of both Powers, being willing to become answerable to His Swedish Majesty for the due and punctual discharge of the said compensation, Their said Majesty's have resolved to enter into engagements accordingly, and have for this purpose nominated as Their Plenipotentiaries, namely, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londerry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.; and His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Sieur Gotthard Maurice de Rehausen, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannick Majesty, Colonel in His Armies, Commander of His Order of the Polar Star, and Knight of the Order of the Sword; who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Britannick Majesty agrees to pay, and His Swedish Majesty to accept the sum of twenty-four millions of livres, in full discharge and satisfaction of His claims under Article IX. of the Treaty of Paris. The said sum to be payable in London to His Swedish Majesty's Minister, according to the rate

CONVENTION.

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

SA Majesté le Roi de Suède, par l'Article IX. du Traité signé à Paris le 30 Mai dernier, et en vertu des arrangemens faits avec les Puissances Alliées, ayant consenti que l'Ile de Guadeloupe serait rendue à Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne, et comme il a été convenu qu'en considération de l'incorporation à la Hollande des Provinces Belgiques, selon ce qui a été stipulé par le Traité de Paris, il serait à la charge de la Hollande de fournir de ses Colonies actuellement en possesion de Sa Majesté Britannique, de quoi compenser Sa Majesté Suédoise pour la cession sus-mentionnée, et ayant été jugé convenable par Sa Majesté Suédoise, ainsi que par le Prince Souverain des Pays Bas, que dans le cas où l'incorporation ci-dessus mentionnée auroit lieu, la compensation que fournira la Hollande sera faite en argent ; et Sa Majesté Suédoise ayant consenti d'accepter la somme de Vingt-quatre millions de francs en indemnité entière de ses droits en question, et Sa Majesté Britannique, comme l'Amie et l'Alliée des deux Puissances, ayant voulu devenir responsable à Sa Majesté Suédoise pour la décharge ponctuelle de cette indemnité, leurs dites Majestés ont résolu de prendre des engagemens en conséquence, et ont à cet effet nommé comme leurs Plénipotentiares, savoir, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Robert Stewart, Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Régiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du Très-Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son principal Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Département des Affaires Etrangères, &c. &c. et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède, le Sieur Gotthard Maurice de Rehausen, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Britannique, Colonel dans Ses Armées, Commandeur de Son Ordre de l'Etoile Polaire et Chevalier de celui de l'Epée ; lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans :

ARTICLE I.

Sa Majesté Britannique consent de payer, et Sa Majesté Suédoise d'accepter la somme de Vingt-quatre millions de francs en décharge entière et en satisfaction de ses droits selon l'Article neuf du Traité de Paris. La dite somme sera payable à Londres au Ministre de Sa Majesté Suédoise, en douze

of exchange between London and Paris at each time of payment, in twelve equal monthly instalments: the first monthly instalment to become due and payable by His Britannick Majesty one month after the ratification of the Treaty, by which the said Belgick Provinces shall be incorporated with Holland as aforesaid.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed and understood, that the above arrangement being contingent upon the due execution of the engagements contained in the Treaty of Paris, His Swedish Majesty's rights to compensation from His Britannick Majesty and His Allies, shall not be prejudiced by any failure or non-fulfilment of the engagements in question, but shall continue in full force and effect, unless otherwise satisfied, as if this Convention had not been made.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London within one month from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of our respective Full Powers, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) G. M. DE REHAUSEN.

payemens égaux et par mois suivant le cours de change entre Londres et Paris à chaque époque de payement. Le premier de ces payemens à être du et acquitté par Sa Majesté Britannique un mois après la ratification du Traité par lequel les dites Provinces Belgiques seront incorporées à la Hollande comme ci-dessus.

ARTICLE II.

Il est convenu et entendu que, comme l'arrangement sus-mentionné dépend de l'exécution des engagemens contenus dans le Traité de Paris, il ne sera pas porté préjudice aux droits qu'a Sa Majesté Suédoise à une compensation de Sa Majesté Britannique et de Ses Alliés, si les engagemens en question venaient à manquer ou ne seraient point remplis, mais au contraire continueront en pleine force et effet, à moins d'y satisfaire d'une autre manière, comme si cette Convention n'avait point eu lieu.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Londres dans le délai d'un moi, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires, en vertu de nos Pleinpouvoirs respectifs, avons signé la présente Convention, et y avons apposé le sceau de nos armes.

Fait à Londres le Treizième d'Août, l'an de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quatorze.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) G. M. DE REHAUSEN.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN

AND

THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

Signed at London August 13*th* 1814.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

JUNE, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

CONVENTION.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity,

THE United Provinces of the Netherlands, under the favour of Divine Providence, having been restored to their Independence, and having been placed by the Loyalty of the Dutch people and the achievements of the Allied Powers, under the Government of the Illustrious House of Orange: And His Britannick Majesty being desirous of entering into such arrangements with the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, concerning the Colonies of the said United Netherlands, which have been conquered by His Majesty's arms during the late war, as may conduce to the prosperity of the said State, and may afford a lasting testimony of His Majesty's friendship and attachment to the family of Orange, and to the Dutch nation: the said High Contracting Parties, equally animated by those sentiments of cordial good will and attachment to each other, have nominated for Their Plenipotentiaries: namely, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and His Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c, ; And His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange-Nassau, Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, His Excellency Henry Fagel, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Britannick Majesty :—who, after having exchanged their full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1.

His Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Factories, and Establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz. on the 1st of January 1803, in the Seas and on the Continents of America, Africa, and Asia; with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and the settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, of which possessions the High Contracting Parties reserve to Themselves the right to dispose by a Supplementary Convention, hereafter to be negociated according to Their mutual interests; and especially with reference to the provisions contained in the 6th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Peace signed between His Britannick Majesty and His Most Christian Majesty on the 30th of May 1814.

CONVENTION.

Au Nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité.

LES Provinces-Unies des Pays Bas ayant été rendues par la faveur de la Providence Divine à leur indépendance, et ayant été placées par la loyauté de la Nation Hollandaise et les armes des Puissances Alliées sous le Gouvernement de l'Illustre Maison d'Orange: Et Sa Majesté Britannique desirant faire avec le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, relativement aux Colonies des dites Provinces Unies conquises durant la dernière guerre par les armes de Sa Majesté, des arrangemens propres à avancer la prospérité du dit Etat, et en même tems à fournir une preuve durable de l'amitié et de l'attachment de Sa Majesté pour la Maison d'Orange et pour la nation Hollandaise, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sus-mentionnées également animées de ces sentimens réciproques de bienveillance cordiale et d'attachement mutuel l'une envers l'autre, ont nommé leurs Plenipotentiaries, savoir, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le très-honorable Robert Stewart Vicomte Castlereagh, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé, Membre de Son Parlement, Colonel du Régiment de Milice de Londonderry, Chevalier du très-Noble Ordre de la Jarretière, et Son Principal Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, &c. Et S. A. R. le Prince d'Orange, Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, le Sieur Henri Fagel, Son Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire à la Cour de Sa Majesté Britannique: lesquels après avoir échangé leurs Pleinpouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivans:

ARTICLE I.

Sa Majesté Britannique s'engage à restituer au Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas dans le délai qui sera fixé ci-après, les Colonies, Comptoirs et Etablissemens dont la Hollande étoit en possession au commencement de la dernière guerre, c'est-à-dire, au 1er Janvier, 1803, dans les Mers et sur les Continents de l'Amérique, de l'Afrique et de l'Asie, à l'exception du Cap de Bonne Espérance, et des Etablissemens de Demerary, Essequibo et Berbice, desquelles possessions les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent le droit de disposer par une Convention supplémentaire qui sera négociée ci-aprés conformément aux intérêts mutuels des deux Parties, et en particulier sous le rapport des stipulations contenues dans les Articles 6 et 9 du Traité de Paix, conclu entre Sa Majesté Britannique et S. M. Très-Chrétienne le 30 Mai 1814.

ARTICLE II.

His Britannick Majesty agrees to cede in full Sovereignty the Island of Banca, in the Eastern Seas, to the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, in exchange for the Settlement of Cochin and its dependencies on the coast of Malabar, which is to remain in full Sovereignty to His Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The places and forts in the colonies and settlements, which by virtue of the two preceding Articles are to be ceded and exchanged by the two High Contracting Parties, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the signature of the present Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

His Britannick Majesty guarantees to the subjects of His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce and the security of their property and persons within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the Continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured nations.

His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign, on His part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the Crown of England and the United Netherlands, and wishing to do His utmost to avoid any thing which might affect Their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the Establishments which are to be restored to Him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those Establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the Police.

ARTICLE V.

Those Colonies, Factories, and Establishments, which are to be ceded to His Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands by His Britannick Majesty, in the Seas or on the Continent of America, shall be given up within three months, and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissentions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise, that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored and ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in his person or property, under any pretext whatever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

Sa Majesté Britannique consent à céder en toute Souveraineté l'Ile de Banca, située dans les Mers Orientales au Prince Souverain des Pays Bas, en échange de l'établissement de Cochin et de ses dépendances sur la côte de Malabar, lequel restera en toute souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique.

ARTICLE III.

Les places et forts dans les Colonies et Etablissemens, lesquels doivent être cédés et échangés par les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, en vertu des deux articles précédens, seront remis dans l'état dans lequel ils se trouveront au moment de la signature de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

Sa Majesté Britannique S'engage à faire jouir les sujets de S. A. R. le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies relativement au commerce et à la sûreté de leurs personnes et propriétés dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le Continent des Indes, les mêmes facilités, privilèges et protection qui sont à présent ou seront accordés aux nations les plus favorisées.

De son coté S. A. R. le Prince Souverain n'ayant rien plus à cœur que la perpétuité de la paix entre la Couronne d'Angleterre et les Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, et voulant contribuer autant qu'il est en Elle à écarter dès-à-présent des rapports des deux peuples ce qui pourroit un jour altérer là bonne intelligence mutuelle, s'engage à ne faire aucun ouvrage de fortification dans les Etablissemens que lui doivent être restitués et qui sont situés dans les limites de la Souveraineté Britannique sur le Continent des Indes, et à ne mettre dans ces Etablissemens que le nombre de troupes nécessaire pour le maintien de la Police.

ARTICLE V.

Ces Colonies, Comptoirs et Etablissemens qui doivent être cédés à S. A. R. le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas par Sa Majesté Britannique, dans les Mers et sur le Continent de l'Amérique, seront remis dans les trois mois et ceux qui sont au-delà du Cap de Bonne Espérance dans les six mois qui suivront la Ratification de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes voulant mettre et faire mettre dans un entier oubli les divisions qui ont agité l'Europe, déclarent et promettent que dans les Pays restitués et cédés par le présent Traité, aucun individu, de quelque classe et condition qu'il soit, ne pourra être ni poursuivi, ni inquiété, ni troublé sous aucun prétexte, ou à cause de sa conduite ou opinion politique, ou de son attachement soit à aucune des Parties Contractantes, soit à des Gouvernemens qui ont cessé d'exister, ou pour toute autre raison, si ce n'est pour des dettes contractées envers des individus, ou pour des actes postérieurs au présent Traité.

ARTICLE VII.

The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change Sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Convention as of subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the Ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the late war, and of retiring to whatever country they may choose.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Prince Sovereign of the United Netherlands, anxious to co-operate, in the most effectual manner, with His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so as to bring about the total abolition of the trade in slaves on the coast of Africa, and having spontaneously issued a Decree on the 15th of June 1814, wherein it is enjoined, that no ships or vessels whatever, destined for the trade in slaves, be cleared out or equipped in any of the harbours or places of His dominions, nor admitted to the forts or possessions on the coast of Guinea, and that no inhabitants of that country shall be sold or exposed as slaves,—does moreover hereby engage to prohibit all His subjects, in the most effectual manner and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share whatsoever in such inhuman traffic.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be duly exchanged at London within three weeks from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at London, this 13th day of August 1814.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) H. FAGEL.

FIRST ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

In order the better to provide for the Defence and Incorporation of the Belgick Provinces with Holland, and also to provide, in conformity to the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Paris, a suitable compensation for the Rights ceded by His Swedish Majesty under the said Article, which compensation, it is understood, in the event of the above Reunion, Holland should be liable to furnish, in pursuance of the above stipulations; It is hereby agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that His Britannick Majesty shall take upon Himself, and engage to defray the following charges:

ARTICLE VII.

Dans tous les pays qui doivent changer de maîtres, tant en vertu de la présente Convention que des arrangemens qui pourront être faits en conséquence, il sera accordé, aux habitans naturels et étrangers, de quelque nation et condition qu'ils soient, un espace de six ans à compter de l'échange des Ratifications, pour disposer, s'ils le jugent convenable, de leurs propriétés acquises, soit avant, soit depuis la dernière Guerre, et de se retirer dans tel pays qu'il leur plaira de choisir.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas, animé d'un vif désir de co-opérer de la manière la plus efficace avec S. M. le Roi du Royaume Uni le Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, à l'effet de parvenir à l'entière abolition de la Traite des Esclaves sur la côte de l'Afrique, et ayant de Son propre mouvement publié un Décret en date de 15 Juin 1814, portant qu'aucun bâtiment ou navire quelconque destiné au commerce des esclaves ne sera équippé ou ne sortira des ports ou places de Ses Etats, ou ne sera admis dans les forts ou possessions sur la côte de Guinée, et qu'aucun habitant de ces contrées ne sera vendu ou exporté comme esclave,—S'engage de plus par le présent Traité à défendre à tous Ses sujets de la manière la plus efficace, et par les lois les plus formelles, de prendre aucune part quelconque à ce trafic inhumain.

ARTICLE IX.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée, et les ratifications en seront duement échangées à Londres dans le délai de trois semaines, ou plutôt si faire se peut.

En foi de quoi nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires, en vertu de nos Pleinpouvoirs respectifs, avons signé la présente Convention, et y avons apposé le sceau de nos armes.

Fait à Londres le treize Août, 1814.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) H. FAGEL.

PREMIER ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Afin de pourvoir d'autant mieux à la Défense et à la Réunion des Provinces Belgiques avec la Hollande, comme aussi afin d'assurer à Sa Majesté Suédoise, en conformité de l'Article Neuvième du Traité de Paris, une compensation convenable pour les Droits cédés par Elle, en vertu du dit Article, laquelle compensation il est entendu que la Hollande sera tenue, après la dite Réunion, de fournir conformément aux dites stipulations, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues par le présent Article, que Sa Majesté Britannique prendra sur Elle et s'engagera à défrayer les dépenses suivantes:

1st. The payment of One Million Sterling to Sweden, in satisfaction of the claims aforesaid, and in pursuance of a Convention this day executed with His Swedish Majesty's Plenipotentiary to that effect, a Copy of which Convention is annexed to these Additional Articles.

2dly. The advance of Two Millions Sterling, to be applied, in concert with the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands, and in aid of an equal Sum to be furnished by Him towards augmenting and improving the defences of the Low Countries.

3dly. To bear, equally with Holland, such further charges as may be agreed upon between the said High Contracting Parties and Their Allies, towards the final and satisfactory settlement of the Low Countries in union with Holland, and under the Dominion of the House of Orange, not exceeding, in the whole, the sum of Three Millions, to be defrayed by Great Britain.

In consideration, and in satisfaction of the above engagements, as taken by His Britannick Majesty, the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands agrees to cede in full Sovereignty to His Britannick Majesty, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Settlements of Demerary, Essequibo and Berbice, upon the condition nevertheless, that the subjects of the said Sovereign Prince, being proprietors in the said Colonies or Settlements, shall be at liberty (under such Regulations as may hereafter be agreed upon in a Supplementary Convention) to carry on trade between the said Settlements and the Territories in Europe of the said Sovereign Prince.

It is also agreed between the Two High Contracting Parties, that the ships of every kind belonging to Holland, shall have permission to resort freely to the Cape of Good Hope for the purposes of refreshment and repairs, without being liable to other charges than such as British subjects are required to pay.

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The small District of Bernagore, situated close to Calcutta, being requisite to the due preservation of the peace and police of that city, the Prince of Orange agrees to cede the said District to His Britannick Majesty, upon a payment of such sum annually to His Royal Highness as may be considered, by Commissioners to be appointed by the respective Governments, to be just and reasonable, with reference to the Profits or Revenue usually derived by the Dutch Government from the same.

THIRD ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Convention signed this day. They shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time and place.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed, and affixed to them the Seal of our Arms.

Done at London, this Thirteenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) H. FAGEL.

1er. Le paiement d'un Million de Livres Sterling à la Suède, pour satisfaire aux demandes susdites, et en conséquence d'une Convention conclue et signée à cet effet, ce jourd'hui, avec le Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Suédoise, et de laquelle Convention une Copie est annexée aux présens Articles Additionnels.

2. Une somme de Deux Millions de Livres Sterling, destinée à être employée de concert avec le Prince Souverain des Provinces Unies des Pays-Bas, et en sus d'une somme égale à fournir par ce Prince, à augmenter et à fortifier la ligne de défense des Pays-Bas.

3. A supporter conjointement et en portion égale avec la Hollande, tels frais ultérieurs qui pourront être réglés et arrêtés d'un commun accord entre les dites Hautes Parties Contractantes et leurs Alliés, dans le but de consolider et d'établir finalement d'une manière satisfaisante l'Union des Pays-Bas avec la Hollande, sous la domination de la Maison d'Orange, la dite somme à fournir par la Grande Bretagne comme Sa quote part, ne devant pas excéder Trois Millions de Livres Sterling.

En considération des engagemens ci-dessus mentionnés pris par Sa Majesté Britannique, le Prince Souverain des Pays-Bas consent à céder en toute Souveraineté à Sa Majesté Britannique, le Cap de Bonne Espérance, et les Etablissemens de Demerary, Essequibo et Berbice, à condition néanmoins que les sujets de Sa dite Altesse Royale le Prince Souverain, étant propriétaires dans les dites Colonies ou Etablissemens, auront la faculté (sauf tels réglémens dont on conviendra ci-après par une Convention Supplémentaire) de naviguer et de trafiquer entre les dits Etablissemens et les Territoires du dit Prince Souverain en Europe.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont aussi convenues, que les navires de toute espèce appartenant à la Hollande, seront admis librement au Cap de Bonne Espérance pour s'y procurer des rafraîchissemens et les réparations dont ils pourroient avoir besoin, sans avoir pour cela d'autres droits à payer que ceux exigés de sujets Anglois.

SECOND ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Le petit District de Bernagore, situé près de la ville de Calcutta, étant nécessaire pour assurer la tranquillité et la police de cette ville, le Prince d'Orange consent à céder le dit District à Sa Majesté Britannique, contre le paiement annuel à Son Altesse Royale, de telle somme qui, au jugement de Commissaires à nommer de part et d'autre, sera trouvée juste et raisonnable en égard aux Profits ou revenu ordinairement perçu par le Gouvernement Hollandois dans le District en question.

TROISIEME ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Les présens Articles Additionnels auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étoient insérés mot à mot dans la Convention signée aujourd'hui. Ils seront ratifiés, et les Ratifications en seront échangées en même tems et lieu.

En foi de quoi, nous Soussignés Plénipotentiaires les avons signés et y avons apposé le Sceau de nos Armes.

Fait à Londres, le treizième d'Août, Mil Huit Cent Quatorze.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) H. FAGEL.

101

OVERTURE

FROM

BUONAPARTE.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

OVERTURE

FROM

BUONAPARTE.

No. 1.

Letter from M. de Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, 4th April, 1815.

MILORD,

L'ESPOIR qui avoit porté Sa Majesté l'Empereur, mon auguste Souverain, au plus magnanime des sacrifices, n'a point été rempli : la France n'a point reçu le prix du dévouement de son Monarque ; ses espérances ont été douloureusement trompées. Après quelques mois d'une pénible contrainte, ses sentimens concentrés à regret, viennent de se manifester avec éclat : par un mouvement universel et spontané, elle a invoqué pour libérateur celui, de qui seul elle peut attendre la garantie de ses libertés et de son indépendance. L'Empereur a paru, le Trône Royal est tombé, et la Famille des Bourbons a quitté notre territoire, sans qu'une goutte de sang ait été versée pour sa défense. C'est sur les bras de ses peuples que Sa Majesté a traversé la France depuis le point de la côte où elle en a d'abord touché le sol jusqu'au milieu de sa capitale, jusqu'au sein de ce château rempli encore, comme tous les cœurs François, de nos plus chers souvenirs. Aucun obstacle n'a suspendu la marche triomphale de Sa Majesté : au moment où elle a remis le pied sur le territoire Français, elle avoit déjà resaisi les rênes de son empire. A peine son premier règne semble-t-il avoir été un moment interrompu. Toutes les passions généreuses, toutes les pensées libérales, se son rallliées autour d'elle ; jamais nation ne présenta le spectacle d'une plus solemnelle unanimité.

Le bruit de ce grand événement aura, Milord, retenti jusqu'à vous. Je suis chargé de vous l'annoncer au nom de l'Empereur, et de vous prier de porter cette Déclaration à la connoissance de Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, votre Auguste Maître.

Ce second avénement de l'Empereur à la Couronne de France est pour lui le plus beau de ses triomphes : Sa Majesté s'honore surtout de le devoir uniquement à l'amour du peuple Français, et elle ne forme plus qu'un désir, c'est de payer tant d'affection, non plus par des trophées d'une trop infructueuse grandeur, mais par tous les avantages d'un honorable repos, par tous les bienfaits d'une heureuse tranquillité. C'est à la durée de la paix que tient l'accomplissement des plus nobles vœux de l'Empereur. Disposée à respecter les droits des autres nations, Sa Majesté a la douce confiance que ceux de la nation Françoise sont au dessus de toute atteinte. La conservation de ce précieux dépôt est le premier comme le plus cher de ses devoirs. Le calme du monde est pour longtems assuré, si tous les autres Souverains s'attachent, comme Sa Majesté, à faire consister l'honneur dans le maintien de la paix sous la sauvegarde de l'honneur.

Tels sont, Milord, les sentimens dont Sa Majesté est sincèrement animée, et dont elle m'ordonne d'être l'interprète auprès de votre Cabinet.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Milord, avec la plus haute considération,

de Votre Excellence

le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,

(Signé) CAULAINCOURT, DUC DE VICENCE.

Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 1.)—*Translation.*

Letter from M. de Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated, Paris, April 4, 1815.

My Lord,

The expectations which induced His Majesty the Emperor, my August Sovereign, to submit to the greatest sacrifices, have not been fulfilled: France has not received the price of the devotion of its Monarch: Her hopes have been lamentably deceived. After some months of painful restraint, Her sentiments, concealed with regret, have at length manifested themselves in an extraordinary manner: by an universal and spontaneous impulse, She has declared as her deliverer, the man, from whom alone She can expect the guarantee of Her liberties and independence. The Emperor has appeared, the Royal Throne has fallen, and the Bourbon Family have quitted our Territory, without one drop of blood having been shed for Their defence. Borne upon the arms of his people, his Majesty has traversed France, from the point of the coast at which he at first touched the ground, as far as the centre of his Capital, even to that residence which is now again, as are all French hearts, filled with our dearest remembrances. No obstacles have delayed His Majesty's triumphal progress: from the instant of his re-landing upon French ground, he resumed the Government of his Empire. Scarcely does his first Reign appear to have been for an instant interrupted. Every generous passion, every liberal thought, has rallied around him; never did any Nation present a spectacle of more awful unanimity.

The report of this great event will have reached your Lordship. I am commanded to announce it to you, in the name of the Emperor, and to request you will convey this declaration to the knowledge of His Majesty The King of Great Britain, your August Master.

This Restoration of the Emperor to the Throne of France is for him the most brilliant of his triumphs. His Majesty prides himself above all, on the reflection that he owes it entirely to the love of the French People, and he has no other wish, than to repay such affections no longer by the trophies of vain ambition, but by all the advantages of an honourable repose, and by all the blessings of a happy tranquillity. It is to the duration of Peace that the Emperor looks forward for the accomplishment of his noblest intentions. With a disposition to respect the Rights of other Nations, His Majesty has the pleasing hope, that those of the French Nation will remain inviolate.

The maintenance of this precious deposit is the first, as it is the dearest of his duties. The quiet of the World is for a long time assured, if all the other Sovereigns are disposed, as His Majesty is, to make their honour consist in the preservation of Peace, by placing Peace under the safeguard of Honour.

Such are, my Lord, the sentiments with which his Majesty is sincerely animated, and which he has commanded me to make known to your Government.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CAULAINCOURT, DUKE OF VICENCE.

His Excellency Lord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

Letter from M. Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, 4th April 1815.

Milord,

L'Empereur a voulu exprimer directement à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent, les sentimens dont il est animé, et Lui faire connaître, tout le prix

qu'il met au maintien de la paix heureusement existante entre les deux Pays. Je suis chargé en conséquence, Milord, de vous adresser la lettre ci-jointe, et de prier Votre Excellence de la présenter à Son Altesse Royale.

Le désir le plus vif de l'Empereur étant que le repos de l'Europe ne reçoive aucune atteinte, sa Majesté s'est empressée de manifester les mêmes dispositions aux Monarques encore assemblés à Vienne et à tous les autres Souverains.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) CAULAINCOURT, DUC DE VICENCE.

Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 2.)—*Translation.*

Letter from M. Caulaincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, 4th April 1815.

My Lord,

The Emperor was anxious to express directly to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the sentiments which inspire him, and to make known to Him the high value which he places on the maintenance of the peace happily existing between the two countries. I am commanded in consequence, My Lord, to address to you the annexed letter, and to beg your Excellency to present it to His Royal Highness.

The first wish of the Emperor being, that the repose of Europe should remain inviolate, his Majesty has been anxious to manifest this disposition to the Sovereigns who are still assembled at Vienna, and to all other Sovereigns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CAULAINCOURT, DUC DE VICENCE.

His Excellency Lord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

Letter from Viscount Castlereagh to M. Caulaincourt.

Sir, *Downing-street, April* 8, 1815.

I have been honoured with two letters from your Excellency bearing date the 4th instant from Paris, one of them covering a letter addressed to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I am to acquaint your Excellency, that the Prince Regent has declined receiving the letter addressed to Him, and has, at the same time, given me His orders to transmit the letters addressed by your Excellency to me, to Vienna, for the information and Consideration of the Allied Sovereigns and Plenipotentiaries there assembled.

I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

105

CORRESPONDENCE

ON

ALLIANCE

AGAINST

FRANCE.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

CORRESPONDENCE ON ALLIANCE

AGAINST

FRANCE.

No. 1.

Viscount Castlereagh to the Earl of Clancarty, dated Foreign Office, 8th April 1815.

My Lord,

I HEREWITH inclose a copy of an Overture this day received from M. de Caulaincourt, with the answer returned. You will communicate the same to the Allied Sovereigns and Plenipotentiaries at Vienna, for their information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl of Clancarty,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

The Earl of Clancarty to Viscount Castlereagh.

Vienna, May 6, 1815.

My Lord,

Adverting to your Lordship's Dispatch, No. 3., and to its several Inclosures, conveying a proposal made by the existing Government in France, and your Lordship's answer thereto, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Majesty's Government, that at a conference held on the 3d instant, His Highness Prince Metternich acquainted us, that a M. de Strassant, who had been stopped, on his way hither, at Lintz, from not having been furnished with proper passports, had addressed a letter to His Imperial Majesty, and therewith forwarded some unopened letters which the Emperor had directed him to unseal in the presence of the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers.

These proved to be a letter from Buonaparte, addressed to His Majesty, professing a desire to continue at peace, to observe the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, &c., and a letter from M. de Caulaincourt to Prince Metternich, containing similar professions.

After reading these Papers, it was considered whether any, and what answer should be made thereto, when the general opinion appeared to be, that none should be returned, and no notice whatever taken of the proposal.

Upon this, as indeed upon all other occasions subsequent to the resumption of authority by Buonaparte, wherein the present state of the Continental Powers, with regard to France, has come under discussion, but one opinion has appeared to direct the Councils of the several Sovereigns. They adhere, and from the commencement have never ceased to adhere, to their Declaration of the 13th of March, with respect to the actual Ruler of France. They are in a state of hostility with him and his adherents, not from choice, but from necessity, because past experience has shewn, that no faith has been kept by him, and that no reliance can be placed on the professions of one who has hitherto no longer regarded the most solemn compacts, than as it may have suited his own convenience to observe them, whose word, the only assurance he can afford for his peaceable disposition, is not less in direct opposition to the tenor of his former life, than it is to the military position in which he is actually placed. They feel that they should neither perform their duty to Themselves or to the people committed by Providence to Their charge, if They were now to listen to those professions of a desire for peace which have been made, and suffer Themselves thus to be lulled into

the supposition that they might now relieve Their people from the burthen of supporting immense military masses, by diminishing Their forces to a Peace Establishment, convinced as the several Sovereigns are from past experience, that no sooner should they have been disarmed, than advantage would be taken of their want of preparation, to renew those scenes of aggression and bloodshed, from which they had hoped that the Peace so gloriously won at Paris, would long have secured Them.

They are at war, then, for the purpose of obtaining some security for Their Own independence, and for the reconquest of that peace and permanent tranquillity, for which the World has so long panted. They are not even at war for the greater or less proportion of security which France can afford Them of future tranquillity, but because France, under its present Chief, is unable to afford Them any security whatever.

In this war, They do not desire to interfere with any legitimate Right of the French people; they have no design to oppose the claim of that Nation to choose their own form of Government, or intention to trench, in any respect, upon their independence as a great and free people: but They do think They have a right, and that of the highest nature, to contend against the re-establishment of an Individual as the Head of the French Government, whose past conduct has invariably demonstrated, that in such a situation he will not suffer other Nations to be at peace—whose restless ambition, whose thirst for foreign conquest, and whose disregard for the rights and Independence of other States, must expose the whole of Europe to renewed scenes of plunder and devastation.

However general the feelings of the Sovereigns may be in favour of the restoration of the King, they no otherwise seek to influence the proceedings of the French in the choice of this or of any other Dynasty, or form of Government, than may be essential to the safety and permanent tranquillity of the rest of Europe: such reasonable security being afforded by France in this respect, as other States have a legitimate right to claim in their own defence, Their object will be satisfied; and They shall joyfully return to that state of peace, which will then, and then only, be open to Them, and lay down those arms which They have only taken up, for the purpose of acquiring that tranquillity so eagerly desired by Them on the part of Their respective Empires.

Such, my Lord, are the general sentiments of the Sovereigns and of Their Ministers here assembled; and it should seem, that the glorious forbearance observed by Them, when masters of the French Capital in the early part of the last year, ought to prove to the French, that this is not a war against their Freedom and Independence, or excited by any spirit of ambition, or desire of conquest, but one arising out of necessity, urged on the principles of self-preservation, and founded on that legitimate and incontrovertible right of obtaining reasonable security for Their Own tranquillity and independence—to which, if France has on her part a claim, other nations have an equal title to claim at the hands of France.

I this day laid before the Plenipotentiaries of the Three Allied Powers in conference, the Note proposed to be delivered upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 25th March. After the opinions which I have detailed as those with which the Allied Sovereigns are impressed, with respect to the object of the war, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that the explanation afforded in this Note, as the construction put by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the Eighth Article of that Treaty, was favourably received. Immediate instructions will consequently be issued to the Ambassadors of the Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, and to the Minister of His Prussian Majesty, to accept of this Note on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty in question.

In order to be assured that I have advanced nothing in this dispatch which does not accord with the views of the Cabinets of the Allied Sovereigns, I have acquainted the Plenipotentiaries of the High Allied Powers with the contents thereof, and have the honour to inform you, that the sentiments contained in it entirely coincide with those of their respective Courts.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CLANCARTY.

189

DECLARATION

OF THE

ALLIES,

DATED VIENNA, MARCH 13, 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT

APRIL, 1815.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

DÉCLARATION.

" LES Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris, rassemblées en Congrès à Vienne, ayant été informées de l'évasion de Napoléon Buonaparté, et de son entrée en France, avec une force armée, doivent à leur dignité et aux intérêts de l'ordre social de faire une déclaration solennelle des sentiments que cet événement leur a inspirés

" En violant ainsi la convention qui l'a établi dans l'Ile d'Elbe, Buonaparté détruit le seul titre légal dont son existence dependait ; en reparaissant en France avec des projets de confusion et de désordre, il s'est mis hors de la protection de la loi, et il manifeste à l'univers qu'il ne peut y avoir ni paix ni treve avec lui.

" Les puissances déclarent en conséquence que Napoléon Buonaparté s'est exclu des relations civiles et sociales, et que comme ennemi et perturbateur du monde, il a encouru la vindicte publique.

" Elles déclarent en même temps qu'étant fermement résolues à maintenir dans son intégrité le traité de Paris du 30 Mai 1814, et les dispositions sanctionnées par ce traité, ainsi que celles qui ont été arrêtées ou le seront par la suite, pour le completter et le consolider, elles employeront tous leurs moyens et réuniront tous leurs efforts pour que la paix générale l'objet des vœux de l'Europe, et le bût constant de leurs travaux, ne soient pas troublée de nouveau, et pour se garantir de toutes les tentatives qui menaceraient de replonger l'univers dans les désordres et les malheurs des Révolutions.

" Et quoique bien persuadées que toute la France, se ralliant autour de son Souverain Légitime, anéantira immédiatement ce dernier effort d'un délire coupable et impuissant, tous les Souverains de l'Europe, animés des mêmes sentimens et guidés par les mêmes principes, déclarent qne si, contre toute attente, il résultait aucun danger réel de cet événement, ils seront prêts à donner au Roi de France et à la nation Française, ou à tout autre Gouvernement qui sera attaqué, aussitôt qu'ils en seront requis, toute l'assistance nécessaire pour rétablir la tranquillité, et à faire cause commune contre tous ceux qui tenteraient de la compromettre.

" La présente déclaration, insérée au protocole du Congrès assemblé à Vienne, le 13 Mars 1815, sera rendue publique.

" Fait et attesté par les Plénipotentiaires des Hautes Puissances qui ont signé le traité de Paris,—à Vienne le 13 Mars 1815.

Suivent les signatures par ordre alphabétique des cours.

Autriche.—Le Prince METTERNICH, le Baron de WEISSENBERG

Espagne.—P. GOMEZ LABRADOR.

France.—Le Prince TALLEYRAND, le Duc de DALBERG, LATOUR DU PIN, le Comte Alexis de NOAILLES.

Grande Bretagne.—WELLINGTON, CLANCARTY, CATHCART, STEWART.

Portugal.—Le Comte PALMELLA, SALDANHA, LOBO.

Prusse.—Le Prince HARDENBERG, le Baron HUMBOLDT.

Russie.—Le Comte RASAMOUFFSKY, le Comte STACKELBERG, le Comte NESSELRODE.

SUEDE —Le Comte LOWENJELM

DECLARATION.

(Translation.)

"THE Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, assembled in Congress at Vienna, being informed of the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his entrance into France with an armed force, owe it to their own dignity and to the interest of social order, to make a solemn declaration of the sentiments which this event has excited in them.

"By thus violating the Convention which had established him in the Island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended; by appearing again in France with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe that there can be neither truce nor peace with him.

"The Powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations, and that as an enemy and a disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance.

"They declare, at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain entire the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of May, 1814, and the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and those which they have resolved on, or shall hereafter resolve on, to complete and to consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and unite all their efforts; that thus the General Peace, the object of the wishes of Europe, and the constant purpose of their labours, may not again be troubled, and to guard themselves against every attempt which shall threaten to re-plunge the world in the disorders and miseries of revolution.

"And although entirely persuaded that all France, rallying round its legitimate Sovereign, will immediately annihilate this last effort of a criminal and impotent delirium, all the Sovereigns of Europe, animated by the same sentiments, and guided by the same principles, declare, that if contrary to all calculations, there should result from this event any real danger, they will be ready to give to the King of France, and the French Nation, or to any other Government that shall be attacked, as soon as they shall be called upon, all the assistance requisite to restore public tranquillity, and to make a common cause against all those who should undertake to compromise it.

"The present Declaration, inserted in the Register of the Congress, assembled at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

Done and attested by the Plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris,

"*Vienna, March* 13, 1815."

[Here follows the signatures in the alphabetical order of the Courts.]

Austria—Prince METTERNICH, Baron WEISSENBERG.

France.—Prince TALLEYRAND, le Duc de DALBERG, LATOUR DU PIN, Count Alexis de NOAILLES.

Great Britain --WELLINGTON, CLANCARTY, CATHCART, STEWART.

Portugal.—Count PALMELLA, SALDANHA, LOBO.

Prussia.—Prince HARDENBERG, Baron HUMBOLDT.

Russia.—Count RASUMOWSKY, Count STACKELBERG, Count NESSELRODE.

Spain.—Prince GOMEZ LABRADOR.

Sweden.—LOWENHJELM

COUNTER-DECLARATIONS,

ON THE PART OF THEIR MAJESTIES

THE

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA,

AND THE

KING OF PRUSSIA.

PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

COUNTER-DECLARATION,

On the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance, signed at Vienna on the 25th of March 1815, *between Their Britannic and Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesties.*

Vienne, le 9 *Mai* 1815.

LE Soussigné Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, ayant rendu compte à Son Auguste Maître de la communication que Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh lui a faite, relativement à l'Article 8 du Traité du 25 Mars dernier, a reçu ordre de déclarer, que l'interprétation donnée par le Gouvernement Britannique à cet Article, est entièrement conforme aux principes d'après lesquels S. M. Impériale et Royale Apostolique s'est proposée de régler Sa politique durant la présente guerre. Irrévocablement résolu de diriger tous Ses efforts contre l'usurpation de Napoléon Buonaparte, ainsi que ce bût est exprimé dans l'Article 3, et d'agir à cet égard dans le plus parfait accord avec Ses Alliés, l'Empereur est néanmoins convaincu que les devoirs que Lui impose l'intérêt de Ses Sujets, ainsi que les principes qui Le guident, ne lui permettroient pas de prendre l'engagement de poursuivre la guerre dans l'intention d'imposer un Gouvernement à la France.

Quelques soient les vœux que S. M. l'Empereur forme, de voir Sa Majesté Trés-Chrétienne replacée sur le Trône, ainsi que Sa constante sollicitude à contribuer, conjointement avec Ses Alliés, à obtenir un résultat aussi désirable, Sa Majesté a cru cependant devoir faire répondre, par cette explication à la Déclaration que S. E. Milord Castlereagh a remise à l'Echange des Ratifications, et que le Soussigné est pleinement autorisé à accepter de Sa part.

(Signé) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

A S. E. Milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

COUNTER DECLARATION

On the part of His Majesty The Emperor of Austria, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Vienna, on the 25th of March 1815, *between His Britannic Majesty, and His Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty.*

Vienna, May 9, 1815.

The Undersigned Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty The Emperor of Austria, having informed His August Master of the communication made to him by Lord Castlereagh, respecting the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, has received orders to declare, that the interpretation given to that Article by the British Government, is entirely conformable to the Principles by which His Imperial Majesty has proposed to regulate His policy during the present war. The Emperor, although irrevocably resolved to direct all His efforts against the Usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, as that object is expressed in the 3d Article, and to act in that respect in the most perfect concert with His Allies, is nevertheless convinced that the duty imposed upon Him by the interests of his Subjects, as well as the Principles by which He is guided, would not permit Him to engage to prosecute the war for the purpose of imposing a form of government on France.

Whatever wishes His Majesty the Emperor may form, to see His Most Christian Majesty replaced upon the Throne, and whatever may be His constant solicitude to contribute, conjointly with His Allies to the attainment of so desirable an object, His Majesty has nevertheless thought it right to answer, by this Explanation, the Declaration which His Excellency Lord Castlereagh has transmitted on the Exchange of the Ratification, of which the Undersigned on his part is fully authorised to accept.

(Signed) PRINCE METTERNICH.

To His Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh.
&c. &c. &c.

COUNTER-DECLARATION,

On the part of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance, signed at Vienna, on the 25th of March 1815, *between Their Britannic and Imperial Majesties.*

Londres, le $\frac{13}{25}$ *Mai* 1815.

Le Soussigné Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, ayant rendu compte à l'Empereur Son Auguste Maître de la communication que Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh lui a faite relativement à l'Article 8 du Traité du 25 Mars, a reçu ordre de déclarer, que l'interprétation donnée par le Gouvernement Britannique à cet Article, est entièrement conforme aux principes d'après lesquels S. M. Impériale s'est proposée de régler Sa politique durant la présente guerre. Irrévocablement résolu de diriger tous ses efforts contre l'usurpation de Napoléon Buonaparte, tel que ce but est exprimé dans l'Article 3, et d'agir à cet égard dans le plus parfait accord avec Ses Alliés, l'Empereur est néanmoins convaincu que les devoirs que Lui impose l'intérêt de Ses Sujets, ainsi que les principes qui Le guident, ne lui permettroient pas de prendre l'engagement de poursuivre la guerre dans l'intention d'imposer un Gouvernement à la France.

Quelques soient les vœux qu'Il forme de voir Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne replacée sur le Trône, ainsi que Sa constante sollicitude à contribuer, conjointement avec Ses Alliés, à obtenir un résultat aussi désirable, Sa Majesté a cru cependant devoir faire répondre, par cette explication, à la Déclaration que S. E. Milord Castlereagh a remise à l'Echange des Ratifications, et que le Soussigné est pleinement autorisé à accepter de Sa part.

(Signé) LIEVEN.

A. S. E. Milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

COUNTER DECLARATION

On the part of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance signed at Vienna, on the 25th of March 1815, *between Their Britannic and Imperial Majesties.*

London the $\frac{13}{25}$ *May* 1815.

The Undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having informed His August Master of the communication made to him by Lord Castlereagh, respecting the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, has received orders to declare, that the interpretation given to that Article by the British Government, is entirely conformable to the Principles by which His Imperial Majesty has proposed to regulate His policy during the present war. The Emperor, although irrevocably resolved to direct all His efforts against the Usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, as that object is expressed in the 3d Article, and to act in that respect in the most perfect concert with His Allies, is nevertheless convinced that the duty imposed upon Him by the interests of his Subjects, as well as the Principles by which He is guided, would not permit Him to engage to prosecute the war, for the purpose of imposing a form of Government on France.

Whatever wishes His Majesty the Emperor may form to see His Most Christian Majesty replaced upon the Throne, and whatever may be His constant Solicitude to contribute, conjointly with His Allies, to the attainment of so desirable an object, His Majesty has nevertheless thought it right to

answer, by this Explanation, the Declaration which his Excellency Lord Castlereagh has transmitted on the Exchange of the Ratification of which the Undersigned, on his part, is fully authorized to accept.

(Signed) LIEVEN.

To his Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

COUNTER-DECLARATIONS,

On the part of His Majesty the King of Prussia, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance, signed at Vienna on the 25th of March 1815, *between Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties.*

Vienne, le 10 *Mai* 1815.

Le Soussigné ayant rendu compte au Roi Son Auguste Maître de la communication que Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh lui a fait faire, relativement à l'Article 8 du Traité du 25 Mars, a reçu ordre de déclarer, que l'interprétation donnée par le Gouvernement Britannique à cet Article, est entièrement conforme aux Principes d'après lesquels Sa Majesté s'est proposée de règler Sa politique durant la présent guerre. Irrévocablement résolu de diriger tous Ses efforts contre l'usurpation de Napoléon Buonaparte, tel que ce but est exprimé dans l'Article 3, et d'agir à cet égard dans le plus parfait accord avec Ses Alliés, Le Roi est néanmoins convaincu que les devoirs que Lui impose l'intérêt de Ses Sujets, ainsi que les principes qui Le guident ne Lui permettroient pas de prendre l'engagement de poursuivre la guerre dans l'intention d'imposer un Gouvernement à la France.

Quelques soient les vœux qu'Il forme de voir Sa Majesté Très-Chrêtienne replacée sur le Trône, ainsi que Sa constante solicitude à contribuer conjointement avec Ses Allies à obtenir un résultat aussi desirable, Sa Majesté a cru cependant devoir faire répondre, par cette explication, à la Declaration que Son Excellence Milord Castlereagh a remise à l'Echange des Ratifications, et que le Soussigné est pleinement autorisé à accepter de Sa part.

(Signé) LE PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.

A S. E. Milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

COUNTER DECLARATION

On the part of His Majesty the King of Prussia, upon the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Alliance Signed at Vienna on the 25th of March 1815, *between Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties.*

Vienna, May 9, 1815.

The undersigned having informed the King, His August Master, of the communication made to him by Lord Castlereagh respecting the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 25th March last, has received orders to declare, that the interpretation given to that Article, by the British Government, is entirely conformable to the Principles by which His Majesty proposes to regulate His Policy during the present war. The King, although irrevocably resolved to direct all His efforts against the Usurpation of Napoleon Buonaparte, as that object is expressed in the 3d Article, and to act in that respect in the most perfect concert with His Allies, is nevertheless convinced that the duty imposed upon Him by the Interests of His Subjects, as well as the Principles by which He is guided, would not permit Him to engage to prosecute the war for the purpose of imposing a form of Government on France.

Whatever wishes His Majesty may form to see His Most Christian Majesty replaced upon the Throne; and whatever may be His constant Solicitude to contribute, conjointly with His Allies, to the attainment of so desirable an object, His Majesty has nevertheless thought it right to answer, by this Explanation, the Declaration which his Excellency Lord Castlereagh has transmitted on the Exchange of the Ratifications of which the Undersigned, on his part, is fully authorized to accept.

(Signed) Prince HARDENBERG.

To His Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPERS,

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

APRIL 1815.

LONDON:

Printed by R. G. Clarke, at the London Gazette Office, Cannon-Row.

Substance of Treaties between His Britannic Majesty and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, respectively; signed at Vienna, on the 25th of March, 1815.

Sa Majésté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne, et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté ayant pris en considération les Suites, que l'invasion en France de Napoleon Buonaparte, et la situation actuelle de ce Royaume, peuvent avoir, pour la sureté de l'Europe, ont resolu d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté, &c. &c. &c. d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante, les principes consacrés par le Traité de Chaumont.

En conséquence Ils sont convenus de renouveller par un Traité solemnel, signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances, avec chacune des trois autres, l'engagement de preserver, contre toute atteinte, l'ordre des choses, si heureusement retabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement en exécution, ainsi que de lui donner dans les circonstances présentes toute l'extension qu'elles réclament impérieusement.

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées S'engagent solemnellement de réunir les moyens de Leurs états respectifs pour maintenir, dans toute leur integrité, les conditions du Traité de Paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de Vienne dans le but de completer les dispositions de ce Traité, de les garantir contre toute atteinte, et particulièrement contre les desseins de Napoleon Buonaparte. A cet effêt Elles S'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeait; et dans le sens de la déclaration, du 13 Mars dernier, de concert et d'un commun accord, tous Leurs efforts contre lui et contre tous ceux qui se seraient déja ralliê à sa faction, ou s'y réuniroient dans sa Suite, afin de le forçer à se desister de ses projets, et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité de l'Europe et la Paix Générale sous la protection de laquelle les droits, la liberté et l'indépendance des Nations venaient d'être placées et assurées.

ARTICLE II.

Quoiqu' un but aussi grand, et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les Moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, Elles peuvent disposer; Elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment en Campagne chacune 150,000 Hommes au complet, y compris, pour le moins, la proportion d'une dixième de Cavalerie et une juste proportion d'Artillerie sans compter les Garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'ennemi commun.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les Armes, que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objêt de la Guerre

designé dans l'Article 1er du present Traité n'ait été atteint et tant que Buonaparte ne sera pas mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles, et de renouveler les tentatives pour s'emparer du Pouvoir Suprême en France.

ARTICLE IV.

Le present Traité etant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, les stipulations du Traité de Chaumont, et nommément celles contenues dans l'article seizième auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur ausitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

ARTICLE V.

Tout ce qui est rélatif au Commandement des Armées Combinées, aux subsistances, &c. &c. sera reglé par une Convention particulière.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accréditer respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandans Leurs Armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec Leurs Gouvernemens, pour les informer des Evènemens Militaires, et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des Armées.

ARTICLE VII.

Les engagemens stipulés par le present Traité, ayant pour but le maintien de la Paix Générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entr'Elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le present Traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France, ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises de Buonaparte et de ses adhérens ; Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à y donner Son adhésion, et à faire connoitre, dans le cas où Elle devroit requérir les forces stipulées dans l'Article 2 quels secours les circonstances Lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du present Traité.

ARTICLE SEPARE.

Comme les circonstances pourroient empêcher Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande de tenir constamment en campagne le nombre de troupes specifié dans l'Article deuxième il est convenu, que Sa Majesté Britannique aura le droit ou de fournir Son contingent, ou de payer au taux de trente livres sterling par an pour chaque homme de cavalerie, et de vingt livres sterling par an pour chaque homme d'infanterie, jusqu'à la concurrence du nombre stipulé par l'Article deuxième.

(Translation.)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the having taken into consideration the consequences which the Invasion of France by Napoleon Buonaparte, and the actual situation of that Kingdom, may produce with respect to the safety of Europe; have resolved in conjunction with His Majesty the, &c. &c. &c. to apply to that important circumstance, the principles consecrated by the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have consequently resolved to renew, by a Solemn Treaty, signed separately by each of the four Powers with each of the three others, the engagement to preserve, against every attack, the order of things so happily established in Europe, and to determine upon the most effectual means of fulfilling that engagement, as well as of giving it all the extension which the present circumstances so imperiously call for.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties above mentioned, solemnly engage to unite the resources of Their respective States for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May 1814; as also, the stipulations determined upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, with the view to complete the disposition of that Treaty, to preserve them against all infringement, and particularly against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte. For this purpose They engage, in the spirit of the Declaration of the 13th March last, to direct in common, and with one accord, should the case require it, all Their efforts against him, and against all those who should already have joined his faction, or shall hereafter join it, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe, and the General Peace under the protection of which the Rights, the Liberty and Independence of Nations had been recently placed and secured.

ARTICLE II.

Although the means destined for the attainment of so great and salutary an object, ought not to be subjected to limitation, and although the High Contracting Parties are resolved to devote thereto all those means which, in Their respective situations, They are enabled to dispose of, They have nevertheless agreed to keep constantly in the field, each, a force of 150,000 men complete, including cavalry, in the proportion of at least one-tenth, and a just proportion of artillery, not reckoning garrisons; and to employ the same actively and conjointly against the common enemy.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to lay down Their arms but by common consent, nor before the object of the war, designated in the First Article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts for possessing himself of the Supreme Power in France.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Treaty being principally applicable to the present circumstances, the stipulatious of the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly those contained in the Sixteenth Article of the same, shall be again in force, as soon as the object actually in view shall have been attained.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever relates to the Command of the Combined Armies, to Supplies, &c. shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties shall be allowed respectively to accredit to the Generals commanding their armies, Officers, who shall have the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, for the purpose of giving information of military events, and of every thing relating to the operations of the armies.

ARTICLE VII.

The engagements entered into by the present Treaty, having for their object the maintenance of the General Peace, the High Contracting Parties agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty having no other end in view but to support France, or any other country which may be invaded, against the enterprizes of Buonaparte and his adherents, His Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede hereunto; and, in the event of His Majesty's requiring the forces stipulated in the Second Article, to make known what assistance circumstances will allow Him to bring forward in furtherance of the object of the present Treaty.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

As circumstances might prevent His Majesty The King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from keeping constantly in the Field the number of troops specified in the Second Article, it is agreed, that His Britannic Majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing His Contingent in Men, or of paying at the rate of Thirty pounds sterling per annum for each Cavalry Soldier, and Twenty pounds per annum for each Infantry Soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the second Article.

MEMORANDUM.

Foreign Office, April 25, 1815.

The Treaty of which the Substance is above given, has been ordered to be ratified, and it has been notified on the part of the Prince Regent to the High Contracting Parties, that it is His Royal Highness's determination, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to direct the said Ratifications to be exchanged in due course, against similar Acts on the part of the respective Powers, under an explanatory Declaration of the following tenor, as to Article eight, of the said Treaty :

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, on the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, on the part of his Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the eighth Article of the said Treaty, wherein His Most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the Contracting Parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte, in pursuance of the third Article of the said Treaty; but, is not to be understood as binding His Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war, with a view of imposing upon France any particular Government.

However solicitous the Prince Regent must be to see His Most Christian Majesty restored to the Throne, and however anxious He is to contribute, in conjunction with His Allies, to so auspicious an event, He nevertheless deems Himself called upon to make this Declaration, on the Exchange of the Ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to His Most Christian Majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its conduct.

The Treaty was received in London on the 5th Instant;—the answer thereto was dispatched to Vienna, on the 8th. Authority and Instructions have also been given to the Earl of Clancarty to sign a Subsidiary Engagement consequent upon the said Treaty.

204

205

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

SIGNED AT VIENNA, 25th MARCH 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

MAY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

TRAITÉ.

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, ayant pris en considération les suites que l'invasion en France de Napoléon Buonaparté et la situation actuelle de ce Royaume peuvent avoir pour la sûreté de l'Europe, ont résolu, d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante les principes consacrés par le Traité de Chaumont.

En conséquence ils sont convenus de renouveller par un Traité solemnel signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances avec chacune des trois Autres, l'engagement de préserver, contre toute atteinte, l'ordre des choses si heureusement rétabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement à exécution, ainsi que de lui donner dans les circonstances présentes toute l'extension qu'elles réclament impérieusement.

A cet effet, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande a nommé, pour discuter, conclure, et signer les conditions du présent Traité avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Arthur Wellesley, Duc, Marquis et Comte de Wellington, Marquis Douro, Vicomte Wellington de Talavera et de Wellington, et Baron Douro de Wellesley, Pair du Parlement du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, Maréchal de ses Armées, Colonel du Régiment des Gardes Royales à Cheval, Chevalier de l'illustre Ordre de la Jarretière et Grand-Croix du Très-honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Duc de Ciudad Rodrigo, Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe, Duc de Vittoria, Marquis de Torres Vedras, et Comte de Vimiera en Portugal, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or d'Espagne, de l'Ordre Militaire de St. Ferdinand, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Militaire de Marie-Thérèse, de l'Ordre de Saint George, de l'Ordre de la Tour et de l'Epée de Portugal, de l'Ordre de l'Epée de Suède, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne, et Son

TREATY.

(Translation.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Great and of Irelend, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, having taken into consideration the consequences which the Invasion of France by Napoleon Buonaparte, and the actual situation of that Kingdom, may produce with respect to the safety of Europe; have resolved, in conjunction with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, to apply to that important circumstance, the principles consecrated by the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have consequently resolved to renew, by a Solemn Treaty, signed separately by each of the four Powers with each of the three others, the engagement to preserve, against every attack, the order of things so happily established in Europe, and to determine upon the most effectual means of fulfilling that engagement, as well as of giving it all the extension which the present circumstances so imperiously call for.

For that purpose His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named, to discuss, conclude, and sign the conditions of the present Treaty with His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Wellington, Marquis Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, a Peer of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Field Marshal of His Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Most Noble Military Order of the Bath, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras and Conde de Vimeira in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain, of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, of the Imperial Russian Order of St. George, of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, of the Swedish Order of the Tower and Sword, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King, and His First Plenipotentiary

Premier Plénipotentiaire au Congrès de Vienne; et Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, ayant nommé, de Son Côté, Le Sieur Clément-Venceslas Metternich-Ochsenhausen, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, et de St. Anne de la Première Classe, Grand-Cordon de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Eléphant, de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade, de l'Aigle Noire et de l'Aigle Rouge, des Séraphins, de St. Joseph de Toscane, de St. Hubert, de l'Aigle d'Or de Würtemberg, de la Fidélité de Bade, de St. Jean de Jérusalem, et de plusieurs autres : Chancelier de l'Ordre Militaire de Marie-Thérèse, Curateur de l'Académie des Beaux Arts, Chambellan, Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême; Son Ministre d'Etat, des Conférences et des Affaires Etrangères; son Premier Plénipotentiaire au Congrès, et le Sieur Jean Philippe Baron de Wessemberg, Chambellan et Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Son Second Plénipotentiaire au Congrès.

Les dits Plénipotentiaires, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les Articles suivans.

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées S'engagent solennellement à réunir les moyens de leurs Etats respectifs pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du Traité de Paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de Vienne, dans le but de compléter les dispositions de ce Traité, de les garantir contre les desseins de Napoléon Bonaparté. A cet effet, Elles s'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeoit, et dans le sens de la Déclaration du 13 Mars dernier, de concert et de commun accord, tous leurs efforts contre lui, et contre tous ceux qui se seroient déjà ralliés à sa faction, ou s'y réuniroient dans la suite, afin de le forcer à se désister de ses projets, et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité de l'Europe et la Paix générale, sous la protection de laquelle le droit, la liberté, et l'indépendance des nations venoient d'être placées et assurées.

ARTICLE II.

Quoiq'un but aussi grand et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, Elles peuvent disposer, Elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment

to the Congress at Vienna; and His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty having nominated on his part, the Sieur Clement-Wenceslaus-Metternich-Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle, of the Seraphim, of St. Joseph of Tuscany of St. Hubert, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, of Fidelity, of Baden, of St. John of Jerusalem, and of several others; Chancellor of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, Curator of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, intimate and actual Councillor of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his Minister of State, of Conferences, and of Foreign Affairs, his First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur John Phillip Baron de Wessemberg, Chamberlain, and intimate actual Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolick Majesty, His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

The said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full Powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties above mentioned, solemnly engage to unite the resources of Their respective States for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May 1814; as also, the stipulations determined upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, with the view to complete the disposition of that Treaty, to preserve them against all infringement, and particularly against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte. For this purpose They engage, in the spirit of the Declaration of the 13th March last, to direct in common, and with one accord, should the case require it, all Their efforts against him, and against all those who should already have joined his faction, or shall hereafter join it, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe, and the General Peace under the protection of which the Rights, the Liberty and Independence of Nations had been recently placed and secured.

ARTICLE II.

Although the means destined for the attainment of so great and salutary an object, ought uot to be subjected to limitation, and although the High Contracting Parties are resolved to devote thereto all those means which, in Their respective situations, They are enabled to dispose of, They have nevertheless agreed to keep

Campagne chacune cent cinquante mille hommes au complet, y compris, pour le moins, la proportion d'un dixième de Cavalerie, et une juste proportion d'Artillerie, sans compter les garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'Ennemi commun.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les Armes que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objet de la guerre désigné dans l'Article premier du présent Traité n'ait été atteint; et tant que Buonaparté ne sera mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles, et de renouveller les tentatives pour s'emparer du pouvoir suprême en France.

ARTICLE IV.

Le présent Traité étant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, Les Stipulations du Traité de Chaumont, et nommément celles contenues dans l'Article seizième, auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur aussitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

ARTICLE V.

Tout ce qui est relatif au Commandement des Armées Combinées, aux Subsistances, &c.; sera règlé par une Convention particulière.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accréditer respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandans Leurs Armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec Leurs Gouvernemens, pour les informer des Evénemens Militaires, et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des Armées.

ARTICLE VII.

Les engagemens stipulés par le présent Traité, ayant pour but le maintien de la Paix Générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entr'Elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le présent Traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises

constantly in the field, each, a force of 150,000 men complete, including cavalry, in the proportion of at least one-tenth, aud a just proportion of artillery, not reckoning garrisons; and to employ the same actively and conjointly against the common enemy.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to lay down Their arms but by common consent, nor before the object of the war, designated in the First Article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts for possessing himself of the Supreme Power in France.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Treaty being principally applicable to the present circumstances, the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly those contained in the Sixteenth Article of the same, shall be again in force, as soon as the object actually in view shall have been attained.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever relates to the Command of the Combined Armies, to Supplies, &c. shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties shall be allowed respectively to accredit to the Generals commanding their armies, Officers, who shall have the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, for the purpose of giving information of military events, and of every thing relating to the operations of the armies.

ARTICLE VII.

The engagements entered into by the present Treaty, having for their object the maintenance of the General Peace, the High Contracting Parties agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty having no other end in view but to support France, or any other country which may be invaded, against the

de Buonaparté et de ses adhérens, Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à y donner Son adhésion, et à faire connoître dans le cas où Elle devroit requérir les forces stipulées dans l'Article deuxième, quels secours les circonstances lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du présent Traité.

ARTICLE IX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées dans deux mois, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne, le Vingt-cinq Mars de l'An de Grace Mille Huit Cent Quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON
(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) LE BARON DE WESSENBERG.

Article additionnel et séparé.

Comme les circonstances pourroient empêcher Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande de tenir constamment en campagne le nombre des troupes spécifié dans l'Article deuxième, il est convenu que Sa Majesté Britannique aura le droit ou de fournir son contingent, ou de payer au taux de trente livres sterling par au pour chaque homme de cavalerie, et de vingt livres sterlings par an pour chaque homme d'infanterie jusqu'à la concurrence du nombre stipulé par l'Article deuxième.

Le présent Article Additionnel et séparé aura la même force et valeur que s'il étoit inséré mot à mot au Traité de ce jour; il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même tems.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Nienne le Vingt-cinq Mars d'lan de Grâces Mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) LE BARON DE WESSENBERG.

enterprizes of Buonaparte and his adherents, His Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede hereunto; and, in the event of His Majesty's requiring the forces stipulated in the Second Article, to make known what assistance circumstances will allow Him to bring forward in furtherance of the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in two Months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the impression of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE WESSENBERG.

Separate and Additional Article

As circumstances might prevent His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from keeping constantly in the Field the number of troops specified in the Second Article, it is agreed, that His Britannic Majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing His Contingent in Men, or of paying at the rate of Thirty Pounds sterling per annum for each Cavalry Soldier, and Twenty Pounds per annum for each Infantry Soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the Second Article.

The present Additional and Separate Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the Impression of their Arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE WESSENBERG.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, on the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, on the part of his Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the eighth Article of the said Treaty, wherein His Most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the Contracting Parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte, in pursuance of the third Article of the said Treaty; but, is not to be understood as binding His Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war, with a view of imposing upon France any particular Government.

However solicitous the Prince Regent must be to see His Most Christian Majesty restored to the Throne, and however anxious He is to contribute, in conjunction with His Allies, to so auspicious an event, He nevertheless deems Himself called upon to make this Declaration, on the Exchange of the Ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to His Most Christian Majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its conduct.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office,
May 24, 1815.

215

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION

(Concluded at Vienna April 30, 1815,*)*

TO THE

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

SIGNED MARCH 25, 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

MAY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

CONVENTION ADDITIONNELLE.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, étant convenus, d'un commun accord, de règler moyennant une Convention particulière qui sera ajoutée en forme d'Article Additionel au Traité conclu à Vienne le 25 Mars, les arrangemens qui ont été jugés nécessaires pour donner aux stipulations de ce Traité, toute la force d'exécution conforme au grand et noble but que Leurs dites Majestés Se sont proposés de poursuivre, Elles ont nommé pour discuter, arrêter et signer les Conditions de la présente Convention, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Richard le Poer Trench, Comte de Clancarty, Vicomte Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé de la Grande Bretagne et aussi d'Irlande, Président du Comité du Premier, pour les Affairs de Commerce et des Colonies, Directeur Général de Ses Postes, Colonel du Régiment de Milice du Comté de Galway, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Dite Majesté au Congrès: et Sa Majesté Imperiale et Royale Apostolique, le Sieur Clément-Venceslas Lothaire Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochenhausen, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre Royal de St. Etienne, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newsky, et de St. Anne de la Première Classe, Grand-Cordon de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Eléphant, de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade, de l'Aigle Noir et de l'Aigle Rouge, des Séraphins, de St. Joseph de Toscane, de St. Hubert, de l'Aigle d'Or de Würtemberg, de la Fidelité de Bade, de St. Jean de Jérusalem, et de plusieurs autres: Chancelier de l'Ordre Militaire de Marie-Thérèse, Curateur de l'Académie des Beaux Arts, Chambellan, Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême; Son Ministre d'Etat, des Conférences et des Affaires Etrangères; et son Premier Plénipotentiaire au Congrès; et le Sieur Jean Philippe Baron de Wessenberg, Chambellan et Conseiller Intime Actuel de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Son Second Plénipotentiaire au Congrès; Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'Article suivant:

ARTICLE

Sa Majesté Britannique S'engage à fournir un subside de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings pour le service de l'année qui finira le premier jour d'Avril mil huit cent seize, à répartir en parties

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, having agreed by common consent to regulate, by means of a particular Convention, which shall be added in the form of an Additional Article to the Treaty concluded at Vienna the 25th March, the arrangements which have been judged necessary to give to the stipulations of the said Treaty all the effect requisite for the attainment of the great and noble end which Their said Majesties have proposed to pursue, have named in order to discuss, settle, and sign the Conditions of the present Convention; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard le Poer Trench, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain and also in Ireland, President of the Committee of the Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations, Joint-Post-Master General in Great Britain, Colonel of the Galway Regiment of Militia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress: and His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the Sieur Clement Venceslas Lothaire Prince Metternich Winneburgh Ochsenhausen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne of the First Class, Grand Ribbon of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle, of the Seraphim, of St. Joseph of Tuscany, of St. Hubert, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, of Fidelity, of Baden, of St. John of Jerusalem, and of several others; Chancellor of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, Visitor of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Chamberlain, Privy Councillor of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Minister of State, of Conferences and of Foreign Affairs, and His First Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and the Sieur John Philip Baron de Wessenberg, Chamberlain and Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and His Second Plenipotentiary at the Congress; who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following,

ARTICLE.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish a subsidy of Five Millions Sterling, for the service of the year ending on the first of April 1816, to be divided in equal proportions amongst the three

égales entre les Trois Puissances, c'est-à-dire, entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse. Le subside ci-dessus stipulé de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings, sera payé à Londres, en termes mensuels et en proportions égales, aux Ministres des Puissances respectives duement autorisés à le recevoir Le premier payement sera censé échu le premier jour de Mai de la présente Année, et sera effectué au moment de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention Additionelle. Dans le cas que la Paix entre les Puissances Alliées et la France fût signée avant l'expiration de l'Année, le subside calculé sur l'échelle de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings sera payé jusqu'à la fin du mois dans lequel le Traité Définitif aura été signé: et Sa Majesté Britannique promet, en outre, de payer à la Russie quatre mois, et à l'Autriche et à la Prusse deux mois, en sus du subside stipulé, pour couvrir les frais du retour de Leurs Troupes dans Leurs propres frontières.

La présente Convention Additionelle aura la même force et valeur que si elle étoit insérée mot à mot au Traité du 25 Mars.

Elle sera ratifiée et les Ratifications en seront échangées le plutôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé le Cachet de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne le Trente Avril, de l'An de Grace mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

(L. S.) Le BARON DE WESSENBERG.

Powers, namely, between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia. The subsidy above stipulated of Five Millions Sterling shall be paid in London by monthly instalments and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective Powers, duly authorized to receive the same. The first payment thereof, to become due on the first day of May next, and to be made immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present Additional Convention. In case Peace should take place, or be signed between the Allied Powers and France, before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy, calculated upon the scale of Five Millions Sterling, shall be paid up to the end of the month, in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed: and His Britannic Majesty promises in addition, to pay to Russia, four months, and to Austria and to Prussia two months, over and above the stipulated subsidy, to cover the expenses of the return of Their Troops within their own Frontiers

The present Additional Convention shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of the 25th of March.

It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna this thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE METTERNICH.

(L. S.) Le BARON DE WESSENBERG

221

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

His Majesty the King of Prussia.

SIGNED AT VIENNA, 25th MARCH 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

MAY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

TRAITÉ.

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, ayant pris en considération les suites que l'invasion en France de Napoléon Buonaparté et la situation actuelle de ce Royaume peuvent avoir pour la sûreté de l'Europe, ont résolu, d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante les principes consacrés par le Traité de Chaumont.

En conséquence ils sont convenus de renouveller par un Traité solemnel signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances avec chacune des trois Autres, l'engagement de préserver, contre toute atteinte, l'ordre des choses si heureusement rétabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement à exécution, ainsi que de lui donner dans les circonstances présentes toute l'extension qu'elles réclament impérieusement.

A cet effet, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande a nommé, pour discuter, conclure, et signer les conditions du présent Traité avec Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, le Sieur Arthur Wellesley, Duc, Marquis et Comte de Wellington, Marquis Douro, Vicomte Wellington de Talavera et de Wellington, et Baron Douro de Wellesley, Pair du Parlement du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, Maréchal de Ses Armées, Colonel du Régiment des Gardes Royales à Cheval, Chevalier de l'illustre Ordre de la Jarretière et Grand-Croix du Très-honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Duc de Ciudad Rodrigo, Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe, Duc de Vittoria, Marquis de Torres Vedras, et Comte de Vimiera en Portugal, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or d'Espagne, de l'Ordre Militaire de St. Ferdinand, Grand-Croix de

TREATY.

(Translation.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, having taken into consideration the consequences which the Invasion of France by Napoleon Buonaparte, and the actual situation of that Kingdom, may produce with respect to the safety of Europe; have resolved, in conjunction with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, to apply to that important circumstance, the principles consecrated by the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have consequently resolved to renew, by a solemn Treaty, signed separately by each of the four Powers with each of the three others, the engagement to preserve, against every attack, the order of things so happily established in Europe, and to determine upon the most effectual means of fulfilling that engagement, as well as of giving it all the extension which the present circumstances so imperiously call for.

For that purpose His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named, to discuss, conclude, and sign the conditions of the present Treaty with His Majesty the King of Prussia, Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Wellington, Marquis Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, a Peer of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Field Marshal of His Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Grand Cross of the Most Noble Military Order of the Bath, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimiera in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain, of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, of the Imperial

l'Ordre Militaire de Marie-Thérèse, de l'Ordre de Saint George, de l'Ordre de la Tour et de l'Epée de Portugal, de l'Ordre de l'Epée de Suède, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne, et Son Premier Plénipotentiaire au Congrès de Vienne; et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse ayant nommé de Son Côté Le Prince de Hardenberg, Chancelier d'Etat de Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, Chevalier du Grand Ordre de l'Aigle Noir, de l'Aigle Rouge, de celui de St. Jean de Jerusalem et de la Croix de Fer de Prusse, de ceux de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newski, et de St. Anne, de la Première Classe de Russie, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royal de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Grand Aigle de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Charles d'Espagne, de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade de Sardaigne, et de l'Ordre de Seraphims de Suède, de celui de l'Elephant de Dannemarc, de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemberg, et de plusieurs autres: et le Sieur Charles Guillaume Baron de Humboldt, Ministre de l'Etat de Sa dite Majesté, Chambellan, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Chevalier du Grand Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge, de celui de la Croix de Fer de Prusse, et de celui de St. Anne de la Première Classe de Russie: Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'Article suivant:

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées S'engagent solennellement à réunir les moyens de Leurs Etats respectifs pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du Traité de Paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de Vienne, dans le but de compléter les dispositions de ce Traité, de les garantir contre les desseins de Napoléon Buonaparté. A cet effet, Elles s'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeoit, et dans le sens de la Déclaration du 13 Mars dernier, de concert et de commun accord, tous Leurs efforts contre lui, et contre tous ceux qui se seroient déjà ralliés à sa faction, ou s'y réuniroient dans la suite, afin de le forcer à se désister de ses projets, et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité de l'Europe et la Paix générale, sous la protection de laquelle le droit, la liberté, et l'indépendance des nations venoient d'être placées et assurées.

ARTICLE II.

Quoiq'un but aussi grand et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, Elles peuvent disposer, Elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment

Russian Order of St. George, of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, of the Swedish Order of the Sword, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King, and His First Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Vienna; and His Majesty the King of Prussia having appointed, on his part, the Prince de Hardenberg, Chancellor of State of His Majesty the King of Prussia, Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle, of the Red Eagle, of that of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of those of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, and of St. Anne, of the First Class, of Russia, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle, of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of that of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others; and the Sieur Charles William Baron de Humboldt, Minister of State of his said Majesty, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, of that of the Iron Cross of Prussia, and of that of St. Anne, of the First Class, of Russia; who, after having exchanged their full Powers; found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Article:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties above mentioned, solemnly engage to unite the resources of Their respective States for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May 1814; as also, the stipulations determined upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, with the view to complete the disposition of that Treaty, to preserve them against all infringement, and particularly against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte. For this purpose They engage, in the spirit of the Declaration of the 13th March last, to direct, in common and with one accord, should the case require it, all Their efforts against him, and against all those who should already have joined his faction, or shall hereafter join it, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe, and the General Peace, under the protection of which the Rights, the Liberty and Independence of Nations had been recently placed and secured.

ARTICLE II.

Although the means destined for the attainment of so great and salutary an object, ought not to be subjected to limitation, and although the High Contracting Parties are resolved to devote thereto all those means which, in Their respective situations, They are enabled to dispose of, They have nevertheless agreed to keep

en Campagne chacune cent cinquante mille hommes au complet, y compris, pour le moins, la proportion d'un dixième de Cavalerie, et une juste proportion d'Artillerie, sans compter les garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'Ennemi commun.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les Armes que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objet de la guerre désigné dans l'Article premier du présent Traité n'ait été atteint; et tant que Buonaparté ne sera mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles, et de renouveller les tentatives pour s'emparer du pouvoir suprême en France.

ARTICLE IV.

Le présent Traité étant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, Les Stipulations du Traité de Chaumont, et nommément celles contenues dans l'Article seizième, auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur aussitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

ARTICLE V.

Tout ce qui est relatif au Commandement des Armées Combinées, aux Subsistances, &c.; sera règlé par une Convention particulière.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accréditer respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandans Leurs Armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec Leurs Gouvernemens, pour les informer des Evènemens Militaires, et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des Armées.

ARTICLE VII.

Les engagemens stipulés par le présent Traité, ayant pour but le maintien de la Paix Générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entr'Elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le présent Traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises

constantly in the field, each, a force of 150,000 men complete, including cavalry, in the proportion of at least one-tenth, and a just proportion of artillery, not reckoning garrisons; and to employ the same actively and conjointly against the common enemy.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to lay down Their arms but by common consent, nor before the object of the war, designated in the First Article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts for possessing himself of the Supreme Power in France.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Treaty being principally applicable to the present circumstances, the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly those contained in the Sixteenth Article of the same, shall be again in force, as soon as the object actually in view shall have been attained.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever relates to the Command of the Combined Armies, to Supplies, &c. shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties shall be allowed respectively to accredit to the Generals commanding their armies, Officers, who shall have the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, for the purpose of giving information of military events, and of every thing relating to the operations of the armies.

ARTICLE VII.

The engagements entered into by the present Treaty, having for their object the maintenance of the General Peace, the High Contracting Parties agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty having no other end in view but to support France, or any other country which may be invaded, against the

de Buonaparté et de ses adhérens, Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à y donner Son adhésion, et à faire connoître dans le cas où Elle devroit requérir les forces stipulées dans l'Article deuxième, quels secours les circonstances lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du présent Traité.

ARTICLE IX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées dans deux mois, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne, le Vingt-cinq Mars de l'An de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

Article additionnel et séparé.

Comme les circonstances pourroient empêcher Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande de tenir constamment en campagne le nombre de troupes spécifié dans l'Article deuxième, il est convenu que Sa Majesté Britannique aura le droit ou de fournir Son contingent, ou de payer au taux de trente livres sterlings par an pour chaque homme de cavalerie, et de vingt livres sterlings par an pour chaque homme d'infanterie jusqu'à la concurrence du nombre stipulé par l'Article deuxième.

Le présent Article Additionnel et séparé aura la même force et valeur que s'il étoit inséré mot à mot au Traité de ce jour; il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même tems.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne le Vingt-cinq Mars de l'An de Grâce Mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

enterprizes of Buonaparte and his adherents, His Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede hereunto; and, in the event of His Majesty's requiring the forces stipulated in the Second Article, to make known what assistance circumstances will allow Him to bring forward in furtherance of the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in two Months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the impression of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

Separate and Additional Article

As circumstances might prevent His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from keeping constantly in the Field the number of troops specified in the Second Article, it is agreed, that His Britannic Majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing His Contingent in Men, or of paying at the rate of Thirty Pounds sterling per annum for each Cavalry Soldier, and Twenty Pounds per annum for each Infantry Soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the Second Article.

The present Additional and Separate Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the Impression of their Arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.
(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, on the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, on the part of his Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the eighth Article of the said Treaty, wherein His Most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the Contracting Parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte, in pursuance of the third Article of the said Treaty; but, is not to be understood as binding His Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war, with a view of imposing upon France any particular Government.

However solicitous the Prince Regent must be to see His Most Christian Majesty restored to the Throne, and however anxious He is to contribute, in conjunction with His Allies, to so auspicious an event, He nevertheless deems Himself called upon to make this Declaration, on the Exchange of the Ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to His Most Christian Majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its conduct.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office,
May 18, 1815.

231

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION

(Concluded at Vienna April 30, 1815,*)*

TO THE

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

His Majesty the King of Prussia.

SIGNED MARCH 25, 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

CONVENTION ADDITIONNELLE.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse étant convenus, d'un commun accord, de règler moyennant une Convention particulière qui sera ajoutée en forme d'Article Additionel au Traité conclu à Vienne le 25 Mars, les arrangemens qui ont été jugés nécessaires pour donner aux stipulations de ce Traité toute la force d'exécution conforme au grand et noble but que Leurs dites Majestés Se sont proposés de poursuivre, Elles ont nommé pour discuter, arrêter et signer les Conditions de la présente Convention, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Richard le Poer Trench, Comte de Clancarty, Vicomte Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Conseiller de Sa dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé de la Grande Bretagne et aussi d'Irlande, Président du Comité, du Premier pour les Affairs de Commerce et des Colonies, Directeur Général de Ses Postes, Colonel du Régiment de Milice du Comté de Galway, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Dite Majesté au Congrès: et Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse ayant nommé de Son Côté Le Prince de Hardenberg, Chancelier d'Etat de Sa Majesté Le Roi de Prusse, Chevalier du Grand Ordre de l'Aigle Noir, de l'Aigle Rouge, de celui de St. Jean de Jerusalem et de la Croix de Fer de Prusse, de ceux de St. André, de St. Alexandre Newski, et de St. Anne, de la Première Classe de Russie, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royal de St. Etienne de Hongrie, Grand Aigle de la Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Charles d'Espagne, de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade de Sardaigne, et de l'Ordre de Seraphims de Suède, de celui de l'Elephant de Dannemarc, de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemberg, et de plusieurs autres: et le Sieur Charles Guillaume Baron de Humboldt, Ministre de l'Etat de Sa dite Majesté, Chambellan, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire près Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique, Chevalier du Grand Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge, de celui de la Croix de Fer de Prusse, et de celui de St. Anne de la Première Classe de Russie; Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'Article suivant.

ARTICLE

Sa Majesté Britannique S'engage à fournir un subside de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings pour le service de l'année qui finira le premier jour d'Avril mil huit cent seize, à répartir en parties

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, having agreed by common consent to regulate, by means of a particular Convention, which shall be added in the form of an Additional Article to the Treaty concluded at Vienna the 25th March, the arrangements which have been judged necessary to give to the stipulations of the said Treaty all the effect requisite for the attainment of the great and noble end which their said Majesties have proposed to pursue, have named in order to discuss, settle, and sign the Conditions of the present Convention, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard le Poer Trench, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain and also in Ireland, President of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations, Joint-Post-Master General in Great Britain, Colonel of the Galway Regiment of Militia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress: and His Majesty the King of Prussia, having appointed, on his part, the Prince de Hardenberg, Chancellor of State of his Majesty the King of Prussia, Knight of the Grand Order of the Black Eagle, of the Red Eagle, of that of St John of Jerusalem, and of the Iron Cross of Prussia, of those of St Andrew, of St Alexander Newsky, and of St Anne, of the First Class, of Russia, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St Stephen of Hungary, Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of St. Charles of Spain, of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Order of the Seraphim of Sweden, of that of the Elephant of Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and of several others; and the Sieur Charles William. Baron de Humboldt, Minister of State of his said Majesty, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Knight of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle, of that of the Iron Cross of Prussia, and of that of St. Anne, of the First Class, of Russia; who, after having exchanged their full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Article:

ARTICLE.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish a subsidy of Five Millions Sterling, for the service of the year ending on the first of April 1816, to be divided in equal proportions amongst the three

égales entre les Trois Puissances, c'est-à-dire, entre Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies. Le subside ci-dessus stipulé de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings sera payé à Londres, en termes mensuels et en proportions égales, aux Ministres des Puissances respectives duement autorisés à le recevoir Le premier payement sera censé échu le premier jour de Mai de la présente Année, et sera effectué au moment de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention Additionelle. Dans le cas que la Paix entre les Puissances Alliées et la France fût signée avant l'expiration de l'Année, le subside calculé sur l'échelle de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterlings sera payé jusqu'à la fin du mois dans lequel le Traité Définitif aura été signé; et Sa Majesté Britannique promet, en outre, de payer à la Russie quatre mois, et à l'Autriche et à la Prusse deux mois, en sus du subside stipulé, pour couvrir les frais du retour de Leurs Troupes dans leurs propres frontières.

La présente Convention Additionelle aura la même force et valeur que si elle étoit insérée mot à mot au Traité du 25 Mars.

Elle sera ratifiée et les Ratifications en seront échangées le plutôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé le Cachet de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne le Trente Avril, de l'An de Grace mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.

(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

Powers, namely, between His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, The subsidy above stipulated of Five Millions Sterling shall be paid in London by monthly instalments and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective Powers, duly authorized to receive the same. The first payment thereof, to become due on the first day of May next, and to be made immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this present Additional Convention. In case Peace should take place, or be signed between the Allied Powers and France, before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy calculated upon the scale of Five Millions Sterling, shall be paid up to the end of the month, in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed: and His Britannic Majesty promises in addition, to pay to Russia four months, and to Austria, and to Prussia two months, over and above the stipulated subsidy, to cover the expenses of the return of Their Troops within their own Frontiers.

The present Additional Convention shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of the 25th of March.

It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna this thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE HARDENBERG.

(L. S.) Le BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

237

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

SIGNED AT VIENNA, 25th MARCH 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

MAY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

TRAITÉ.

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et Indivisible Trinité

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, ayant pris en considération les suites que l'invasion en France de Napoléon Buonaparté et la situation actuelle de ce Royaume peuvent avoir pour la sûreté de l'Europe, ont résolu, d'un commun accord avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, d'appliquer à cette circonstance importante les principes consacrés par le Traité de Chaumont.

En conséquence ils sont convenus de renouveller par un Traité solemnel signé séparément par chacune des quatre Puissances avec chacune des trois Autres, l'engagement de préserver, contre toute atteinte, l'ordre des choses si heureusement rétabli en Europe, et de déterminer les moyens les plus efficaces de mettre cet engagement à exécution, ainsi que de lui donner dans les circonstances présentes toute l'extension qu'elles réclament impérieusement.

A cet effet, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande a nommé, pour discuter, conclure, et signer les conditions du présent Traité avec Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, le Sieur Arthur Wellesley, Duc, Marquis et Comte de Wellington, Marquis Douro, Vicomte Wellington de Talavera et de Wellington, et Baron Douro de Wellesley, Pair du Parlement du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Conseiller de Sa Majesté Britannique en Son Conseil Privé, Maréchal de Ses Armées, Colonel du Régiment des Gardes Royales à Cheval, Chevalier de l'illustre Ordre de la Jarretière et Grand-Croix du Très-honorable Ordre Militaire du Bain, Duc de Ciudad Rodrigo, Grand d'Espagne de la Première Classe, Duc de Vittoria, Marquis de Torres Vedras, et Comte de Vimiera en Portugal, Chevalier de la Toison d'Or d'Espagne, de l'Ordre Militaire de St. Ferdinand, Grand-Croix de

TREATY.

(Translation.)

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having taken into consideration the consequences which the Invasion of France by Napoleon Buonaparte, and the actual situation of that Kingdom, may produce with respect to the safety of Europe; have resolved, in conjunction with HisMajesty the Emperor of Austria, King ofHungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, to apply to that important circumstance, the principles consecrated by the Treaty of Chaumont.

They have consequently resolved to renew, by a solemn Treaty, signed separately by each of the four Powers with each of the three others, the engagement to preserve, against every attack, the order of things so happily established in Europe, and to determine upon the most effectual means of fulfilling that engagement, as well as of giving it all the extension which the present circumstances so imperiously call for.

For that purpose His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named, to discuss, conclude, and sign the conditions of the present Treaty with His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Arthur Wellesley, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Wellington, Marquis Douro, Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro of Wellesley, a Peer of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Field Marshal of His Forces, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Grand Cross of the Most Noble Military Order of the Bath, Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras and Count of Vimeira in Portugal, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece of Spain, of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand, Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, of the Imperial

l'Ordre Militaire de Marie-Thérèse, de l'Ordre de Saint George, de l'Ordre de la Tour et de l'Epée de Portugal, de l'Ordre de l'Epée de Suède, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Britannique près Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne, et Son Premier Plénipotentiaire au Congrès de Vienne; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ayant nommé de Son Côté, Le Sieur Andre Come de Rasoumouffsky Son Conseiller Privy Actuel, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André et de St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand-Croix de celui de St. Wolodimir de la Première Classe, et Le Sieur Charles Robert Comte de Nesselrode Son Conseiller Privé, Chambellan Actuel, Sécrétaire d'Etat, Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand-Croix de celui de St. Wolodimir de la Seconde Classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade, Grand-Croix de Leopold d'Autriche, de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, de l'Etoile Polaire de Suéde, et de l'Aigle d'Or de Würtembeng.

Les dits Plénipotentiaires, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les Articles suivans.

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Puissances Contractantes ci-dessus dénommées S'engagent solennellement à réunir les moyens de Leurs Etats respectifs pour maintenir dans toute leur intégrité les conditions du Traité de Paix conclu à Paris le 30 Mai, 1814, ainsi que les stipulations arrêtées et signées au Congrès de Vienne, dans le but de compléttter les dispositions de ce Traité, de les garantir contre les desseins de Napoléon Buonaparté. A cet effet, Elles s'engagent à diriger, si le cas l'exigeoit, et dans le sens de la Déclaration du 13 Mars dernier, de concert et de commun accord, tous Leurs efforts contre lui, et contre tous ceux qui se seroient déjà ralliés à sa faction, ou s'y réuniroient dans la suite, afin de le forcer à se désister de ses projets, et de le mettre hors d'état de troubler à l'avenir la tranquillité de l'Europe et la Paix générale, sous la protection de laquelle le droit, la liberté, et l'indépendance des nations venoient d'être placées et assurées.

ARTICLE II.

Quoiq'un but aussi grand et aussi bienfaisant ne permette pas qu'on mesure les moyens destinés pour l'atteindre, et que les Hautes Parties Contractantes soient résolues d'y consacrer tous ceux dont, d'après leur situation respective, Elles peuvent disposer, Elles sont néanmoins convenues de tenir constamment

Russian Order of St. George, of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, of the Swedish Order of the Sword, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King, and His First Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Vienna; and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias having appoited on his part, the Sieur Andrew Count Rasumoffsky, his Actual Privy-Councillor, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodimir of the First Class; and the Sieur Charles Robert Count de Nesselrode, his Privy Councillor, Actual Chamberlain, Secretary of State, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Gross of that of St. Wolodimir of the Second Wolodimir of the Second Class, Knight of the Supreme Order of the Annunciation, Grand Cross of Leopold of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Russia, of the Polar Star of Sweden, and of the Golden Cross of Wurtemberg.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties above mentioned, solemnly engage to unite the resources of Their respective States for the purpose of maintaining entire the conditions of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris the 30th of May 1814; as also, the stipulations determined upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, with the view to complete the disposition of that Treaty, to preserve them against all infringement, and particularly against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte. For this purpose They engage, in the spirit of the Declaration of the 13th March last, to direct, in common and with one accord, should the case require it, all Their efforts against him, and against all those who should already have joined his faction, or shall hereafter join it, in order to force him to desist from his projects, and to render him unable to disturb in future the tranquillity of Europe, and the General Peace, under the protection of which the Rights, the Liberty and Independence of Nations had been recently placed and secured.

ARTICLE II.

Although the means destined for the attainment of so great and salutary an object, ought not to be subjected to limitation, and although the High Contracting Parties are resolved to devote thereto all those means which, in Their respective situations, They are enabled to dispose of, They have nevertheless agreed to keep

en Campagne chacune cent cinquante mille hommes au complet, y compris, pour le moins, la proportion d'un dixième de Cavalerie, et une juste proportion d'Artillerie, sans compter les garnisons, et de les employer activement et de concert contre l'Ennemi commun.

ARTICLE III.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent réciproquement à ne pas poser les Armes que d'un commun accord, et avant que l'objet de la guerre désigné dans l'Article premier du présent Traité n'ait été atteint; et tant que Buonaparté ne sera mis absolument hors de possibilité d'exciter des troubles, et de renouveller les tentatives pour s'emparer du pouvoir suprême en France.

ARTICLE IV.

Le présent Traité étant principalement applicable aux circonstances présentes, Les Stipulations du Traité de Chaumont, et nommément celles contenues dans l'Article seizième, auront de nouveau toute leur force et vigueur aussitôt que le but actuel aura été atteint.

ARTICLE V.

Tout ce qui est relatif au Commandement des Armées Combinées, aux Subsistances, &c.; sera règlé par une Convention particulière.

ARTICLE VI.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes auront la faculté d'accréditer respectivement auprès des Généraux Commandans Leurs Armées des officiers qui auront la liberté de correspondre avec Leurs Gouvernemens, pour les informer des Evènemens Militaires, et de tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des Armées.

ARTICLE VII.

Les engagemens stipulés par le présent Traité, ayant pour but le maintien de la Paix Générale, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent entr'Elles d'inviter toutes les Puissances de l'Europe à y accéder.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le présent Traité étant uniquement dirigé dans le but de soutenir la France ou tout autre pays envahi, contre les entreprises

constantly in the field, each, a force of 150,000 men complete, including cavalry, in the proportion of at least one-tenth, and a just proportion of artillery, not reckoning garrisons; and to employ the same actively and conjointly against the common enemy.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties reciprocally engage not to lay down Their arms but by common consent, nor before the object of the war, designated in the First Article of the present Treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Buonaparte shall have been rendered absolutely unable to create disturbance, and to renew his attempts for possessing himself of the Supreme Power in France.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Treaty being principally applicable to the present circumstances, the stipulations of the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly those contained in the Sixteenth Article of the same, shall be again in force, as soon as the object actually in view shall have been attained.

ARTICLE V.

Whatever relates to the Command of the Combined Armies, to Supplies, &c. shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

The High Contracting Parties shall be allowed respectively to accredit to the Generals commanding their armies, Officers, who shall have the liberty of corresponding with their Governments, for the purpose of giving information of military events, and of every thing relating to the operations of the armies.

ARTICLE VII.

The engagements entered into by the present Treaty, having for their object the maintenance of the General Peace, the High Contracting Parties agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty having no other end in view but to support France, or any other country which may be invaded, against the

de Buonaparté et de ses adhérens, Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne sera spécialement invitée à y donner Son adhésion, et à faire connoître dans le cas où Elle devroit requérir les forces stipulées dans l'Article deuxième, quels secours les circonstances lui permettront d'apporter à l'objet du présent Traité.

ARTICLE IX.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les Ratifications en seront échangées dans deux mois, ou plutôt, si faire se peut.

En Foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne, le Vingt-cinq Mars de l'An de Grace Mil Huit Cent Quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE RASOUMOFFSKY.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

Article additionnel et séparé.

Comme les circonstances pourroient empêcher Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande de tenir constamment en campagne le nombre de troupes spécifié dans l'Article deuxième, il est convenu que Sa Majesté Britannique aura le droit ou de fournir Son contingent, ou de payer au taux de trente livres sterlings par au pour chaque homme de cavalerie, et de vingt livres sterlings par an pour chaque homme d'infanterie jusqu'à la concurrence du nombre stipulé par l'Article deuxième.

Le présent Article Additionnel et séparé aura la même force et valeur que s'il étoit inséré mot à mot au Traité de ce jour; il sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même tems.

En Foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Vienne le Vingt-cinq Mars d'lan de Grâce de l'An Mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE RASOUMOFFSKY
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

enterprizes of Buonaparte and his adherents, His Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede hereunto; and, in the event of His Majesty's requiring the forces stipulated in the Second Article, to make known what assistance circumstances will allow Him to bring forward in furtherance of the object of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged in two Months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and affixed thereto the impression of their arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE RASOUMOFFSKY.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

Separate and Additional Article

As circumstances might prevent His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from keeping constantly in the Field the number of troops specified in the Second Article, it is agreed, that His Britannic Majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing His Contingent in Men, or of paying at the rate of Thirty Pounds sterling per annum for each Cavalry Soldier, and Twenty Pounds per annum for each Infantry Soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the Second Article.

The present Additional and Separate Article shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the Impression of their Arms.

Done at Vienna the 25th of March 1815.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE RASOUMOFFSKY.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, on the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of the 25th of March last, on the part of his Court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the eighth Article of the said Treaty, wherein His Most Christian Majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the Contracting Parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Buonaparte, in pursuance of the third Article of the said Treaty; but, is not to be understood as binding His Britannic Majesty to prosecute the war, with a view of imposing upon France any particular Government.

However solicitous the Prince Regent must be to see His Most Christian Majesty restored to the Throne, and however anxious He is to contribute, in conjunction with His Allies, to so auspicious an event, He nevertheless deems Himself called upon to make this Declaration, on the Exchange of the Ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to His Most Christian Majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British Government has invariably regulated its conduct.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office,
May 18, 1815.

247

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION

(Concluded at Vienna April 30, 1815,*)*

TO THE

TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

SIGNED MARCH 25, 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY R. G. CLARKE, CANNON-ROW, WESTMINSTER.

CONVENTION ADDITIONNELLE.

SA Majesté le Roi du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies étant convenus, d'un commun accord, de règler moyennant une Convention particulière qui sera ajoutée en forme d'Article Additionel au Traité conclu à Vienne le 25 Mars, les arrangemens qui ont été jugés nécessaires pour donner aux stipulations de ce Traité toute la force d'exécution conforme au grand et noble but que Leurs Dites Majestés Se sont proposé de poursuivre, Elles ont nommé pour discuter, arrêter et signer les Conditions de la présente Convention, Sa Majesté le Roi de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, le Très-Honorable Richard le Poer Trench, Comte de Clancarty, Vicomte Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, Conseiller de Sa Dite Majesté en Son Conseil Privé de la Grande Bretagne et aussi d'Irlande, Président du Comité du Premier pour les Affaires de Commerce et des Colonies, Directeur Général de Ses Postes, Colonel du Régiment de Milice du Comté de Galway, Chevalier Grand-Croix du Très-Honorable Ordre du Bain, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Dite Majesté au Congrès: et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, le Sieur André Comte de Razoumoffsky, Son Conseiller Privé Actuel, Chevalier des Ordres de St. André et de St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand-Croix de celui de St. Wolodimir de la Première Classe, et Son Plénipotentiaire au Congrès, et le Sieur Charles Robert Comte de Nesselrode, Son Conseiller Privé, Chambellan Actuel, Secrétaire d'Etat, Chevalier des Ordres de St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand-Croix de celui de St. Wolodimir de la Seconde Classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre Suprême de l'Annonciade, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Léopold d'Autriche, de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse, de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède, et de l'Aigle d'Or de Wurtemberg, et Son Plénipotentiaire au Congrès; Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de l'Article suivant.

ARTICLE.

Sa Majesté Britannique S'engage à fournir un subside de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterling pour le service de l'année qui finira le premier jour d'Avril mil huit cent seize, à répartir en parties égales entre les Trois Puissances, c'est-à-dire, entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse. Le subside ci-dessus stipulé de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterling sera payé à Londres, en termes mensuels et en proportions égales, aux Ministres des Puissances respectives duement autorisés à le recevoir. Le premier payement sera censé échu le premier jour de May de la présente Année, et sera effectué au moment de l'échange des ratifications de la présente Convention Ad-

ADDITIONAL CONVENTION.

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, having agreed by common consent to regulate, by means of a particular Convention, which shall be added in the form of an Additional Article to the Treaty concluded at Vienna the 25th March, the arrangements which have been judged necessary to give to the stipulations of the said Treaty all the effect requisite for the attainment of the great and noble end which their said Majesties have proposed to pursue, have named in order to discuss, settle, and sign the Conditions of the present Convention, His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Richard le Poer Trench, Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Dunlo, Baron Kilconnel, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain and also in Ireland, President of the Committee of Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations, Joint-Post-Master General in Great Britain, Colonel of the Galway Regiment of Militia, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and one of His Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congres: and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Andrew Count Razoumoffsky, His Privy Councillor, Knight of the Orders of St. Andrew and of St. Alexander Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodomir of the First Class, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress; and Charles Robert Count of Nesselrode, His Privy Councillor, Chamberlain, Secretary of State, Knight of the Orders of St. Alexandre Newsky, Grand Cross of that of St. Wolodomir of the Second Class, Knight of the Supreme Order de l'Annonciade, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, the Polar Star of Sweden, and of the Golden Eagle of Wurtemberg, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress; who, after having exchanged their Full Powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Article:

ARTICLE.

His Britannic Majesty engages to furnish a subsidy of Five Millions Sterling, for the service of the year ending on the first of April 1816, to be divided in equal proportions amongst the three Powers, namely, between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Prussia. The subsidy above stipulated of Five Millions Sterling shall be paid in London by monthly instalments and in equal proportions, to the Ministers of the respective Powers, duly authorized to receive the same. The first payment thereof, to become due on the first day of May next, and to be made immediately upon the exchange of the rati-

ditionelle. Dans le cas que la Paix entre les Puissances Alliées et la France fût signée avant l'expiration de l'Année, le subside calculé sur l'échelle de Cinq Millions de Livres Sterling sera payé jusqu'à la fin du mois dans lequel le Traité Définitif aura été signé; et Sa Majesté Britannique promet, en outre, de payer à la Russie quatre mois, et à l'Autriche et à la Prusse deux mois, en sus du subside stipulé, pour couvrir les frais du retour de Leurs Troupes dans leurs propres frontières.

La présente Convention Additionelle aura la même force et valeur que si elle étoit insérée mot à mot au Traité du 25 Mars.

Elle sera ratifiée et les Ratifications en seront échangées le plutôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé le Cachet de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne le Trente Avril, de l'An de Grace mil huit cent quinze.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le COMTE DE RAZOUMOFFSKY.

(L. S.) Le COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

fications of this present Additional Convention. In case Peace should take place, or be signed between the Allied Powers and France, before the expiration of the said year, the subsidy calculated upon the scale of Five Millions Sterling, shall be paid up to the end of the month, in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed: and His Britannic Majesty promises in addition to pay to Russia four months, and to Austria, and to Prussia two months over and above the stipulated subsidy, to cover the expenses of the return of Their Troops within Their own Frontiers.

The present Additional Convention shall have the same force and effect as if it were inserted word for word in the Treaty of the 25th of March.

It shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Vienna this thirtieth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) CLANCARTY.

(L. S.) Le COMTE DE RAZOUMOFFSKY.

(L. S.) Le COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

253

A STATEMENT

OF THE

CAPITAL, INTEREST, AND SINKING FUND,

OF THAT PART OF THE

RUSSIAN DEBT IN HOLLAND

TO BE PROVIDED FOR BY

GREAT BRITAIN,

In pursuance of the Convention of the 19th May 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

JUNE 1815.

LONDON:
Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

A STATEMENT

Of the Capital, Interest, and Sinking Fund, of that part of the Russian Debt in Holland to be provided for by Great Britain, in pursuance of the Convention of the 19*th May* 1815.

	Dutch Guilders.	Sterling at the par of Eleven Guilders.
Capital.....	25,000,000	£2,272,727 5 $5\frac{5}{11}$
Interest at 5 per cent.....	1,250,000	113,636 7 $3\frac{3}{11}$
Sinking Fund of 1 per cent....	250,000	22,727 5 $5\frac{5}{11}$
Total Annual Charge.....	1,500,000	£136,363 12 $8\frac{8}{11}$

257

SUBSTANCE

OF A

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,

AND THE

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

RESPECTIVELY.

Signed at London, May 19, 1815.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

JUNE 1815.

LONDON:
Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

CONVENTION,

&c. &c. &c.

HIS Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous, upon the final Re-union of the Belgick Provinces with Holland, to render to the Allied Powers who were parties to the Treaty concluded at Chaumont on the 1st of March 1814, a suitable return for the heavy expence incurred by them in delivering the said Territories from the power of the Enemy, and the said Powers having, in consideration of arrangements made with each other, mutually agreed to wave their several pretentions under this head in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His said Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, has thereupon resolved to proceed immediately to execute with His Imperial Majesty, a Convention to the following effect, to which His Britannick Majesty agrees to be a party, in pursuance of engagements taken by His said Majesty, with the King of the Netherlands, in a Convention signed at London on the 13th day of August 1814.

In consequence thereof, the three said High Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.: His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, the Sieur Henry Baron Fagel, a Member of the Corps des Nobles of the Province of Holland, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannick Majesty, &c. &c. &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, the Sieur Christopher Count de Lieven, Lieutenant-General of His Armies, His Aide de Camp General, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Britannick Majesty, Knight of the Orders of St. Alexander Newsky, of St. George of the Third Class, Grand Cross of St. Vladimir of the Second Class, of St. Anne of the First Class, Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and the Red Eagles, and Commander Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of the Sword, &c. &c. &c. who, after having mutually exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands hereby engages to take upon Himself a part of the capital and arrears of interest to the 1st of January 1816, of the Russian loan made in Holland through the intervention of the

House of Hope and Co. in Amsterdam, to the amount of 25 millions of Florins, Dutch currency; the annual interest of which sum, together with an annual payment for the liquidation of the same as hereinafter specified, shall be borne by and become a charge upon the kingdom of the Netherlands; and His Majesty the King of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages on His part to recommend to His Parliament to enable Him to take upon Himself an equal capital of the said Russian loan, viz. 25 millions of Florins, Dutch currency, the annual interest of which sum, together with an annual payment for the liquidation of the same, as hereafter specified, shall be borne by and become a charge upon the Government of His Britannick Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

The future charge to which their said Belgick and Britannick Majesties shall be respectively liable, in equal shares, on account of the said debt, is to consist of an annual interest of 5 per Cent. on the said capitals, each of 25 millions, together with a sinking fund of 1 per Cent. for the extinction of the same; the said sinking fund being subject, however, to be increased on the demand of the Russian Government, to any annual sum not exceeding 3 per cent. the same to be payable till the capital of the said debt shall be fully discharged, when the aforesaid charge for interest and sinking fund shall wholly cease to be borne by Their said Belgick and Britannick Majesties respectively.

ARTICLE III.

Their said Belgick and Britannick Majesties respectively bind Themselves, on or before the usual day or days in each year, on which the interest on the said debt shall be due and payable, to deposit with the Agent of the Russian Government in Holland Their respective proportions of the said interest and sinking fund as above specified, provided always that previously to the advance of each successive instalment so to be paid, the said Agent shall be authorized to furnish a certificate to each of the said two High Contracting Parties, declaring that the preceding instalment has been duly applied in discharge of the interest, and in reduction of the principal of the said debt, together with the corresponding payments, on account of the Russian Government, on that part of the debt which shall remain a charge on the said Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The Russian Government shall continue as heretofore to be security to the Creditors for the whole of the said Loan, and shall be charged with the administration of the same; the Governments of the King of the Netherlands, and of His Britannick Majesty, remaining liable and bound to the Government of His Imperial Majesty, each for the punctual discharge, as above, of the respective proportions of the said charge.

ARTICLE V.

It is hereby understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the said payments, on the part of Their Majesties the King of the

Netherlands, and the King of Great Britain as aforesaid, shall cease and determine, should the possession and Sovereignty (which God forbid) of the Belgick Provinces at any time pass or be severed from the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, previous to the complete liquidation of the same.

It is also understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties, that the payments on the part of Their Majesties the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Great Britain as aforesaid, shall not be interrupted, in the event (which God forbid) of a war breaking out between any of the three High Contracting Parties, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being actually bound to its creditors by a similar agreement.

EXTRACT

FROM AN

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

MADE TO

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

AT LONDON,

ON THE 19TH JANUARY, 1805.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

MAY 1815.

LONDON:

Printed by R. G. Clarke, at the London Gazette Office, Cannon-Row.

Official Communication made to the Russian Ambassador at London, on the 19th January 1805, explanatory of the Views which His Majesty and the Emperor of Russia formed for the Deliverance and Security of Europe.

THE result of the communications which have been made by Prince Czartoriski to His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, and of the confidential explanations which have been received from your Excellency, has been laid before The King; and His Majesty has seen with inexpressible satisfaction, the wise, dignified, and generous policy, which the Emperor of Russia is disposed to adopt, under the present calamitous situation of Europe. His Majesty is also happy to perceive, that the views and sentiments of the Emperor respecting the deliverance of Europe, and providing for its future tranquillity and safety, correspond so entirely with His Own. He is therefore desirous of entering into the most explicit and unreserved explanations on every point connected with this great object, and of forming the closest Union of Councils, and Concert of Measures, with His Imperial Majesty, in order, by Their joint influence and exertions, to insure the co-operation and assistance of other Powers of the Continent, on a scale adequate to the magnitude and importance of an undertaking, on the success of which the future safety of Europe must depend.

For this purpose, the first step must be, to fix as precisely as possible, the distinct objects to which such a Concert is to be directed.

These, according to the explanation given of the sentiments of the Emperor, in which His Majesty entirely concurs, appear to be three:—

1. To rescue from the Dominion of France those Countries which it has subjugated since the beginning of the Revolution, and to reduce France within its former limits, as they stood before that time.

2. To make such an arrangement with respect to the territories recovered from France, as may provide for their Security and Happiness, and may at the same time constitute a more effectual Barrier in future against encroachments on the part of France.

3. To form, at the Restoration of Peace, a general Agreement and Guarantee for the mutual protection and security of different Powers, and for re-establishing a general System of Public Law in Europe.

The first and second objects are stated generally, and in their broadest extent; but neither of them can be properly considered in detail, without reference to the nature and extent of the means, by which they may be accomplished. The first is certainly that to which, without any modification or exception, His Majesty's wishes, as well as those of the Emperor, would be preferably directed, and nothing short of it can *completely* satisfy the views which both Sovereigns form for the Deliverance and Security of Europe. Should it be possible to unite in a Concert with Great Britain and Russia the two other great Military Powers of the Continent, there seems little doubt that such an union of force would enable Them to accomplish all that is proposed:—But if (as there is too much reason to imagine may be the case) it should be found impossible to engage Prussia in the Confederacy, it may be doubted whether such operations could be carried on in all the quarters of Europe, as would be necessary for the success of the whole of this project.

The second point of itself involves in it many important considerations.—The views and sentiments by which His Majesty and the Emperor of Russia

are equally animated in endeavouring to establish this Concert, are pure and disinterested.

Their first view, therefore, with respect to any of the Countries which may be recovered from France, must be to restore, as far as possible, their ancient Rights, and provide for the internal happiness of their Inhabitants; but in looking at this object, they must not lose sight of the general Security of Europe, on which even that separate object must principally depend.

Pursuant to this principle, there can be no question that, whenever any of these Countries are capable of being restored to their former Independence, and of being placed in a situation in which they can protect it, such an arrangement must be most congenial to the Policy and the Feelings on which this system is founded:—But there will be found to be other Countries among those now under the Dominion of France, to which these considerations cannot apply,—where either the ancient relations of the Country are so completely destroyed that they cannot be restored, or where Independence would be merely nominal, and alike inconsistent with Security for the Country itself, or for Europe: Happily the larger number is of the first description. Should the arms of the Allies be successful to the full extent of expelling France from all the Dominions she has acquired since the Revolution, it would certainly be the first object, as has already been stated, to re-establish the Republicks of the United Provinces and Swisserland, the Territories of the King of Sardinia, Tuscany, Modena (under the protection of Austria), and Naples:—But the Territories of Genoa, of the Italian Republic, including the three Legations, Parma and Placentia; and on the other side of Europe, the Austrian Netherlands and the States which have been detached from the German Empire on the Left Bank of the Rhine, evidently belong to the second class. With respect to the Territories enumerated in Italy, experience has shewn, how little disposition existed in some, and how little means in any, to resist the Aggression or Influence of France. The King of Spain was certainly too much a party to the system of which so large a part of Europe has been a victim, to entitle the former interests of His Family in Italy to any consideration; nor does the past conduct of Genoa, or any of the other States give them any claim, either of justice or liberality. It is also obvious that these separate Petty Sovereignties would never again have any solid existence in themselves, and would only serve to weaken and impair the force which ought to be, as much as possible, concentrated in the hands of the chief Powers of Italy.

It is needless to dwell particularly on the state of the Netherlands.—Events have put out of the question the restoration of them to the House of Austria,—they are therefore necessarily open to new arrangements, and evidently can never exist Separate and Independent. Nearly the same considerations apply to the Ecclesiastical Electorates, and the other territories on the Left Bank of the Rhine, after their being once detached from the Empire, and the former possessors of them indemnified. There appears, therefore, to be no possible objection, on the strictest principles of Justice and Public Morality, to making such a disposition with respect to any of these territories as may be most conducive to the general Interests; and there is evidently no other mode of accomplishing the great and beneficent object of re-establishing (after so much misery and bloodshed) the Safety and Repose of Europe on a solid and permanent basis. It is fortunate too, that such a plan of arrangement as is in itself essential to the end proposed, is also likely to contribute, in the greatest degree, to secure the means by which that great end can best be promoted.

It is evidently of the utmost importance, if not absolutely indispensable for this purpose, to secure the vigorous and effectual co-operation both of Austria and Prussia; but there is little reason to hope, that either of those Powers will be brought to embark in the Common Cause, without the

prospect of obtaining some important acquisition to compensate for its exertions. On the grounds which have been already stated, His Majesty conceives that nothing could so much contribute to the general security, as giving to Austria fresh means of resisting the views of France on the side of Italy, and placing Prussia in a similar situation with respect to the Low Countries; and the relative situations of the two Powers would naturally make those the quarters to which their views would respectively be directed.

In Italy, sound policy would require, that the power and influence of the King of Sardinia should be augmented, and that Austria should be replaced in a Situation which may enable her to afford an immediate and effectual support to His Dominions, in case of their being attacked. His Majesty sees with satisfaction, from the Secret and Confidential Communications recently received through Your Excellency, that the views of the Court of Vienna are perfectly conformable to this general principle, and that the extension at which She aims, might not only safely be admitted, but might even be increased, with advantage to the general interest. In other respects His Majesty entirely concurs in the outline of the arrangement which He understands the Emperor of Russia to be desirous of seeing effected in this quarter. His Majesty considers it as absolutely necessary, for the general security, that Italy should be completely rescued both from the Occupation and Influence of France, and that no Powers should de left within it, who are not likely to enter into a general system of defence for maintaining its independence. For this purpose, it is essential, that the Countries now composing what is called the Italian Republic, should be transferred to other Powers. In distributing these territories, an increase of Wealth and Power should undoubtedly be given to the King of Sardinia, and it seems material that His Possessions, as well as the Duchy of Tuscany (which it is proposed to restore to the Grand Duke), should be brought into immediate contact, or ready communication with those of Austria. On this principle, the whole of the territories which now compose the Ligurian Republic, might, it is conceived, be annexed to Piedmont.

Supposing the efforts of the Allies to have been completely successful, and the two objects already discussed to have been fully obtained, His Majesty would nevertheless consider this salutary work as still imperfect, if the Restoration of Peace were not accompanied by the most effectual measures for giving Solidity and Permanence to the System which shall thus have been established. Much will undoubtedly be effected for the future Repose of Europe by these territorial arrangements, which will furnish a more effectual Barrier than has before existed against the Ambition of France. But in order to render this security as complete as possible, it seems necessary, at the period of a general Pacification, to form a Treaty to which all the Principal Powers of Europe should be Parties, by which their respective Rights and Possessions, as they shall then have been established, shall be fixed and recognized; and They should all bind Themselves mutually to protect and support each other, against any attempt to infringe them:—It should re-establish a general and comprehensive System of Public Law in Europe, and provide, as far as possible, for repressing future attempts to disturb the general tranquillity; and above all, for restraining any projects of Aggrandizement and Ambition similar to those, which have produced all the calamities inflicted on Europe since the disastrous æra of the French Revolution.

Papers

Relating to Genoa, - Italy, - Naples, -- Papal Authority, - Slave Trade.

266

267

PAPERS,

RELATIVE TO

GENOA.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT

APRIL, 1815.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

LIST OF PAPERS.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

GENOA.

No. 1.

Extract. *London, December* 28, 1813.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing some information, communicated to me respecting the disposition of the inhabitants of Genoa and Piedmont, and also the defenceless state of the enemy in those countries.

Between the time when this information was procured and the time you will receive this dispatch, material changes may have taken place in the state of the French forces, but it is not likely that the disposition of the inhabitants will have altered.

If any circumstances should occur which should encourage the inhabitants to rise against the Government of France, and more especially, if they should declare for the King of Sardinia, you will, upon receiving intelligence thereof, lose no time in giving every possible assistance.

You will, for this purpose, maintain a communication with the Court of Cagliari and Sir Edward Pellew.

If the state of the force under your command shall allow of it, you may send a detachment of troops, and soon accompany them yourself, if the state of Sicily will allow of your being so far removed from that Kingdom.

The main object should be the occupation of Genoa, or at least of the two forts which command the entrance of the harbour.

Provided it be clearly with the entire concurrence of the inhabitants, you may take possession of Genoa in the name and on the behalf of His Sardinian Majesty.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Lieutenant-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck.

No. 2.

My Lord, *Dijon, March* 30, 1814.

This instruction will be delivered to your Lordship by a Courier of Prince Metternich's. I propose in a day or two to forward, by an English Messenger, a military instruction which I have received for your Lordship from Lord Bathurst, but as his Lordship's dispatch is framed upon a supposition that the operations are much further advanced in Italy than is the fact, the delay of this communication for a few days can be of no prejudice.

I cannot dissemble from your Lordship my disappointment, that the great superiority of force which the Allies possess over Marshal Beauharnois has not, before this, produced the results which, for the honour of the arms of the respective Powers, and the ulterior objects of the war, we were entitled to expect from such ample and extended means.

In your Lordship's intercourse with the Marshals Belgarde and Murat, you will not conceal from them that such are the sentiments of the British Government, and that we conjure them, by union and exertion, no longer to suffer this great and commanding army to be paralized by an enemy so much their inferior.

As the object is to promote union, and put aside every minor consideration, I am to signify to your Lordship the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you do make every effort to this effect by lending yourself to whatever measures may best tend to combine the exertions of the allied armies for the early repulsion of the enemy from Italy.

For this purpose you will, to the utmost, conform to the views of Marshal Belgarde, regulating at the same time your conduct towards Marshal Murat upon principles of cordiality and confidence; and in order the better to effect this, and publicly to evince the desire felt by your Government zealously to unite their arms with his, your Lordship will select an officer of suitable rank and military talents to reside at the Neapolitan head-quarters, whom you will direct to correspond with me, and with your Lordship, as Sir Robert Wilson at present does.

Your Lordship is already fully apprized of the earnest interest the Prince Regent takes in the restoration of the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany to their ancient Dominions; you will give every aid to both, but you will studiously abstain from encouraging any measure which might commit your Court, or the Allies, with respect to the ultimate disposition of any of the other territories in the north of Italy, the destination of which must remain to be discussed upon a peace.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Lord William Bentinck.

No 3.

(Extract.) *Dijon, April* 3, 1814.

In order to bring the Italian campaign to a speedy and successful result, it is essential that your Lordship should consider your force merely as an auxiliary corps, and that you should accommodate, as far as the safety of your army will permit, to the views and wishes of the Austrian Commander in Chief. It is from him your Lordship will best learn what are the intentions of the Allies, including those of your own Government; and should your Lordship find any difficulty in the execution of this service, arising from what may appear to your Lordship to be a departure, on the part of any member of the Confederacy, from the true principles of the alliance, your Lordship will refer the matter for the opinion of the Austrian Commander, avoiding as much as possible any separate discussions, which might interfere with the general union and necessary subordination which ought to pervade the whole.

There is one subject further upon which I deem it necessary to say a few words, not that I entertain the smallest doubts as to your Lordship's own conduct being regulated in strict conformity to the present system of your Government; but as your Lordship very properly, and under orders from home, gave great countenance at a former period to the only system, which, previous to the revival of the Continent, could afford a prospect of shaking the power of France, it is the more necessary, now that a different and better order of things has arisen, to guard against any act or expression which might countenance an idea, that either your Lordship or your Court were actuated by views of separate interest, inconsistent with the arrangements understood between the great Powers of Europe.

In your Lordship's Proclamation there may, perhaps, be found an expression or two, which, separately taken, might create an impression that your views of Italian liberation went to the form of the Government as well as to the expulsion of the French; but taking its whole scope, and especially its opening and concluding paragraphs together, I cannot assent to the interpretation the Duke of Campochiaro, on the part of his Government, has attempted to give it; but this and the incident of the colours, proves how necessary it is, surrounded as your Lordship must be by individuals who wish for another system to be established in Italy, not to afford any plausible occasion or pretext for umbrage to those with whom we are acting.

(Signed CASTLEREAGH.

Lord William Bentinck.

(Paper referred to in No. 3.)

Leghorn, March 14, 1814.

ITALIANS!—Great Britain has landed her troops on your coasts; She offers you her assistance, in order to rescue you from the iron yoke of Buonaparte. Portugal, Spain, Sicily, and Holland, attest the liberal and disinterested principles which animate that Power.

Spain, by her persevering resolution, by her valour, and by the efforts of her Ally, has succeeded in the most glorious enterprize: the French have been driven from her territory; her independence is secured, her civil liberty is established.

Sicily, protected by that same Power, succeeded in saving herself from the universal deluge, by which she has suffered nothing; through the beneficent disposition of her Sovereign, she passes from slavery to freedom, and hastens to resume her ancient splendour among the independent Nations.

Holland will speedily have attained the same object: is then, Italy alone to remain under the yoke? Shall the Italians alone contend against Italians, in favour of a Tyrant, and for the thraldom of their Country? Italians, hesitate no longer—be Italians, and let Italy in arms be convinced, that the great cause of the Country is in her hands.

Warriors of Italy! you are not invited to join us, but you are invited to vindicate your own rights, and to be free.

Only call, and we will hasten to your relief; and then Italy, by our united efforts, shall become what she was in her most prosperous periods, and what Spain now is.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander in Chief of the British Troops

No. 4.

MY LORD, *Genoa, April* 27, 1814.

I have had the honour to inclose two Addresses from the inhabitants and trade of Genoa, representing the unanimous (I believe justly stated) desire of the Genoese to return to their ancient state; and praying the support of the British Government.

As it was necessary *that a provisional Government should be established;* that this Government should be entirely Genoese; that it should be so conformable to the wishes of the people, as to receive their general support; and thus to render unnecessary the interference of a British authority, or the presence of a British force; I have had no hesitation in proclaiming the old form of Government, and I have the honour of inclosing the Proclamation, which will this day be published.

The Genoese universally desire the restoration of their ancient Republic. They dread, above all other arrangements, their annexation to Piedmont; to the inhabitants of which there always has existed a particular aversion.

The people of Savona form an exception to the general feeling. They desire to belong to Piedmont; their trade is direct with that

country; and it was the policy of the ancient Republic to sacrifice the commercial interests of Savona to those of Genoa, and they fear in consequence a renewal of the same exclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

Viscount Castlereagh.
&c. &c. &c.

(*Inclosure in* No. 4)

PROCLAMATION.

His Britannic Majesty's Army under my command, having driven the French from the territory of Genoa, it is become necessary to provide for the maintenance of good order, and for the government of this State. Considering that the general desire of the Genoese nation seems to be to return to that ancient Government under which it enjoyed liberty, prosperity, and independence; and considering, likewise, that this desire seems to be conformable to the principles recognized by the High Allied Powers, of restoring to all, their ancient rights and privileges; *I declare*,

1. That the Constitution of the Genoese States, such as it existed in 1797, with those modifications which the general wish, the public good, and the spirit of the original Constitution of 1576, seem to require, is re-established.

2. That the organic modifications, together with the manner of forming the lists of eligible Citizens, and the lesser and greater Councils, shall be published as soon as possible.

3. That a Provisional Government, consisting of thirteen individuals, and formed into two Colleges, as heretofore, shall immediately be appointed, and shall continue in office, until the first of January, 1815, when the two Colleges shall be filled up to the number prescribed by the Constitution.

4. That this provisional Government shall assume and exercise the Legislative and Executive Powers of the State, and shall fix upon some temporary system, either by continuing and modifying the existing laws, or by re-establishing and new modelling the old, in the manner that shall appear to it expedient for the good of the State, and for the security of the citizens, of their persons, and of their properties.

5. That two-thirds of the lesser and greater Councils shall be appointed instantly; the others shall be elected pursuant to the Constitution, after the lists of eligible citizens shall have been framed.

6. The two Colleges shall propose to the two Councils abovementioned, agreeably to the Constitution, all the measures which they shall judge necessary for the entire re-establishment of the ancient form of Government.

And, in fulfilment of the present, I declare, by this Proclamation, that

Seignor Girolamo Serra, President; and the Seignors Andrea de Ferrari, Agostino Parreto, Ippolito Durazzo, Gio. Carlo Brignole, Agostino Fiesco, Paolo Pallavicini, Domenico Dealbertis, Giovanni Quartara, Marcello Massone, Giuseppe Fravega, Luca Solgri, Giuseppe Pandolfo, Senators, are elected to form the provisional Government of the Genoese State; and I invite, and order all inhabitants, of every class and condition to lend their assistance and to yield obedience.

Given in my Head-quarters, Genoa, this 26th April, 1814.

W. C. BENTINCK,
Commander in Chief.

No. 5.

Extract. *Paris, May 6th,* 1814.

With respect to the arrangement your Lordship has made for the provisional Government of Genoa, it is material that it should not be considered as prejudging the future system which it may be expedient to apply to that part of Europe. Your Lordship will adopt such measures as may conciliate the feelings of the people, but you will avoid referring to the ancient form of Government in terms which may excite disappointment, should considerations, arising out of the general interests, induce the adoption of a different arrangement.

With respect to the measures to be adopted in the Milanese, I do not wish your Lordship to continue General M'Farlane there now the Austrians have advanced. It may complicate injuriously the concerns of Italy, any interference on the part of your Lordship, placed at such a distance as you are from the seat of the Allied Councils; and I am desirous that your Lordship should not take any steps to encourage the fermentation which at present seems to prevail in Italy on questions of Government.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Lord W. Bentinck, &c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

Note presented by M. Pareto to Viscount Castlereagh at Paris.

Le Soussigné, Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Envoyé Extraordinaire de la Republique de Gênes, a l'honneur de soumettre à S. E Milord Castlereagh, Premier Secretaire d'Etat de S. M. B. au Departement des Affaires Etrangères, la Note suivante :

Les grands évènemens qui viennent de se passer en Europe et les resolutions magnanimes annoncés par les hautes Puissances Alliées, ont donné l'eveil aux espérances de tous les peuples assujettis dans ces dernières années à la domination Françoise: celles de

la nation Génoise n' ont qu'un seul but, celui de recouvrir son ancienne existence momentairement suspendu.

Les espérances que le desir de secouer un joug supporté impatiemment avoit toujours nourries, ont augmentés à l'approche des armées victorieuses de S. M. B. Remplis d'une égale confiance dans les dispositions bienfaisantes de toutes les hautes Puissances Alliées, les Génois cependant n'ont pu voir sans la plus vive joie que leur sort alloit dépendre plus particuliérement de cette nation généreuse, avec la-quelle ils eurent en tout tems des rapports si étroites d' industrie et de commerce. Aussi l'enthousiasme fut il à son comble et les clameurs du peuple, et une destination des Notables de la Ville, hatèrent peutétre la terme d'une resistance inutile. Certes, même sans ces circonstances, la deliverance de Génes n'en étoit pas moins assurée par les triomphes des armes Britanniques. Mais il est honorable pour les Genois d'y avoir en quelque sorte coopéré eux mêmes, et d' avoir hautement proclamé le vœu du retours à leur ancienne indépendance et à leurs anciennes lois, étant encore, pour ainsi dire, sous les bayonnettes des Français.

Le vœu spontané est non seulement le voeu général de la nation; il en est le besoin. Placée dans un territoire étroite et sterile, elle n'a qu'un seul moyen d' existence, le commerce d' économie: et dans la concurrence des ports voisins le commerce ne saurait avoir lieu que d' après un sistème et des reglemens financières les moins oncreux possibles tels qu' ils existoient autre fois. L' ancien Gouvernement Génois étant par sa nature le plus économe et le moins couteux de tous les Gouvernemens de l' Europe, l' impot y étoit très léger, les droits sur le commerce presque insignificans. En vain se flatteroit on de conservir ce sisteme, si Génes étoit regie par tout autre forme de Gouvernement et moins encore si elle étoit réunie à un état plus étendu. Des besoins sans nombre et sans mesure viendroient de nouveaux ecraser ce malhéreux pays, qui affaibli depuis quinze ans par des pertes immenses, sacrifié à des intérêts étrangers aux siens, au lieu de voir cicatriser ses plaies verroit bientot tarir à jamais les sources de son industrie, et consommer sa ruine.

Des considerations si graves recoivent une nouvelle sanction par la longue et heureuse experience qu'on a fait de l' ordre de choses dont on invoque le rétablissement. Pendant plus de deux siècles et demi, depuis 1508 jusqu'un 1797, il a fait constamment le bonheur de la nation qui après de longs orages y a trouvé le repos qu'elle avoit cherché vainement dans des autres sistèmes d' administration. Si quelques modifications concernant les conditions d' éligibilité aux charges publiques y ont paru nécessaires le resultat d'un commun accord et d' une parfaite unanimité entre tous les citoyens n'en sera que mieux assuré.

Cet accord et cette unanimité ont été constatés par S. E. Lord Bentinck qui y a réconnu l' expression legitime de la volonté nationale. Il a pu également reconnoitre quelle invincible repugnance inspiriroit une domination étrangère puisque les faux bruit de la réunion de Génes à un état voisin s' étant par hasard repandu dans la Ville, la consternation a été generale et un jour de fête

s'est converti en jour de deuil, jusqu' à ce que ces craintes n'aient été calmées par l'espoir que les declarations répétées des hautes Puissances ont du faire renaitre.

En effêt les vœux des Génois sont entièrement conforme au grand dessein qui a été le noble but de tant d' efforts, celui de reconstruire sur ses bases l'ancien édifice social de l'Europe La République de Génes n' a disparu, en 1805 un d'entre le nombre des états indépendens, que par le seul fait de la violence. En droit elle n' a point cessé d' exister, la réunion de son territoire à la France n'ayant jamais été reconnu par les autres Gouvernemens et moins encore par le Gouvernement Britannique. Par conséquent l'application à cette Republique des principes établis par les hautes Puissances ne peut être douteuse. C'est même en raison de la foiblesse de ce petit état que leur magnanimité en éclatera davantage."

Si après des motifs d' une si haute importance on pouvoit hasarder des conjectures sur ce qui à cet égard paroit convenir aux intérêts de la Grande Brétagne, le Soussigné se permettroit d' observer que de tous les modes de disposer de l'état de Génes celui d' y conserver l' ancienne Republique semble offrir le plus des chances utiles. Génes réunie à un Etat continental quelqu'il soit pourroit avoir malgré elle le malheur de devenir encore une fois l'ennemie d'Angleterre. Etat essentielment maritime et pacifique conservé sous les puissantes auspices du Gouvernement Britannique, il en seroit constamment l'ami, et il ne risqueroit jamais de voir ses intérêts les plus précieux compromis de nouveau par un Gouvernement continental. Enfin, le commerce Anglois ne sauroit trouver nulle part, dans le payement des droits, les facilites qu'un Gouvernement aussi économe que celui de Génes pourra lui offrir.

Mais il est inutile d' exister sur de pareilles considérations, depuis que l'illustre Chef des armées Britanniques en Italie, dépositaire des intentions de son Gouvernement, a déja été par sa proclamation du 26 Avril dernier la digne organe de la générosité Angloise. Le Gouvernement Génois ose par conséquent se flatter que S. A. R. le P. Régent, en sanctionnnant ce qui vient d'être fait en Son nom par Lord Bentinck, daignera accorder à la Republique de Génes Sa bienviellance et Ses bons offices près des hautes Puissances Alliées pour en faire reconnoitre le rétablissement, ainsi que l'intégrité et la continuité de son territoire, également indispensables pour son existence, et sans lesquelles elle ne seroit que précaire.

Le Soussigné en recommandant le sort de son Pays aux principes libéraux qui destinguent si éminemment l'administration de S: E. Milord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Paris, 11 *Mai*, 1814. (Signé) PARETO.

No. 6 (Translation).

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Genoa, has the honour to submit to his Excellency Viscount Castlereagh, H. B. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following note:

The great events which have recently taken place in Europe, and the magnanimous resolutions announced by the High Allied Powers, have raised hopes amongst all people subjected in these latter years to French domination: those of the Genoese nation have no other tendency than that of recovering its former existence, which has been momentarily suspended.

These hopes, which the desire of shaking off a yoke supported with impatience, has ever nourished, have augmented at the approach of the victorious armies of his Britannic Majesty. The Genoese, full of an equal confidence in the benevolent dispositions of all the High Allied Powers, could not however but see, with the most lively joy, that their destiny was about to depend more particularly upon that generous nation, with which they had uniformly had the most intimate connection in industry and commerce.

Enthusiasm, indeed, was at its height, and the clamours of the people, and the declarations of the Notables of the town, hastened perhaps the term of an useless resistance. Surely, indeed, the deliverance of Genoa was not the less assured, independent of these circumstances, in consequence of the triumphs of the British arms. But it is honourable to the Genoese to have co-operated themselves in some degree to attain it, and to have loudly declared their wish to be restored to their ancient laws and independence, being still, as it were, under the bayonets of the French.

This spontaneous wish is not only the general wish of the nation, it is become necessary to it. Placed in a territory narrow and barren, Genoa has only one means of subsistence, commerce with œconomy; and by the concurrence of the neighbouring ports, this commerce can alone exist, depending upon a system of financial regulations, as little oppressive as possible, as they existed formerly. The ancient Genoese Government, was by its nature the least expensive and most œconomical of any Government in Europe, taxes were very light, and the imposts upon commerce scarcely any thing In vain could they flatter themselves to preserve this system, if Genoa was ruled by any other form of Government; still less, were she united to any other country of greater extent, whose wants, without number and without measure, would again crush this unhappy country; which, weakened by fifteen years of immense losses, her interests sacrificed to those of foreigners, instead of seeing her wounds healed, would soon see the resources of her industry for ever destroyed, and her ruin completed. These serious considerations receive additional sanction from the long and happy experience which has been had of

the order of things of which they implore the re-establishment: during more than two centuries and a half, from 1508 to 1797, it has constantly produced the happiness of the nation, which after long disturbances has found in it the repose which she sought in vain in other systems of administration. If some modifications respecting the condition of eligibility to public functions have appeared necessary, the result of a common accord, and of a perfect unanimity among all ranks of citizens, will only thereby be better secured.

This accord and this unanimity have been proved by His Excellency Lord Bentinck, who has acknowledged the legitimate expression of the national wish. He might equally have perceived what invincible repugnance foreign domination inspired: the false reports of the re-union of Genoa with a neighbouring State, having been by chance circulated in the town, the consternation became general, and a day of festivity was converted into a day of mourning, until those apprehensions were allayed by the hope, which the repeated declarations of the High Powers could not fail to revive.

In fact, the wishes of the Genoese are in entire conformity with the grand design which has been the noble end of so many efforts, that of reconstructing upon its ancient basis the social edifice of Europe. The Republic of Genoa was not, until 1805, erased from the number of independent States, and that by an act of violence; in truth, it never ceased to exist. Its union with France never having been acknowledged by the other Governments, and still less by that of Great Britain, consequently the application of the principles established by the High Powers must, without doubt, apply to this Republic. It is even in proportion to the weakness of this small State that their magnanimity will more fully display itself.

If, after motives of such high importance, one might hazard conjectures upon what appears in this respect to combine with the interests of Great Britain, the undersigned would permit himself to remark, that of all the modes of disposing of the state of Genoa, that of preserving the ancient Republic appears to offer the most useful chances. Genoa, re-united to a Continental State, whatever it may be, might be exposed, in spite of itself, to the misfortunes of once more becoming the enemy of England.

A State essentially maritime and pacific, supported by the powerful auspices of the British Government, it would be constantly friendly, and would never hazard seeing its best interests again committed by a Continental Government. In short, English commerce would no where find, in the rate of duties, such facilities as a Government economical like that of Genoa, can offer.

But it is unnecessary to insist upon similar considerations, since the illustrious Commander of the British forces in Italy, possessed of the intentions of his Government, has already been, by his Proclamation of the 26th April last, the worthy channel of English generosity. The Genoese Government consequently flatters itself that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in sanctioning what has already been done in His name by Lord Bentinck, will deign to

extend His benevolence to the Republic of Genoa, and His good offices with the High Allied Powers, to induce them to acknowledge the re-establishment, as well as the integrity and continuity of its territory, equally indispensable for its existence, and without which it cannot but be precarious.

The undersigned, in recommending the fate of his country to the liberal principles which so eminently distinguish the administration of Viscount Castlereagh.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PARETO.

Paris, 11*th May*, 1814.

No. 7.

Paper of Observations communicated by Mr. Pareto to Viscount Castlereagh at Paris.

Paris, Mai 18, 1814.

Les observations concernant l'Etat de Gênes que S. E. Milord Castlereagh a bien voulu communiquer au Soussigné dans l'audience qu'il lui a fait l'honneur de lui accorder le 10 du courant, paroissent donner lieu à des considérations qu'on se fait un devoir de soumettre à S. E. Les faits auxquels elles sont appuyées, peuvent être vérifiés par les Agens Anglois qui se trouvent à Gênes, et l'on ne doute point qu'ils ne soient reconnus parfaitement conforme, à ce qu'on va exposer.

S. E. a paru croire que si par suite des arrangemens qui auroient lieu entre les hautes Puissances Alliées, l'Etat de Gênes était réuni au Piedmont; il trouveroit dans cette réunion des avantages qui pourroient le dédommager de la perte de son indépendance. Elle a paru croire que le commerce reprendroit son cours, l'industrie ses debouchés ordinaires, et tout le pays son ancienne prospérité.

Le Soussigné ne sauroit s'empêcher d'observer que d'après toutes les données que l'état actuel des choses, et les rapports mutuels des deux pays peuvent fournir, loin de se flatter que le succès réponde à ces espérances, on est fondé à penser que cette réunion auroit les resultats les plus désastreux pour l'état de Gênes.

D'abord les intérêts des deux pays sont essentiellement différens. Le Piemont est un pays agricole L'état de Génes n'ayant qu'une côté étroite et des rochers stériles, est un Etat necessairement maritime et commerçant. En Piemont tout se rapporte aux bien fonds et aux produits territoriaux. A Gênes tout doit se rapporter aux capitaux employés dans les entreprises commerciale et aux produits de l'industrie, indépendamment de la maxime générale que le commerce prospére d'avantage dans les pays libres, maxime si bien connue en Angleterre. On a déjà eu l'honneur d'observer à S. E. que le genre de commerce dont on s'occupe presque exclusivement à Gênes est celui de commission et de transit, qui, exigeant le plus de facilités et le moins d'entraves

possibles, est par sa nature le plus difficile à conserver. Dans la concurrence des ports voisins, la préférence que l'on donne à l'un sur l'autre dépend des droits moins onéreux et des formalités moins génantes auxquelles on y est assujetté. La moindre augmentation dans les droits, ou la moindre fiscalité dans les règlemens, suffit pour detourner ce commerce de sa cours ordinaire et pour le transplanter ailleurs. Les dépenses d'une Cour et d'une Etat militaire entrainent des impôts considérables, il est facile de prévoir que le fardeau en retomberoit principalement sur le commerce, les intérêts de l'ancienne partie de la nation ne pouvant pas marquer de l'importer sur ceux de la partie moins nombreuse nouvellement réunie. Ainsi la perte du commerce de Gênes seroit la conséquence infaillible de cette réunion.

Si quelque chose pouvoit être ajouté à l'anéantissement du seul moyen d'existence du pays, la jalousie de la capitale envers une ville dont elle auroit à craindre la rivalité, en hâteroit encore davantage la ruine. Gênes dépouillée des avantages d'être le centre du Gouvernement, et perdant chaque année une partie de sa population pour aller grossir celle de Turin, lui seroit constamment sacrifiée. Les anciens Piémontais réuniroient toutes les places de la Cour, tous les profits de l'administration et les Génois en deviendroient les flotes.

M. V. E. en se reportant aux intérêts généraux de l'Europe; a annoncé qu'après les évènemens que l'ont si long-tems troublée, il falloit avoir des Etats forts, et offrant par leur étendue une garantie suffisante contre les entreprises de la France.

Si l'on pouvoit se permettre des réflexions sur d'aussi grands objêts, indépendamment de la cessation des craintes inspiré par un système tombé à jamais avec la chute de son auteur, le Soussigné croiroit d'observer, que ce n'est pas toujours l'étendue qui fait la force des Etats. La véritable force est là, où se trouve l'union, la concorde, l'esprit national. Cet esprit n'existéroit certainement pas dans le nouvel amalgame des deux peuples. Divisés par leur caractère, par leurs habitudes et par une antipathie invincible, fruit de deux siècles de guérilles politiques, c'est en vain qu'on en voudroit faire une seule nation. Loin de réunir des moyens de force et de défense, on ne feroit que rassembler des élémens de discorde; et peut-être que le Piémont tout seul seroit par lui-même plus fort que s'il étoit réuni à l'Etat de Gênes, puisqu'en cas de guerre la Cour de Turin n'auroit pas à lutter en même tems contre les ennemis extérieures, et contre ces nouveaux sujets, impatiens de secours en joug que la nécessité seule leur feroit supporter. D'un autre côté en rétablissant l'ancien Gouvernement de Gênes, qui malgré les ménaces de la France en 1795 et en 1796, n'a jamais été tant qu'il à l'existé, l'ennemi des Cours de Londres et de Vienne, et en plaçant ce Gouvernement en cas de guerre sous la protection immédiate de celle d'entre les Puissances Alliées qui y a un intérêt plus direct, telle que l'Angleterre, on parvient au même but que l'on se propose, et que l'on n'attendroit peut-être pas par la réunion au Piémont. L'esprit national, qui dans l'hypothèse de cette réunion agiroit à Gênes dans un sens opposé au Gouvernement Piémontais, ou qui tout au moins seroit

entièrement étouffé; se developperoit au contraire avec la plus grande vigueur si la République étoit rétablie, et seconderoit utilement les moyens de défense à prendre pour préserver l'Italie de toute tentative tendante à y rénouveller les évènemens des dernières années. Etat purement maritime, n'ayant de ressources que par le commerce; lié par sa réconnoissance autant que par son intérêt à la Grande Bretagne, comment Gênes pourroit-elle s'écarter du système politique qui seul en assuréroit l'existence. Devenu en quelque sorte une ville Angloise, elle seroit en tems de paix le centre du commerce de l'Angleterre dans la Mediterranée, et en tems de guerre l'asile de ses flottes. Son port, le Golphe de la Spezia, celui de Vado, présentent, s'il est besoin d'autres gages que son intérêt, la meilleure garantie que le Gouvernement Britannique puisse desirer, sans avoir recours à une mésure destructive du pays.

S. E. a remarqué en dernier que le territoire Génois paroissant trop grand pour un simple établissement de commerce, Gênes pourroit être bornée, que les villes Anséatiques, à un arrondissement moins étendue.

Il a pu être indifférent pour le commerce des villes Anséatiques qu'elles aient ou n'aient point de territoire, parceque d'après leur position géographique ce commerce ne sauroit leur être enlevé. Mais il n'en est pas de même pour Gênes. Entrepôt général des marchandises de toute espèce, elle approvisionne en denrées Coloniales, en produits des pèches, en produits des manufactures Angloises, ou autres, toute la partie de la Haute Italie qui s'étend vers l'Ouest, et qui comprend le Piémont, le Milanois, et les Etats de Parme, Plaisance et Modène. Les Envois s'étendent dans la Suisse, d'où elle reçoit en revanche, ainsi que d'Allemagne, des toiles et d'autres articles, qe'elle envoie en Espagne, en Sicile et Sardaigne C'est donc le transit qui forme son commerce, et ce transit n' auroit plus lieu par Génes si une partie de son territoire étoit cédée à des Etats voisins. L'intérêt de ces Etats seroit de s'approprier ce commerce, et ils le pourroient aisément, les deux Riviéres fournissant d'un coté et de l'autre des points favorables pour les établissemens commerciaux. Il leur suffisoit de défendre le transit par leur territoire de tout ce que viendroit par la voie de Génes, et ces nouveaux établissements s' éléveroient bientôt sur ses ruines. Génes, isolée, accablée de besoins, reduite par l'enorme diminution de ses capitaux à ses dernières ressources, ne pourroit plus se relever. En ajoutant encore à tant de pertes celle de son territoire, elle n' auroit plus qu' une existence précaire, tandis qu' en le conservant tel qu'il etoit, non seulement son existence est assurée, mais on accomplit aussi les vœux de toutes les populations de l'état que n'aspirent même les plus éloignées, telles que celles de Vintimille et de San Remo, qu'à rester réunis a leur ancienne famille.

En resumant les différentes observations que le Soussigné a eu l'honneur de soumettre à S. E. Milord Castlereagh, il se flatte d'avoir prouvé que la réunion de Gênes au Piémont, entraineroit la ruine de ce pays sans aucun avantage réel pour les vues des hautes Puissances Alliées, que ces vues seront également et mieux remplies par le retablissement de la Republique, et par des ar-

possibles, est par sa nature le plus difficile à conserver. Dans la concurrence des ports voisins, la préférence que l'on donne à l'un sur l'autre dépend des droits moins onéreux et des formalités moins génantes auxquelles on y est assujetté. La moindre augmentation dans les droits, ou la moindre fiscalité dans les règlemens, suffit pour detourner ce commerce de sa cours ordinaire et pour le transplanter ailleurs. Les dépenses d'une Cour et d'une Etat militaire entrainent des impôts considérables, il est facile de prévoir que le fardeau en retomberoit principalement sur le commerce, les intérêts de l'ancienne partie de la nation ne pouvant pas marquer de l'importer sur ceux de la partie moins nombreuse nouvellement réunie. Ainsi la perte du commerce de Gênes seroit la conséquence infaillible de cette réunion.

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En resumant les différentes observations que le Soussigné a eu l'honneur de soumettre à S. E. Milord Castlereagh, il se flatte d'avoir prouvé que la réunion de Gênes au Piémont, entraineroit la ruine de ce pays sans aucun avantage réel pour les vues des hautes Puissances Alliées, que ces vues seront également et mieux remplies par le retablissement de la Republique, et par des ar-

rangemens propres à assurer, en cas de guerre, au Gouvernement Britannique, la conservation des ports et golphes de la Ligurie, et enfin qu'on ne sauroit séparer Gênes de son territoire sans anéantir son commerce et sans risquer, par conséquent, de consommer cette ruine qu' on auroit voulu éviter. Le Soussigné, &c. &c.

(Signé) PARETO

No. 7.—*(Translation.)*

Paris, May 18, 1814.

The observations respecting the State of Genoa, which His Excellency Viscount Castlereagh was pleased to communicate to the undersigned, in the audience of the 10th instant, give rise to reflections which it is thought right to submit to His Excellency. The facts upon which these are founded can be verified by the English agents now at Genoa, and no doubt is entertained that they will be admitted to be in perfect conformity with what is herein stated.

His Excellency seemed to think that if, in consequence of the arrangements which were to take place between the High Allied Powers, the State of Genoa were united to Piedmont, advantages would result from this arrangement sufficient to counterbalance the loss of its independence. He seemed to think that commerce would resume its course, industry its customary channels, and the whole country its ancient prosperity.

The undersigned cannot abstain from observing, that from all the data which the actual state of things and the mutual relations of the two countries can furnish, far from flattering himself that success will answer these hopes, he is persuaded that the union would be attended with consequences the most disastrous for the State of Genoa.

In the first place the interests of the two countries are essentially different. Piedmont is an agricultural country: the State of Genoa having only a narrow coast, and sterile rocks, is necessarily a maritime and commercial State. In Piedmont every thing depends on landed property *(bienfonds)*, and on territorial produce. At Genoa all depends on capital employed in commercial enterprizes, and the productions of industry; independent of the general maxim, that commerce prospers best in free countries—a maxim so well known in England. It has been already observed to your Excellency, that the species of commerce which is almost exclusively attended to at Genoa, is that of commission and of transit; which requiring the greatest facilities and the least possible shackles, is by its nature the most difficult to preserve. In the competition of neighbouring ports the preference which is given to one over the other depends upon the duties less onerous, and the forms less restrictive, to which they are respectively subjected The least augmentation of the duties on the smallest financial regu-

lation is sufficient to divert this commerce from its ordinary course, and to convey it elsewhere. The expences of a Court, and of a military state, producing considerable taxes, it is easy to foresee that if the burthen falls chiefly upon commerce, the interests of the ancient part of the nation cannot fail to outweigh those of the less numerous part newly united; thus the loss of the commerce of Genoa would be the infallible consequence of this union.

If any thing need be added to the subversion of the only means of existence of the country, the jealousy of the capital, towards a town whose rivalry she would fear, would still more speedily hasten its ruin.

Genoa, despoiled of the advantages of being the centre of the Government, and losing every year a part of its population, to increase that of Turin, would be constantly sacrificed to the latter: the ancient Piedmontese would fill all the places at Court, all the situations in the Administration, and the Genoese would gradually be absorbed.

Your Excellency, in referring to the general interests of Europe, declared, that after the events which have so long disturbed it, it became necessary to form powerful States, which should offer, by their extent, a sufficient guarantee against the enterprizes of France.

If the undersigned might be allowed, upon such grand objects, to make any observation independent of the cessation of the fears inspired by a system which is for ever fallen, with the fall of its author, he would remark, that it is not always the extent which forms the power of States; true power consists in union, concord, and national spirit—that spirit certainly could not exist in the new amalgamation of two people divided by their character, by their habits, and by an invincible antipathy—the fruit of two centuries of political quarrels. Vain would be the attempt to make of them one nation—Far from uniting the means of force and defence, elements of discord only would be collected, and, perhaps, Piedmont alone would in herself be more powerful than if she were united to the State of Genoa; since, in case of war, the Court of Turin would not have to contend at the same time against external enemies, and against her new subjects, impatient to shake off a yoke which necessity alone compels them to endure. On the other hand, in re-establishing the ancient Government of Genoa; which, in spite of the menaces of France in 1795 and 1796, was never, so long as it had existence, the enemy of the Courts of London and of Vienna; and in the event of war, by placing this Government under the immediate protection of that amongst the Allied Powers, the most immediately interested in its preservation; England, for instance, the same end would be obtained, and which perhaps could not be attained by its union with Piedmont: the national spirit which, in the hypothesis of this union, would agitate the Genoese in a sense opposed to the Piedmontese Government, or which at any rate would be entirely stifled, would, on the contrary, develope itself with the greatest vigour if the Republic were re-established, and would usefully succour the means of defence to be taken for the preservation of Italy against

every attempt tending to renew the events which had taken place in it during these latter times. How could Genoa, a State purely maritime, having no other than commercial resources, united as much by gratitude as by interest, to Great Britain, depart from that political system which could alone preserve her existence? Become in some respect an English city, she would, in time of peace, be the centre of British commerce in the Mediterranean, and in time of war, the asylum of her fleets: her port, the Gulph of Spezia, that of Vado, offer, if there need any other pledge than her interest, the best guarantee that the British Government could desire, without having recourse to a measure destructive to the country.

His Excellency remarked, in the last place, that the Genoese territory appeared too extensive for an establishment purely commercial; Genoa, like the Hans Towns, might be restricted to a more confined territory.

It may be matter of indifference for the commerce of the Hanseatic Towns, whether they have or have not any territory, because, from their geographical position, they cannot be deprived of their commerce; but it is far different with Genoa—it is the general *entre-pot* of merchandize of every description. Genoa supplies the whole of Upper Italy, which extends westward, and which comprehends Piedmont, the Milanese, and the States of Parma, Placentia, and Modena, with colonial articles, produce of the fisheries, and English or other manufactured goods. Her supplies extend as far as Switzerland, whence she receives in return, as well as from Germany, cloths and other articles, which she sends into Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia; it is therefore the transit which forms her commerce, and this transit would no longer pass through Genoa if a part of its territory were ceded to the neighbouring States: it would be the interest of these States to appropriate to themselves this commerce, and they could easily do it—the two rivers forming on each side situations favourable for commercial establishments, it would be sufficient for them to forbid the transit through their territory of every thing which came through Genoa, and these new establishments would soon raise themselves upon her ruins.

Genoa, insulated, borne down with wants, reduced by the enormous diminution of its capital to its last resources, would not be able to recover itself; further, in adding to so many losses, that its territory, Genoa would have only a precarious existence; whilst by preserving her in her present state, not only would her existence be secured, but also the wishes of the whole population of the State of every rank; for instance, those of Ventimiglia and of San Remo, would be accomplished, who have no other desire whatever than to remain united to their ancient family.

In summing up the different observations which the undersigned has had the honour to submit to his Excellency Viscount Castlereagh, he flatters himself that he has proved that the union of Genoa with Piedmont would bring with it the ruin of the former country, without any real assistance to the views of the High Allied Powers; that those views would be equally, nay better ful-

filled, by the re-establishment of the Republic, and by suitable arrangements for securing, in case of war, the occupancy of the ports and gulphs of Liguria; and, in short, that it would be impossible to separate Genoa from its territory, without destroying its commerce, and consequently without risking to complete that ruin which it was wished to avoid.

The undersigned, &c. &c.

(Signed) PARETO

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No 8.

My Lord, *Vienna, December* 7, 1814.

I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the Report of the Plenipotentiaries who have acted as a Commission for the affairs of Genoa.

This Report has not yet been confirmed by the Plenipotentiaries of the several Powers, but I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship, that it is approved by the Marquis de Brignioli, who is charged here with full powers from the Government of Genoa.

I have every reason to hope, therefore, that however the Genoese might have preferred to have remained under a separate Government, and with this reserve the approbation of their Representative must be understood, that they will receive the proposed arrangement as a pledge of the earnest concern taken by the Great Powers of Europe, and by their future Sovereign, in the establishment of their interests, both commercial and political, upon a solid and liberal footing; and that they will particularly acknowledge the persevering protection which they have experienced from the Prince Regent, by whose arms they were delivered from the enemy, and through whose intervention they have been placed under the protection of an established Constitution.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosures in No. 8.)

Projet de Rapport Général.

Vienne, Dec. 1, 1814.

Les Plenipotentiaires Autrichiens, Anglais et François Soussignés, chargés par le protocole de la conférence du 13 Novembre, 1814, de faire entrer M. le Marquis de St. Marsan et M. le Comte de

Rossi, Plenipotentiaires Sardes à leur intervention, comme Commissaires, en rapport avec le député de Gênes, M. le Marquis de Brignoles, pour concerter, sous cette intervention, un projêt propre à établir à la fois la réunion de Gênes avec les états de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne et la déclaration du port libre de Gênes, sur des bases solides et libérales, conformes aux vues générales des Puissances et à l'intérêt réciproque des Etats de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne et de celui de Gênes, ont appelé selon le voeu du même protocole M. M. de St. Marsan, de Rossi, et de Brignoles, à des conférences sur les moyens de conciliation indiqués, afin de dresser un projet comprenant toutes les dispositions particulières réglées à la satisfaction mutuelle des Plénipotentiaires de S. M. Sarde d'une part et du deputé de Gênes d'autre part.

M. de St. Marsan et M. de Rossi ont d'abord présenté un plan des concessions que S. M Sarde vouloit faire à ses nouveaux sujets.

D'autre part M. de Brignoles a présenté des projets et des observations en exposant les voeux de ses concitoyens.

Les Plénipotentiaires se sont efforcés de rapprocher les propositions des Envoyés de Sardaigne et du deputé de Gênes modifiant avec soin les demandes des Genois et les concessions de S. M Sarde.

Ils ont été dirigés par leurs voeux sincères pour le repos de l'Italie, leur respect pour S. M. Sarde, et l'intérêt qu'ils portent aux Genois.

Les Plénipotentiaires présentent aujourd'hui des conditions qui satisferont autant qu'il se peut tous les interêts, et qui ont reçu l'approbation des Envoyés de S. M. Sarde et la leur.

M. le Marquis de Brignole a déclaré que dans les circonstances où se trouve sa Patrie, il lui paroissoit que les conditions accordées répondroient aux voeux de ses concitoyens.

Toutefois le Comte Alexis de Noailles Plénipotentiaire François, après avoir attesté que rien ne satisfaisoit plus aux intentions de son Souverain que l'heureuse issue de cette affaire; en affirmant qu'il adhéroit à tous les susdits arrangemens, a déclaré qu'il n'y souscrivoit qu'en entendant qu'il fissent partie des arrangemens à faire de concert avec la France en Italie.

Ainsi les conditions presentés s'accorderont avec les desirs des hautes puissances, selon les Articles du Traité de Paris et le Protocole du 13 Novembre, pour ce qui regarde le port franc et la réunion de Gènes sur les bases solides et libérales.

Elles garantissent la dette publique, donnent un sénat ou corps judiciaire, un tribunal de commerce et une autorité municipale à la ville de Gênes;

Elles protègent tous les établissemens publics d'instruction et de charité, et leur assurent des secours.

Le Roi soutiendra l'Université, le Collège, les Ecoles, les Hôpitaux, et tout ce qui a été fondé pour le bien de Ses sujets Gênois.

La noblesse conserve ses privilèges; tous les sujets Génois sont assimilés aux anciens sujets du Roi de Sardaigne. Les rangs et grades sont conservées.

La position des employés civiles sera prise en considération.

Les pensions légales seront maintenues

Le Roi donnera cours aux monnaies Genoises et s'occupera de la Banque de St. George.

Enfin le Roi forme une compagne Génoise de Gardes du corps.

Ces conditions une fois approuvées les Plénipotentiaires n'ont pas cru que leur travail fûs à son terme. Il restoit encore pour consolider et comme pour achever la cession plusieurs points à déterminer.

1. Le réconnoissance solemnelle de l'hérédité de la maison de Sardaigne de mâle en mâle dans la Branche Royale et dans celle de Savoie Carignari.

2. La détermination par les H. H. P. P. du titre que doit recevoir S. M. Sarde sur la démande des Gênois, en prenant possession des Etats de Gênes.

3. Enfin le sort des fiefs Impériaux cédés par deux Traités, et aujourd'hui sous le Gouvernement provisoire de Gênes.

Ces points ont fait le sujet de trois rapports séparés.

(Signé) LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES,
CLANCARTY
LE BARON DE BINDER.

Projet de Rapport.—No. I.

CONDITIONS.

Vienne, Dec. 1, 1814,

Les Plénipotentiaires Soussignés presentent dans l'acte ci-joint les Conditions accordées par S. M. Sarde à Ses sujets Génois selon les intentions du Traité de Paris et les voeux des Plenipotentiaires des huit Puissances.

En proposant à L. L. E. E. d'adopter la presénte redaction qui parait satisfaire les desirs et les interêts de chacun, ils leur proposent de faire insérer au Protocole qui sera dressé les garanties nécessaires pour que les sujets Génois de S. M. Sarde jouissent en perpetuité des avantages qui leur sont accordés.

(Signé) LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
BINDER.

Projet d'Articles arrêté par les Plénipotentiaires.

Vienne, Dec. 1, 1814.

Art. 1.—Les Génois seront en tout assimilé aux autres sujets du Roi : ils participeront comme eux aux emplois civils, judiciaires, militaires et diplomatiques de la Monarchie, et, sauf les privilèges qui leur sont ci après concedé et assuré, ils seront soumis aux mêmes loix et réglemens avec les modifications que S. M. jugera convenables.

La noblesse Génoise sera admise comme celle des autres parties de la Monarchie aux grands charges et emplois de Cour.

Art. 2.—Les militaires Génois composant actuellement les troupes Génoises seront incorporés sous les troupes Royales. Les officiers et sous-officieres conserveront leurs grades respectifs.

Art. 3 —Les armoiries de Gênes entreront dans l'écusson Royal, et ses couleurs dans le pavillon de Sa Majesté.

Art. 4.—Le port franc de Gênes sera rétabli avec les règlemens qui existèrent sous l'ancien Gouvernement de Gênes.

Toute facilité sera donnée par le Roi pour le transit par Ses états des marchandises sortant du port franc en prenant les précautions que S. M. jugera convenables pour que ces mêmes marchandises ne soient pas vendues ou consommées en contrebande dans l'Intérieur. Elles ne pourront être sujettes qu' à un droit modique d'usage.

Art. 5.—Il sera établi dans chaque arrondissement d'intendance un Conseil provincial composé de trente membres choisis parmi les notables des differentes classes sur une liste des trois cents plus imposés de chaque arrondissement. Ils seront nommés la première fois par le Roi et renouvellés de même par cinquième tous les deux ans. Le sort décidera de la sortie des quatre premiers cinquièmes.

L'organisation de ces Conseils sera reglée par S. M.

Le President nommé par le Roi pourra être pris hors du Conseil: en ce cas il n'aura pas le droit de voter.

Les Membres ne pourrant être choisis de nouveau que quatre ans après leur sortie.

Le Conseil ne pourra s'occuper que des besoins et reclamations des Communes de l'Intendance pour ce qui concerne leur administration particulière, et pourra faire des répresentetions à ce sujet.

Il se réunira chaque année au Chef lieu de l'Intendance à l'époque et pour le tems que S. M. determinera. S. M. le réunira d'ailleurs extraordinairement si Elle le juge convenable.

L'Intendant de la Province ou celui qui le remplace assistera de droit aux séances comme Commissaire du Roi.

Lorsque les besoins de l'Etat exigéront l'établissement de nouveaux impôts, le Roi réunira les différens Conseils provinciaux dans telle ville de l'ancien territoire Génois que S. M. désignera et sous la présidence de telle personne qu'elle aura delegué à cet effet.

Le Président quand il sera pris hors des Conseils n'aura pas voix délibérative.

Le Roi n'enverra à l'enregistrement du Senat de Gênes aucun édit portant création d'impôt extraordinaire que après avoir reçu le vote approbatif des conseils provinciaux comme ci dessous.

La majorité d'une voix déterminera le vote des conseils provinciaux assemblés séparément ou réunis.

Art. 6.—Le maximum des impositions que S. M. pourra établir dans l'état de Gênes sans consulter les conseils provinciaux réunis ne pourra excéder la proportion actuellement établie pour les autres parties de Ses Etats. Les Impositions maintenant perçues seront amenées à ce taux et Sa Majesté Se reserve de faire les Ratifications que

que Sa Sagesse et Sa bonté envers Ses Sujets Gênois pourront Lui dicter à l'égard de ce qui peut être reparti soit sur les charges financières soit sur les perceptions directes ou indirectes.

Le Maximum des impositions étant ainsi reglé toutes les fois que le besoin de l'état pourra exiger qu'il soit assis de nouvelles impositions ou des charges extraordinaires, Sa Majesté demandera la vote approbatif des Conseils Provinciaux pour la somme qu'elle jugera convenable de proposer et pour l'espèce d'imposition à établir.

Art. 7.—La dette publique telle qu'elle existait légalement sous le dernier Gouvernement François est garantie.

Art. 8.—Les pensions civiles et militaires accordées par l'état d'après des lois et des règlemens sont maintenues pour tous les Sujets Génois habitans les états de Sa Majesté :

Sont maintenues sous la même Condition les Pensions accordées à des ecclesiastiques ou d'anciens membres de maisons Religieuses des deux sexes, de même que celles qui sous le titre de secours ont été accordés à des nobles Génois par le Gouvernement Français.

Art. 9.—Il y aura à Gênes un Grand Corps Judiciaire ou Tribunal Suprême ayant les mêmes attributions et Privileges que ceux de Turin de Savoie et de Nice qui portera comme eux le nom de Senat.

Art. 10.—Les monnaies courantes d'or et d'argent de l'ancien état de Gênes actuellement existentes seront admises dans les Caisses publiques concurremment avec les monnaies Piedmontaises.

Art. 11.—Les levées d'hommes dites Provinciales dans le Pays de Gênes n'excederont pas en proportion les levées qui auront lieu dans les autres Etats de Sa Majesté.

Le Service de mer sera compté comme celui de Terre.

Art. 12.—Sa Majesté créera une Compagnie Gênoise de Gardes du Corps, laquelle formera une Quatrième Compagnie de Ses Gardes.

Art. 13.—Sa Majesté établira à Gênes un Corps de Ville composé de quarante Nobles, vingt Bourgeois vivants de leurs Revenu ou exerçant des Arts liberaux et Vingt des principaux négocians.

Les nominations seront faites la première fois par le Roi et les remplacemens se feront à la nomination du Corps de Ville même sous la reserve de l'approbation du Roi.

Ce Corps aura ses reglemens particuliers donnés par le Roi pour la Residence et pour la division du travail. Les Presidens prendront le titre de Syndics et seront choisis parmi les membres. Le Roi Se reserve toutefois qu'il le jugera à propos de faire presider le corps de ville par un Personnage de grande distinction. Les attributions du corps de ville seront l'administration des révénues de la ville, la surintendance de la petite police de la ville, et la surveillance des établissemens publics de charité de la ville. Un Commissaire du Roi assistéra aux séances et délibérations du corps de ville.

Les membres de ce corps auront un coutume et les Syndics le privilège de porter la Seniarre ou Toge comme les Présidens du Tribunaux.

Art. 14.—L'Université de Gênes sera maintenue et jouira des mêmes privilèges que celle de Turin. Sa Majesté avisera aux

moyens de pourvoir à Ses besoins. Elle prendra cet établissement sous Sa protection spéciale; de même que les autres instituts d'instruction, d'éducation, de belles lettres et de charité qui seront aussi maintenues.

Sa Majesté conservera en faveur de Ses sujets Génois, les bourses qu'ils ont dans le college dit Lycée à la charge du Gouvernement, Se reservant d'adopter sur ces objets les règlemens qu' Elle jugera convenables.

Art. 15.—Le Roi conservera à Gênes un Tribunal et une Chambre de Commerce avec les attributions actuelles de ces deux établissemens.

Art. 17.—Sa Majesté prendra particulièrement en considération la situation des employés actuels de l'Etat de Gênes.

Art. 17.—Sa Majesté accueillira les plans et les propositions qui lui seront présentés sur les moyens de rétablir la Banque de St. George.

(Signé) LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES,
CLANCARTY,
BINDER.

Projet de Rapport.

No. 2.

Hérédité.

Vienne, Decembre 1, 1814.

Quoique l'ordre de succession établi dans la Maison de Savoie soit generél pour les Etats que possedent cette Maison, et qu'il doive en resulter qu'il est également maintenue pour les nouvelles Provinces que Sa Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne acquiert du consentement des Puissances, il nous a toutefois semblé convenable de proposer, de rappeler, et d'appliquer au pays de Gênes en termes généraux, et sans alleguer les differens Traités qui l'ont étendue à tel ou tel pays qui se trouve ou qui s'est trouvés sous la domination de Sa Majesté de Roi de Sardaigne.

Les Plenipotentiaires Soussignés proposent d'établir le dit article dans les termes suivants.

Les Etats, &c. réunis à perpétuite aux Etats de Sa Majesté Sarde pour être comme eux possédés par elle en toute propriété, Souveraineté et hérédité de mâle en mâle par ordre de primogeniture dans les deux branches de Sa Maison, savoir, la branche Royale et la branche de Savoie Carégnan.

LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
(Signé) CLANCARTY.
LE BARON DE BINDER.

Projêt de Rapport.

No. 3.

Titre.

Vienne, Decembre 1, 1814.

Les Plénipotentiaires Soussignés soumettent aux hautes puissances le vœu des Gênois qui demandent que Sa Majesté Sarde prenne le Titre du Roi de Ligurie.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont observé que le Roi de Sardaigne est investé de Titre de Duc comme Souverain du Savoie, du Titre de Prince comme Souverain des Etats de Piedmont. Ils on pensé que les égards dus aux dits pays ne permettoient point que l'Etat de Gênes fut érigé en Royaume. Les Plénipotentiaires proposent que le Titre du Duc de Gênes, qui étoit proprement celui du Doge de l'ancienne République de Gênes, soit conféré par le protocole à Sa Majesté Sarde pour être joint aux Titres que Sa Majesté prend ordinairement.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont trouvé quelqu' avantage à effacer le souvenir de la denomination de Ligurie.

(Signé) LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
LE BARON DE BINDER.

Projet de Rapport.

No. 4

Fiefs Impériaux.

Vienne, Decembre 1, 1814.

Les Plénipotentiaires Soussignés ont cru devoir presenter aux hautes Puissances un travail sur les fiefs dits imperiaux qui sont en ce moment sous l'administration du Gouvernement provisoire des Etats de Gênes.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont observé que le Traité de Campo-Formio et celui de Luneville portent rénonciation totale de la part de Sa Majesté Impériale Autrichienne à la possession des dits fiefs; et leur incorporation definitive au territoire Ligurien.

Dans le premier Traité S. M. I. et Royale Apostolique stipule en Son nom et comme promettant Ses bons offices auprès du corps Germanique; et au second Traité Sa Majesté Apostolique stipule en Son nom et au nom de l'Empire Germanique.

Les Plénipotentiaires ont pris en consideration,

1. La cession formelle exprimée au Traités ci-dessus cités.

2. Les pretentions anciennes de la Maison de Savoie, sur les dits fiefs aux quels cette Maison n'a jamais renoncée.

3. La situation des dits fiefs et l'intention reconnue des hautes Puissances, pour detruire tout sujet de discussion et de mesintelligence, de réunir le plus possible sous une même domination les pays enclavés :

Les Plénipotentiaires, après avoir médité sur ces considerations et sur les conséquences des Traités cités plus haut, ont jugé convenable de proposer aux hautes Puissances de garantir à Sa Majesté Sarde la possession des fiefs sus dits en invitant le Roi de Sardaigne à étendre aux dits pays les immunités que Sa Majesté à accordées à Ses sujets Gênois.

(Signé) LE COMTE ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANÇARTY.
LE BARON DE BINDER.

(Inclosures in No. 8.)—Translation.

Projêt of the General Report.

Vienna, December 1, 1814

The Undersigned Austrian, English, and French Plenipotentiaries, charged by the Protocole of the Conference of the 13th November 1814, to introduce the Marquis de St. Marsan, and the Count de Rossi, Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, in the character of Commissaries, at their intervention, to the Marquis de Brignoles, Deputy from Genoa, with a view of concerting, under such intervention, a plan, calculated at once, to establish the union of Genoa, with the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and the declaring Genoa a free port, upon such solid and liberal bases, as shall be conformable to the general views of the Powers, and to the reciprocal interest of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and of the State of Genoa; have, according to the wish of the same Protocole, called Messrs. de St. Marsan, de Rossi, and de Brignoles, to the Conferences respecting the means of conciliation stated, in order to draw up a projêt, comprizing all the several dispositions regulated to the mutual satisfaction of the Plenipotentiaries of His Sardinian Majesty, on one part, and of the Deputy from Genoa on the other.

M. de Marsan, and M. de Rossi, opened the business, by presenting a plan of concessions which His Sardinian Majesty was willing to make to His new subjects.

M. de Brignoles also presented projects and observations, stating, at the same time, what were the wishes of his compatriots.

The Plenipotentiaries were diligently employed in accommodating the proposals of the Sardinian Envoys, to those of the Deputy from Genoa, by carefully modifying the demands of the Genoese, and the concessions of His Sardinian Majesty.

In this they obeyed the dictates of their sincere wishes for the repose of Italy, of their respect for His Sardinian Majesty, and of the good-will which they bear to the Genoese.

This day the Plenipotentiaries present terms, which will satisfy, as far as can be expected, every interest, and which have received the approbation of the Envoys of His Sardinian Majesty, and their own.

The Marquis de Brignole declared, that, under the circumstances in which his country is placed, it appeared to him, that the terms granted her, would meet the wishes of his fellow citizens.

Nevertheless, Count Alexis de Noailles, Plenipotentiary of France, after stating that nothing could be more suitable to the intentions of his Sovereign, than the happy termination of this affair; and after affirming, that he acquiesced in all the above arrangements, declared, that he would not subscribe to them, except with an understanding, that they constituted part of the arrangements to be made in Italy, in concert with France.

The terms therefore, now presented, will be found to agree with the wishes of the High Powers, as set forth in the Articles of the Treaty of Paris, and in the Protocole of November 13th, concerning the free port and the union of Genoa, upon solid and liberal bases.

They guarantee the public debt, and grant to the city of Genoa, a Senate or Judiciary Body, a Tribunal of Commerce, and a Municipal Authority.

They protect all the public establishments of instruction and of charity, and assure them aid.

The King will support the university, the college, the schools, the hospitals, and all the foundations that have for their object the prosperity of His Genoese subjects.

The nobility preserve their privileges; all the Genoese subjects are placed on a footing with the ancient subjects of the King of Sardinia. The ranks and degrees are preserved.

The condition of the civil officers shall be taken into consideration.

The legal pensions to be continued.

The King will give currency to the Genoese coins, and attend to the concerns of the Bank of St. George.

Finally, the King intends forming a Genoese company of body guards.

The plenipotentiaries, after approving these terms, did not imagine they had yet brought their labours to a period. In order to consolidate, and render the cession as it were, final, there remained still a variety of points to settle.

1. The solemn recognition of the hereditary right of the House of Sardinia, from male to male, in the royal branch, and in that of Savoy-Carignan.

2. The determination, by the High Powers, of the title, which, at the instance of the Genoese, His Sardinian Majesty is to receive on taking possession of the dominions of Genoa.

3. Finally, the fate of the Imperial fiefs, ceded by two treaties, and now under the provisional Government of Genoa.

These points were made the subject of three separate reports.

(Signed) COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
THE BARON DE BINDER.

Projêt of the Report.

No. I

CONDITIONS.

Vienna, Dec. 1, 1814.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries present, in the Act hereunto annexed, the conditions granted by His Sardinian Majesty to his Genoese subjects, pursuant to the intentions of the Treaty of Paris, and to the wishes of the Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers.

In proposing to their Excellencies to adopt the present adjustment, which appears to satisfy the wishes and interests of all parties concerned, they submit to them the propriety of inserting in the Protocole, about to be drawn up, the guarantees necessary for securing to the Genoese subjects of His Sardian Majesty the perpetual enjoyment of the advantages granted them.

(Signed) COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
BINDER.

Projêt of the Articles agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries.

Vienna, Dec. 1, 1814.

Article 1.—The Genoese shall, in every respect, be assimilated to the other subjects of the King; they shall, in common with them, participate in the civil, judiciary, military, and diplomatic employments of the Monarchy, and, excepting those privileges which are hereinafter granted and secured to them, they shall be subjected to the same laws and regulations, with such modifications as His Majesty shall deem expedient.

The Genoese nobility, like that of the other parts of the Monarchy, shall be admissible to the great offices and places at Court.

Article 2.—The Genoese military, now composing the Genoese troops, shall be incorporated with the royal troops. The com-

missioned and non-commissioned officers shall preserve their respective grades.

Article 3.—The coat of arms of the city of Genoa shall constitute a part of that of the King, and her colours receive a place in the flag of His Majesty.

Article 4.—The free port of Genoa to be re-established, under those regulations which were in force during the former Genoese Government.

The goods imported into the free port, when *in transitu* through the King's dominions, shall have every facility allowed them by His Majesty, provided such precautions be observed as His Majesty shall judge proper, to prevent those goods from being unlawfully sold, or consumed, in the interior. They shall only be subject to a moderate duty.

Article 5.—In every district, having an Intendant, there shall be established a provincial Council, composed of thirty members, chosen from among the Notables of the different classes, and out of a list of three hundred of the most respectable in each district. They shall be appointed, in the first instance, by the King, and replaced after the same manner, one-fifth of them going out of office every two years. The lot to decide, as to the first four fifths vacating their offices.

The organization of these offices to be regulated by His Majesty.

The President nominated by the King need not be elected from among those sitting in the Council; in which case he shall be entitled to no vote.

It shall not be lawful to re-elect members until four years after they have gone out of office.

The Council to attend solely to the wants and claims of the communities in its district, concerning their administration, and to make representations on this subject.

It shall, every year, assemble in the principal place of the district, at a time and for a term to be fixed by His Majesty. The King may convene it, of course, whenever He judges it expedient.

The Intendant of the province, or the person officiating for him, shall, of right, attend the sittings in the capacity of King's Commissary.

Should the necessities of the State demand the levying of fresh imposts, the King shall call together the different provincial Councils in any town of the ancient territory of Genoa which His Majesty may appoint, and under the presidency of any person He may have delegated to that effect.

If the President be not one of those who have seats in the Councils he shall not be entitled to a deliberative vote.

No edict, directing any extraordinary impost, shall be sent by the King to the Senate of Genoa for the purpose of being registered, until it has been approved by the votes of the above provincial Councils.

The majority of one voice shall be sufficient to determine the

vote of the Provincial Councils, either separately assembled or united.

Article 6.—The maximum of imposts which it shall be lawful for His Majesty to establish in the State of Genoa, without consulting the Provincial Councils, united in a body, shall not exceed the proportion at present established for the other parts of His dominions. The imposts, at present collected, shall be regulated by this standard, and His Majesty reserves to Himself to make such provisions as His wisdom and His goodness towards His Genoese subjects may suggest to Him, respecting what ought to be assessed upon the ground rents or on the direct or indirect taxes.

The maximum of imposts being thus settled, should at any time the occasions of the State require the levying of fresh impositions or of extraordinary taxes, His Majesty shall apply for the approving vote of the Provincial Councils with respect to the amount which He may judge expedient to propose, and to the particular kind of impost to be established.

Article 7.—The public debt, such as it legally existed under the last French Government, is guaranteed.

Article 8.—The civil and military pensions granted by the State, pursuant to law, and to the established regulations, to continue to be paid to all the Genoese subjects inhabiting His Majesty's dominions; as also, on the same condition, those granted to Ecclesiastics, or late members of religious houses of both sexes; no less than those which, under the description of succours, were granted by the French Government to Genoese nobles.

Article 9.—There shall be formed at Genoa a grand judiciary body, or supreme tribunal, having the same authority and privileges as those of Turin, of Savoy, and of Nice, and, like them, bearing the name of Senate.

Article 10.—The current gold and silver coins of the late state of Genoa, now in circulation, to be a legal tender at the public offices, in common with the coins of Piedmont.

Article 11.—The levies of recruits, called Provincial, not to exceed, in the country of Genoa, the proportion of those which shall take place in the other dominions of His Majesty.

The naval service shall be accounted the same as the land service.

Article 12.—His Majesty intends to raise a Genoese company of body-guards, which is to form a fourth company of His guards.

Article 13.—His Majesty designs to establish at Genoa, a town-body, composed of forty Nobles, of twenty Bourgeois, living on their fortunes, or exercising liberal arts, and of twenty of the principal merchants.

They are to be chosen, in the first instance, by the King Himself, and the vacancies to be filled up by elections of the body itself, subject to the approbation of the King.

This body will be furnished with particular regulations by the King relatively to its residence and the division of its labours. The Presidents to take the title of Syndics, and to be chosen from among the members. The King, however, reserves to Himself, that He

shall deem it expedient to appoint, as President over this town-body, a person of high distinction. The town-body will have to attend to the administration of the revenues of the town, to the superintendence of its petty police, and to the care of its public charities. A Commissary of the King to assist at the meetings and deliberations of the town-body.

The members of this body to be dressed in a particular habit, and the Syndics to have the privilege of wearing the same gown as the Presidents of Tribunals.

Article 14.—The University of Genoa to be maintained and to enjoy the same privileges as that of Turin. His Majesty will devise the means of providing for its wants. His Majesty will also take this establishment under His particular protection, as likewise the other institutions of intruction, of education, of Belles Lettres, and of charity, which shall also be maintained.

His Majesty will preserve, in favour of His Genoese subjects, the exhibitions founded for them in the College, called the Lyceum, at the expence of the Government, reserving to Himself to adopt, in this respect, such regulations as He shall judge expedient.

Article 15.—His Majesty will preserve, at Genoa, a Tribunal and a Chamber of Commerce, and continue them in the exercise of the duties attached to these two establishments.

Article 16.—His Majesty will take into particular consideration the situation of the civil officers now employed in the State of Genoa.

Article 17.—His Majesty will receive the plans and proposals that shall be presented to Him respecting the means of re-establishing the Bank of St. George.

(Signed) COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
BINDER.

Projêt of a Report, No. 2.

Hereditary Right.

Vienna, December 1, 1314

Notwithstanding the order of succession established in the House of Savoy is general, as to the dominions possessed by that House, and that it must thence follow, that it is likewise maintained with respect to the new provinces which His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, acquires by consent of the Powers, yet it has appeared to us expedient to propose, repeat, and apply it to the country of Genoa, in general terms, and without referring to the different Treaties that have extended it to any particular country which either is, or has been, under the domination of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries propose to couch the said article in the following terms:

The States, &c. united in perpetuity to the States of His Sardinian Majesty, for the purpose of being, like them, possessed by Him in full property, sovereignty, and hereditary right, from male to male, according to the order of primogeniture, in the two branches of His House, namely, the branch Royal and the branch of Savoy Carignan.

(Signed) COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
CLANCARTY.
BARON DE BINDER.

Projêt of a Report, No. 3.

Title.

Vienna, December 1, 1814

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries submit, to the High Powers, the wish of the Genoese, who demand that His Sardinian Majesty should take the title of King of Liguria.

The Plenipotentiaries observed, that the King of Sardinia is invested with the title of Duke, as Sovereign of Savoy, and with the title of Prince, as Sovereign of the dominions of Piedmont. They thought that the respect due to those countries, would not permit the State of Genoa to be erected into a kingdom, and therefore proposed, that the title of Duke of Genoa, which, in fact, was that of the Doge of the late Republic of Genoa, ought to be conferred by the Protocole upon His Sardinian Majesty, with a view of being added to those which His Majesty usually takes.

The Plenipotentiaries were of opinion, that it would answer several good purposes to obliterate the recollection of the name of Liguria.

(Signed) COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLE.
CLANCARTY.
BARON DE BINDER.

Projêt of a Report, No. 4

Imperial fiefs.

Vienna, Dec. 1, 1814

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have deemed it their duty to present to the High Powers their ideas concerning the fiefs called Imperial, which, at this moment, are under the administration of the Provisional Government of the States of Genoa.

The Plenipotentiaries observed, that by the Treaty of Campo Formio, and by that of Luneville, His Imperial Majesty of Austria renounces entirely the possession of the said fiefs, and that they are finally incorporated with the Ligurian territory.

In the former Treaty, His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty stipulates, in His name, promises His good offices with the Germanic Body; and in the second, His Apostolic Majesty stipulates, in His name, and in the name of the Germanic Empire.

The Plenipotentiaries have taken into consideration:

1. The formal cession expressed in the above-mentioned Treaties.

2. The ancient claims of the House of Savoy to the said fiefs, which that House has never renounced.

3. The situation of the said fiefs, and the intention, recognised by the High Powers, of destroying every subject of dispute and misunderstanding, and of uniting, as much as possible, under one domination, the countries enclosed in others.

The Plenipotentiaries, after weighing these considerations and the consequences of the Treaties referred to, have judged it expedient to propose to the High Powers to guarantee to His Sardinian Majesty the possession of the above fiefs, inviting the King of Sardinia to extend to the said countries the immunities which His Majesty has granted to His Genoese subjects.

COUNT ALEXIS DE NOAILLES.
(Signed) CLANCARTY.
LE BARON DE BINDER.

No. 9.

My Lord, *Vienna, December* 18, 1814.

I inclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to Sir J. Dalrymple, commanding His Majesty's forces at Genoa, with several inclosures, directing him, in conformity to the decision of the Powers who signed the Peace of Paris, to deliver over the Provisional Government of Genoa to the King of Sardinia, or to such persons as His Majesty may appoint to receive the same.

I annex a protest received from the existing Provisional Government; I have every reason to hope, however, that the arrangement made will be favourably received.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(*First Inclosure in No.* 9.)

Sir, *Vienna, December* 17, 1814.

You will receive inclosed the final decision of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, annexing the State of Genoa, under certain conditions, to the Crown of Sardinia.

The accompanying paper, bearing this date, declares His Sardinian Majesty's assent to these conditions, as the basis upon which the said Powers have agreed forthwith to intrust to His Majesty the Provisional Government of Genoa, preparatory to the Sovereignty being formally assigned to His Majesty by a treaty to be hereafter executed.

I am consequently to signify to you the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you do take the necessary measures, in concert with the existing Provisional Government, to deliver over the same, in conformity to the decision abovementioned, to the King of Sardinia, or to such person as His Sardinian Majesty may appoint to take charge thereof; continuing yourself to act with the troops under your command as an auxiliary corps, at the disposal of His Sardinian Majesty, till you receive further orders.

You will carry these orders into execution, in the manner you may find likely to prove most acceptable to the existing Genoese Authorities.

The deep interest the Prince Regent takes, and will continue to take, in the happiness and future welfare of the people of Genoa, has rendered it a grateful part of my duty to watch over their interests from the moment the British arms were so fortunate as to be the instruments of their deliverance from the oppression of the enemy.

I have regretted, in common with the Ministers of the other Powers, that we could not, without introducing weakness, and consequently insecurity, into the Italian arrangement, meet that desire to preserve a separate existence which we had reason to suppose prevailed among the people of Genoa, but we persuade ourselves that we have provided more effectually for their future security, and not the less liberally for their commercial prosperity in the system adopted.

In the liberality of the King of Sardinia, whose desire to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the Genoese people, has in all these arrangements, gone before the desires of the Powers, the State of Genoa has the surest pledge, that they are about to be placed upon fixed and liberal principles under the protection of a paternal Sovereign.

Under these circumstances I trust the people of Genoa of all classes will receive this arrangement as beneficially intended for their welfare, and that they will conform cheerfully to what has appeared most conducive to their interests, as combined with those of the rest of Europe.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Dalrymple.

(Second Inclosure in No. 9.)

Extrait du Protocole du 10 Decembre.

" Pour ne laisser aucun doute sur l'ordre de succession à établir dans les Etats de Gênes, les Puissances Signataires du Traité

de Paris sont convenues que l'article concernant Gênes serait rédigé dans les termes suivans :

Les Etats qui ont composé la cidevant République de Gênes sont reûnis à perpétuité aux Etats de S. M. Sarde, pour être comme aux possédés par Elle en toute perpétuité et hérédité de mâle en mâle, par ordre de primogeniture dans les deux branches de la Maison, savoir la Branche Royale et la Branche de Savoie Carignan.

(Second Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Extract of the Protocol of the 10th of December 1814.

To leave no doubt on the order of succession to be established for the States of Genoa, the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have agreed, that the article on this subject should be conceived in the following terms :

The States which composed the former Republick of Genoa are united in perpetuity to the States of His Sardinian Majesty, to be like them possessed in perpetuity by Him and His heirs male, in order of primogeniture, in the two branches of His House, namely, the branch Royal, and the branch of Savoy Carignan.

(Third Inclosure in No. 9.)

Extrait du Protocole du 10 Decembre 1814.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont pris en consideration le voeu des Génois qui demandent que S. M. Sarde prenne le titre de Roi de Ligurie.

Les Plenipotentiaires ont observé que le Roi de Sardaigne est investi du titre de Duc comme Souverain de Savoi, du titre de Prince comme Souverain des Etats de Piémont. Ils ont pensé que les Egards dûes aux dits pays ne permettoient pas que l'Etat de Gênes fût érigé en Royaume, il proposent que le Titre de Duc de Gênes, qui étoit proprement celui du Doge de l'ancienne République de Gênes, soit conféré à S. M. Sarde pour être joint aux titres que S. M. prenne ordinairement. Cette proposition des Plenipotentiaires a été approuvée dans la Conférence du 10 du Courant."

(Third Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Extract of the Protocole of the 10th December 1814.

The Plenipotentiaries have taken into consideration the desire of the Genoese, that His Sardinian Majesty should take the title of King of Sardinia.

The Plenipotentiaries observed, that the King of Sardinia is invested with the title of Duke, as Sovereign of Savoy, with the title of Prince, as Sovereign of the States of Piedmont. They conceived that the consideration due to the above mentioned countries would not allow the erection of the State of Genoa into a Kingdom, and they propose that the title of Duke of Genoa, which was in fact that of the Doge of the antient Republick of Genoa, shall be conferred on His Sardinian Majesty, to be annexed to the titles commonly used by his Majesty.

This proposition of the Plenipotentiaries was approved in the Conference of the 10th Instant.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 9.)

Extrait du Protocole de la Séance du 12 *Décembre* 1814.

"Les Puissances Signataires du Traité de Paris voulant assurer le Repos de l'Italie moyenant une juste répartition de forces entre les Puissances qui s'y trouvent placées, étoient convenues de donner aux Etâts de S. M. Sarde un aggrandissement par les départemens ayant formé l'ancienne Republique de Gênes, en se réservant de stipuler en faveur des habitans des Conditions propres â garantir leur prosperité future. Les Plenipotentiaires des dites Puissances se sont occupées de cet objêt d'abord après l'ouverture du Congrès en établissant une Commission pour regler avec les P. P de S. M. Sarde et les Députés de Gênes ce qui pouvoit avoir rapport à ce bût. Le travail de cette Commission a reçue leur approbation, et ils ont trouvé que les Conditions presenteés par la dite Commission étoient conformes à la teneur du Traité de Paris et qu' elles étoient assises sur des Bases solides et libérales. Désirant maintenant d'accélérer autant que possible la Réunion des Etâts de Gênes à ceux de S. M. Sarde, et voulant donner en même têms à ce Souverain une preuve non équivoque de leur Confiance, les Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris se sont determinées à faire mêttre S. M. en possession des dits Etats des qu'Elle aura donné Son adhésion formelle aux Conditions susmentionnées et renfermées dans les annexés ci-joints, se reservant de disposer des Fiefs imperiaux qui ont fait partie de la cidevant République Ligurienne et qui se trouvent en ce moment sous l'administration d'un Gouvernement Provisoire des Etats de Gênes. Pour prévenir cependant tous les obstacles qui pouvoient naître de l'administration partielle des dits fiefs placés entre les Etats de Gênes et de Piemont, il a été convenu qu' ils seroient également occupés provisoirement jusqu' au Traité definitif par les authorités que S. M. Sarde chargera de l'administration des Etats de Gênes. Il a été arrêté que le Prince de Metternich prémier Plénipotentiaire de l'autriche, seroit autorisé à faire connoître ces déterminations à M. M. les Plenipotentiaires de S. M. Sarde et à les inviter à donner l'adhésion réquise, s'ils se trouvent fondés de pouvoir à cet effêt."

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Extract of the Protocole of the Sitting of the 12th of December, 1814.

The Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, desiring to ensure the tranquillity of Italy by a just repartition of forces between the Powers of that part of Europe, had agreed to give to the possessions of His Sardinian Majesty an increase of territory, by the departments forming the antient Republick of Genoa, reserving to themselves to stipulate in favour of the inhabitants, conditions tending to guarantee their future prosperity. The Plenipotentiaries of the said Powers occupied themselves with the subject, in the first instance, upon the opening of the Congress, by establishing a Commission for regulating with the Plenipotentiaries of His Sardinian Majesty, and the Deputies of Genoa, whatever might have relation to this object. The labours of this commission have received their approbation, and they have found that the conditions put forward by the said commission were conformable to the tenour of the Treaty of Paris, and were founded on a solid and liberal basis. Desirous now to accelerate as much as possible the annexation of the States of Genoa to those of His Sardinian Majesty, and wishing at the same time to give this Sovereign an unequivocal proof of their confidence, the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have resolved to put His Majesty in possession of the said States, as soon as He shall have given His formal concurrence to the abovementioned conditions, as stated in the accompanying enclosures, reserving to themselves the disposal of the Imperial Fiefs, which were part of the former Ligurian Republiek, and which are at this moment under the administration of the Provisional Government of the States of Genoa. To prevent however, the difficulties which might occur from the partial administration of the said Fiefs, as placed between the States of Genoa and Piedmont, it has been agreed, that they shall likewise be provisionally occupied, until the definitive Treaty, by the authorities whom His Sardinian Majesty shall entrust with the administration of the States of Genoa. It has been fixed upon, that the Prince de Metternich, first Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Austria, should be authorized to make known these determinations to the Plenipotentiaries of His Sardinian Majesty, and to invite them to give the required concurrence, in case they are furnished with powers to that effect.

(5th Inclosure in No. 9.)

Extrait du Protocole de la Conférence, du 14 Dec. 1814.

La Séance a commencé par la lecture du procès verbal de celle du 10 Dec. le quel a été approuvé et signé.

Il a été arrêté que pour terminer l' affaire de la reunion de Génes au Piémont Monsieur Le Prince de Metternich serait prié d'inviter M. le Marquis de St. Marsan à lui addresser ses Plein-

pouvoirs et l' acte de l' adhesion de sa cour aux stipulations du Traité de Paris et aux differens arrangemens qui viennent être pris, pour réaliser et completter ces Stipulations, et on est convenu, que lorsque Monsieur de St. Marsan aurait remis cet acte, il en serait fait communication à tous les membres de cette assemblée.

(Fifth Inclosure, No. 9.)—Translation

Extract from the Protocole of the Conference of the 14th December, 1814.

The sittings opened by reading the minutes of that of the 10th December, which were signed and approved.

It was resolved that in order to bring to a close the question of the Reunion of Genoa to Piedmont, Prince Metternich should be requested to apply to the Marquis de St. Marsan, for his full Powers, and for the Act of Accession of his Court to the Stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and to the different arrangements which had been taken to realise and compleat these Stipulations; and it was agreed, that when Monsieur de St. Marsan should deliver the said Instrument, it should be communicated to all the members of this meeting.

(Sixth Inclosure in No. 9.)

Vienne, Decembre 15, 1814.

Monsieur le Marquis,

M. M. les Plenipotentiaires des Puissances Signataires du Traité de Paris m' ont autorisé par une Resolution arrêtée dans leur séance du 10 de ce Mois, à vous communiquer M. le Marquis, les Conditions et les Réserves qui doivent servir de Bases à la Réunion des Départemens ayant formé l'ancienne République de Génes aux Etats de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne conformément aux Stipulations du Traité de Paris.

Je m 'acquitte de cette Communication en transmettant à V E. l'Extrait du Protocole ci-joint auquel sont annexées les Conditions approuvées par les Puissances Signataires du Traité de Paris

(Signé) METTERNICH.

M. le Marquis de St. Marsan.

(Sixth Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Vienna, 15th Dec. 1814

Sir,

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris have authorised me, by a Resolution declared at their sitting

of the 10th of this month, to communicate to you, Sir, the conditions and the restrictions which are to serve as bases in the annexation of those Departments, which formed the ancient Republick of Genoa, to the possessions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, conformably to the Stipulations of the Treaty of Paris.

I acquit myself of this communication, by transmitting to your Excellency, the Extract of the accompanying Protocole, to which are annexed the Conditions approved of by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris.

(Signed) METTERNICH.

The Marquis de St. Marsan.

(*Seventh Inclosure, in No.* 9.)

Acte d'Adhésion de M. M. les Plenipotentiaires de S. M. Sarde.

Vienne, le 17 *Dec.* 1814.

Les Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne au Congrès de Vienne, en vertu des Pleinpouvoirs de leur Souverain qu'ils ont présentés d'après l'invitation portée par la déclaration qui a été publiée le 1er Novembre dernier par les Puissances Signataires du Traité de Paris du 30 Mai anneé courante, et le Marquis de St Marsan en particulier, en vertu d'un Pleinpouvoir espécial le plus ample de Sa dite Majesté le Roi de Sardaigne pour négocier, convenir et accepter toutes les Conditions relatives à la Réunion des Etats de Gènes à ceux de S. M. qu'il présente en original, donnent par le present Acte adhésion formelle entière et sans Restriction, aux Conditions renfermées dans les trois Annexés ci-jointes qu'ils ont signés à cet objêt et qui sont entièrement conformes aux Piéces annexées à l'Extrait du Protocole de la séance du 12 du Courant que M. le Prince de Metternich a addressé aux Soussignés

Ils adhèrent au nom de leur Souverain avec ces Conditions à la Réunion des départemens formés par l'ancienne République de Génes aux autres Etats de S. M. un aggrandissement dont l'objêt est d'établir une juste Repartition de forces en Italie, qui en assurent le Repos, et témoignent à ces Hautes Puissances la Reconnoissance de leur Souverain, soit pour la Réunion susdite, soit pour la marque de confiance qu'ils lui donnent en le ferant mêttre tout de suite en Possession de ses nouveaux Etats.

Ils consentent à la réserve apposée et rélativement aux Fiefs Imperiaux faisant partie de la ci-devant République Ligurienne et qui se trouvent maintenant sous l'administration du Gouvernement de Génes, dont les Puissances ont declaré vouloir se réserver la disposition, et à ce qu'ils ne soient occupés et administrés que provisoirement pas le Gouvernement du Roi qui sera établi à Gènes jusqu' au Traité définitif en declarant toutes les fois qu'ils n'entendent préjudicier aucunement par là les droits que S. M. Se reserve de faire valoir. En foi de quoi ils ont

signé le présent Acte et chacune séparément les trois Annexés, et y ont apposé le Sceau de leurs Armes.

Fait à Vienne, le 17 Decembre, 1814.

Pour Copie conforme à l'Original,

(Signé) LE MARQUIS DE ST. MARSAN,
LE COMTE ROSSI.

(Seventh Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Act of Accession of His Sardinian Majesty.

Vienna, December 17, 1814.

The Undersigned, His Sardinian Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna, in virtue of the full powers of their Sovereign, which they have presented upon the invitation conveyed in the Declaration, which was published on the 1st of November last by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May of the present year; and the Marquis de St. Marsan in particular, in virtue of special and most ample full powers from His said Majesty the King of Sardinia, for negociating, agreeing on, and accepting all the conditions relative to the annexation of the States of Genoa to those of His Majesty, which full powers he presents in original, to give, by the present Act, an accession formal, entire, and without restriction, to the conditions contained in the three papers annexed hereto, which they have signed for this purpose, and which are entirely in conformity with the papers annexed to the extract of the Protocol of the sitting of the 12th instant, which the Prince de Metternich has transmitted to the Undersigned.

They accede, in the name of their Sovereign, to these conditions of the annexation of the departments composing the ancient Republic of Genoa, to the other possessions of His Majesty—an aggrandisement, the object of which is to etablish a just re-partition of forces in Italy, which may ensure its tranquillity, and testify to the High Powers the acknowledgements of their Sovereign, both for the abovementioned annexation, and for the mark of confidence which they give him, by putting him in immediate possession of his new States.

They consent to the reservation made with respect to the Imperial Fiefs which formed part of the former Ligurian Republic, and which are now under the administration of the Government of Genoa, the disposal of which the Powers have declared their wish to reserve to themselves; and that they shall only be provisionally occupied and governed by the administration of the King, which shall be established at Genoa until the definitive treaty; declaring, at the same time, that they do not intend thereby to prejudge in any wise the claims which His Majesty the King of Sardinia may have upon these Fiefs, and which His Majesty reserves to Himself the right to make good.

In testimony whereof, they have signed the present Act, and each of the annexed papers, separately, and have affixed thereto the impression of their arms.

Done at Vienna, the 17th December 1814.

A true copy.

(Signed) LE MARQUIS DE ST. MARSAN,
LE COMTE ROSSI.

(*Eighth Inclosure in No.* 9.)

Vienne, le 10 *Dec.* 1814.

MILORD,

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-jointe à V. E. copie d'une Note que le Gouvernement de Gênes, par sa dépêche en date du 23 Novembre dernier, m'ordonna de mettre sous les yeux de leurs Excellences les Ambassadeurs et Ministres séants au Congrès.

Je m'empresse de saisir cette occasion pour offrir à Votre Excellence le nouvel hommage de ma très-haute considération.

Le Ministre du Gouvernement de Gênes.

(Signé) LE MARQUIS DE BRIGNOLI.

Lord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(*Eighth Inclosure in No.* 9.)—*Translation.*

Vienna, December 10, 1814

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency, the copy of a Note which the Government of Genoa, by its dispatch, dated the 23d of November last, ordered me to lay before their Excellencies the Ambassadors and Ministers assembled at the Congress.

I seize with avidity this opportunity to offer to your Excellency this fresh homage of my highest consideration.

The Minister of the Government of Genoa,

(Signed) The MARQUIS DE BRIGNOLI

Lord Castlereagh.

(*Ninth Inclosure in No.* 9.)

Protest of the Government of Genoa.

Vienne, le 10 *Dec.* 1815.

Le Soussigné Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Envoyé Extraordinaire de Gênes à l'honneur de mettre sous les yeux de L. L. E. E. les Ambassadeurs et Ministres réunis au Congrès la Déclaration que

son Gouvernement lui a transmise pour le cas trop malheureusement avéré, où la Note du 3 Octobre fut restée sans effêt.

Rien ne peut égaler le respect et la vénération dont le Gouvernement Gênois est pénétré pour cette illustre assemblée; mais rien aussi ne sauroit l'empêcher d'acquitter ce qu'il doit à sa conscience, à son honneur et à ses concitoyens de protester contre toute résolution contraire à leurs droits et à leur indépendance. Ses réclamations se fondent sur les titres les plus respectables; une existence politique aussi ancienne que l'origine de plusieurs Monarchies; des Traités sans nombre pendant une longue suite de siècles avec les principales Cours de l'univers; la Traité d'Aix-la-Chapelle, base de celui de Paris, dans lequel la République de Gênes concourut formellement avec elles à la garantie République de leurs Etats; la nullité évidente de son aggrégation à un Empire usurpé et détruit; une Administration indépendante depuis cette époque avec toutes les marques de la Souveraintè, et sans que personne s'y soit opposée; et plus que tout cela, les déclarations immortelles des Hautes Puissances Alliées. Les villes de Chaumont et de Châtillon-sur-Seine rétentissent encore de ces nobles assurances, que les Nations respecteroient désormais leur indépendance réciproque; qu'on n'éléveroit plus d'édifice politique sur les ruines d'Etats jadis indépendans et heureux; que l'Alliance des Monarques les plus puissans de la terre avoit pour bût de prévenir les envahissemens qui depuis tant d'années ont désolé le monde et qu'enfin une paix générale, digne fruit de leur alliance et de leurs victoires, assuréroient les droits, l'indépendance et la liberté de toutes les Nations.

La justice des Gouvernemens qui ont garanti ces maximes tutélaires pourra être tardive, mais ses résultâts s'accompliront tôt ou tard. Le devoir des Etats méconnus et foibles est de l'invoquer sans cesse, et de l'attendre avec confiance et courage.

Le Soussigné demande respecteusement que la présente Déclaration soit insérée dans le Protocole du Congrès; et il a l'honneur d'offrir à L. L. E. E. l'hommage de sa plus haute considération.

(Signé) LE MARQUIS DE BRIGNOLI.

(*Ninth Inclosure in No.* 9.)—*Translation.*

Protest of the Government of Genoa.

Vienna, December 10, 1814.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Genoa, has the honour to lay before their Excellencies the Ambassadors and Ministers assembled at the Congress, the declaration which his Government transmitted to him for the eventual case which has unfortunately occurred, of the note of the 3d of October having produced no effect.

Nothing can equal the respect and veneration with which the Genoese Government is penetrated for this illustrious assembly: but nothing at the same time can prevent his acquitting himself of what he owes to his conscience, to his honour, and to his fellow-citizens, to protest against all resolutions contrary to their rights and independence. His demands are founded on the most respectable titles; a political existence old as the origin of many Monarchies; Treaties without number during a long succession of ages, with the principal Courts of the world; the Treaty of Aix La Chapelle, (basis of that of Paris) wherein the Republic of Genoa concurred formally with them in the reciprocal guarantee of their possessions: the evident nullity of its annexation to an Empire which was usurped and is destroyed; an independent administration since that period with all the marks of Sovereignty, and without the opposition of any one thereto; and what is much more, the immortal declarations of the High Allied Powers. The town of Chaumont and of Chatillon-sur-Seine are yet resounding with the noble assurances, that nations should henceforth respect their reciprocal independence; that no more political edifices should be built upon the ruins of States formerly independent and happy; that the alliance of the most powerful Monarchs of the earth had for its object to prevent those invasions which for so many years past had desolated the world, and that at length a general Peace, the due effect of their alliances and their victories, would ensure the rights, the independence, and the liberty of all nations.

The justice of the Governments which have guaranteed these tutelary maxims, may be tardy, but the result will, sooner or later, be accomplished. The duty of States which are ill known and feeble, is to invoke it incessantly, and to wait for it with confidence and courage.

The undersigned most respectfully demands, that the present declaration may be inserted in the Protocol of the Congress, and he has the honour to offer to their Excellencies the homage of his highest consideration.

(Signed) THE MARQUIS BRIGNOLI.

No. 10.

Extract *Turin, January* 24, 1815.

Major Andrews reached this place on the 18th, and continued his journey on the same day to Genoa with your Lordship's letter to Sir John Dalrymple.

Count Revel has succeeded admirably since he has been at Genoa; and the King has received deputations from all classes and all parts of the Genoese territory. Yesterday He gave audience to a deputation of the very highest rank, and was addressed in a most flattering discourse, of which I shall have the honour of enclosing a Copy if I can procure it in time.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. HILL.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(*Inclosure in No.* 10.)—*Translation.*

Address of the Deputation from the City of Genoa, to the King of Sardinia.

Genoa, Jan. 5, 1815

SIRE,

The City of Genoa, renowned in every age, and constituting no small part of the glory of Italy, has rejoiced to behold the destiny of the Republic, for so many years fluctuating, now fixed by its annexation to the ancient dominions of your Majesty.

Your clemency alone, Sire, and our admiration of the virtues which adorn your paternal and beneficent heart, have produced this unforeseen change in the affections of the Genoese, and have weaned them from those habits of independence which formerly constituted their greatest happiness.

The moment we were permitted to express our sentiments and the satisfaction of our fellow citizens, we have hastened to the foot of your Majesty's Throne, to offer the homage of their loyalty and obedience, determined to rival in attachment the ancient subjects of your Majesty.

The prosperity of Genoa, Sire, was, for many ages, an object of envy to the richest States; but the vicissitudes of years which have passed, have, for the greatest part, destroyed and annihilated her opulence.

It was reserved to your Majesty to reinstate her in her former splendour. The Royal Patents of the 30th of last month, afford us already a pledge of your paternal benevolence, in favour of our beloved country, and are to us the harbingers of a more auspicious futurity.

Navigation and commerce were the principal sources of Ligurian power and wealth. May we presume to implore your exalted protection for these two branches of the public welfare? Let the first act of your beneficence, Sire, be to throw down the barriers which separate two nations, become brethren under a common father: and let those pirates, who, neglecting the fertile lands of Africa, infest the Mediterranean Sea, and are a discredit to our times, disappear from our seas, if they refuse submission to the sacred law of nations. The arms of our Ligurian mariners shall second your orders.

The husbandman of the mountainous and rocky territory of Genoa, is subject to expences little known, and which far exceed those of champaign countries: we hope that your Majesty will be pleased to take this important subject into consideration when the amount of the land-tax shall be discussed.

Finally, encouraged by your sovereign goodness, we particularly solicit your Majesty, that our Municipal Administration may, together with its other functions, be continued in discharge of its important duties for the maintenance of the port, and of the public aqueduct, with both of which it was always entrusted, and which require a local and practical knowledge.

We recommend to your Majesty's regard for religion, the hospitals of Genoa, those illustrious monuments of the piety of our ancestors, from which, notwithstanding the disorders of late years, their descendants have not degenerated.

The city has at all times maintained, as far as it was able, these valuable establishments; but the immense losses which they have sustained, urgently demand, that the State should take upon itself to make provision for their funds; in like manner as the Royal Patents have already secured to the other creditors the payment of their interest, or require that Government should make a fresh endowment in their favour.

Vouchsafe, Sire, to interest yourself in the establishment of the House of St. George, the model of all other banks in Europe. Deign to look upon Genoa as your second capital.

We shall esteem ourselves happy, if, while we convey to your Royal Throne, the sincere wishes of our fellow citizens, we should be able to assure them also of your gracious compliance, and flatter them with the hope of speedily seeing within our walls, our august Sovereign.

Done in the Municipal Council,

the Senior Magistrate,

(Signed) PASSAGNO.

His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

315

PAPERS.

RELATIVE TO

ITALY.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

APRIL, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Presented, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Lords to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 17th of April 1815.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No 1. The Marquis Wellesley to Lord William Bentinck. Foreign Office, October 21, 1811.

2. The Marquis Wellesley to Lord William Bentinck. Foreign Office, Dec. 27, 1811.

3. Viscount Castlereagh to Lord William Bentinck. Foreign Office, May 19, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

No. 1. Extract of a Dispatch from Earl of Liverpool to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated 4th March 1812.

No. 2. Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated 11th August 1812.

No. 3. Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated 13th October 1812.

No. 4. Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated 20th of April, 1813.

No. 5. Copy of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated 27th September 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

No. 1. Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple to Major-General Bunbury, dated Genoa, 27th December 1814.

Three Inclosures, with Translations.

2. Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple to Major-General Bunbury, dated Genoa, 19th January 1815.

3. Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple to Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Genoa, 8th February 1815.

4. Copy of a Letter from Sir John Dalrymple to Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Genoa, 27th February 1815.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a Memoire of the Duke of Campo Chiaro.

Memoranda respecting other Papers requested in the said Address.

PAPERS,

In Reference to that part of the Address, requesting "Copies or Extracts "of Instructions to Lord William Bentinck, previous to the 28th of "December 1813, respecting the Encouragement to be given to the "People of Italy, in resisting the Government of France;" so far as the same concerns the Foreign Department.

No. 1.

The Marquis Wellesley to Lord William Bentinck.

Foreign Office, October 21, 1811.

MY LORD,

THE secret communications which I made to your Lordship, by command of the Prince Regent, previously to your departure for Sicily, and the confidential intelligence to which you had access, sufficiently apprised you of the views of . , with respect to any eventual effort of the Italian States to rescue Italy from the domination of Buonaparte.

Your Lordship was also fully acquainted with the desire of the Prince Regent, to afford every practicable assistance to the people of Italy in any such effort, and to countenance the views of under such reservations as might appear best calculated to secure a favourable result from the whole plan.

The Prince Regent approves the measures already adopted by your Lordship, and I am commanded to direct your Lordship to continue your intercourse with , and to concert such arrangements as may appear most advisable for collecting such Officers and troops as you may consider best calculated to form the foundation of an army for eventual operations on the Continent of Italy.

With these views, at a proper season, the Italian prisoners of war and deserters now in England will be embarked; and your Lordship will make such additions of officers and men to the corps, either from Sicily, Italy, Germany, or Spain, as may appear to you most convenient and safe.

For the purposes stated in this dispatch, the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, authorises your Lordship to incur an expense not exceeding the sum of for the first necessary measures of preparation, and collection of officers.

The general disposition prevailing in Italy, of endeavouring to break the French yoke, is already sufficiently known to your Lordship. With a view, however, to facilitate reference on this interesting subject, I inclose, by the Prince Regent's commands, copies of several papers prepared by

Your Lordship will understand, that it is not the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to excite the people of Italy to any exertions, which they may not think necessary for their own safety and interests. Nor can the Prince Regent sanction any step, which may tend to precipitate the measures of resistance which may be in progress among the several States of that country. The principal reliance of Italy must rest upon the unanimity, courage, and perseverance of her own people, in applying the resources of their country against the common enemy, with the necessary precautions of prudence.

The season and mode of commencing resistance must therefore be chosen with circumspection and care, by those on the spot or in the vicinity of the intended theatre of action. It would be entirely contrary to the Prince Regent's wish, to afford any assistance to any partial, rash or premature project, which should neither unite the energy and zeal of the great body of the people, nor be founded on a sense of the difficulties and dangers of such an enterprize, nor on a reasonable comparison of the means to be employed, with the ends to be pursued.

Your Lordship, bearing these observations in your mind, will however, endeavour to open such communication with the continent of Italy, as may enable you to ascertain the inclination and strength of the several parties in that country, and to frame such a plan as may promise the best success on the principles already stated.

A considerable advantage would undoubtedly be obtained, by providing, at this early period of time, such a leader as who appears to possess superior advantages for that station.

The statements inclosed in this dispatch do not appear in any degree unfavourable to the adoption of for the proposed purpose; since he is unconnected with any other Power, and the independence of Italy is his sole professed object.

It is, however, evident, that no attempt can wisely be made to urge 's pretensions upon the consideration of the people of Italy, unless a decided preference and confidence shall be manifested in his favour.

It would certainly be desirable, that 's views should be sanctioned by the Emperor of Austria; especially if the Court of Vienna should manifest any satisfactory symptoms of resistance to the designs of Buonaparte. But if that Court should continue its present system of policy, or still more, if it should submit implicitly to the despotism of the French Government, it would not be justifiable to check a more honourable and salutary spirit in Italy, from any deference to the councils of Austria.

Although the season for commencing any plan of resistance to the French power in Italy, must, in a great measure, be left to the judgment of those on the spot, it must be evident to your Lordship, that the principal circumstance likely to favour success, would be the actual employment of a large French army in the Northern parts of Europe, while the campaign in the Peninsula of Spain, should also engage a considerable portion of the enemy's attention and resources. Such a crisis would seem to be the most eligible point of time for any projected movement in Italy; and your Lordship is apprized, by your confidential communications with me, that this favourable combination of circumstances may be reasonably expected to occur in the course of the approaching season.

With a view to such a case, your Lordship will, of course, concert with Sir Edward Pellew the best means of applying the co-operation of His Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Your Lordship is also authorized to furnish such arms and cloathing as may be within your reach, for facilitating the objects stated in this dispatch, and you will also apply to such British Authorities as may be enabled to assist you in this respect.

The Prince Regent commands me to direct your Lordship to consult with Mr. Hill, His Majesty's Minister in Sardinia, upon all the objects of this dispatch, and to concert with Mr. Hill the means of carrying them into effect.

Your Lordship will make such communication as you may think necessary on the subject of this dispatch to Lord Viscount Wellington, Mr. Henry Wellesley, Sir Charles Stuart (His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon) or, in his absence, to Mr. Thomas Sydenham, and to Sir Edward Pellew.

In all negotiations or arrangements respecting any plans for the expulsion of the enemy from the Continent of Italy, your Lordship will not fail to give due consideration to our engagements with the Courts of Sicily and Sardinia.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Lord William Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

The Marquis Wellesley to Lord William Bentinck.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, December* 27, 1811.

This dispatch will be forwarded to your Lordship by His Majesty's Minister at Cagliari.

I have conveyed to Mr. Hill His Royal Highness's commands, that he should take an early opportunity of forwarding M. , in order that your Lordship may be able, by personal communication with that Gentleman, and by comparing his statements with those which you will have had the means of obtaining from other sources, to ascertain, with some degree of precision, how far the facts, on which M. 's project is founded, prove to be true; and, if so, how far the means he recommends are likely to lead to a successful result.

M. 's verbal and written communications, made by him and by Mr. Hill to His Royal Highness's Government, have as yet led to no practical result, nor have we here the means of verifying them.

Your Lordship will be sufficiently aware of the importance of bringing the subject of M. 's propositions to an immediate proof; and you will distinctly declare to him, that he will no longer be countenanced by His Majesty's servants, unless he can produce to your conviction sufficient evidence, that he is sincere in his professions, and that the persons whom he has named, are aware of, and are prepared at a favourable moment to support, the objects of his mission.

As soon as your Lordship shall have ascertained the bearings of this important question, and that you feel the expediency of submitting to His Royal Highness's Government any mature plan for promoting a general rising of the States of Italy against French usurpation, you will convey to me the result of your inquiries for the information of His Royal Highness; and I shall signify to your Lordship His Royal Highness's pleasure as to any further measures which it may be expedient for you to pursue.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Lord William Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

Viscount Castlereagh to Lord William Bentinck.

Extract. *Foreign Office, May* 19, 1812.

I am to convey to your Lordship His Royal Highness's approbation of the step which you propose to take, in order to ascertain the practicability of taking advantage of Mr. 's proposition with respect to the North of Italy.

PAPERS,

In reference to that part of the Address requesting "Copies or Extracts of "Instructions to Lord William Bentinck, previous to the 28th of December, 1813, respecting the Encouragement to be given to the People "of Italy, in resisting the Government of France;" so far as the same concerns the War Department.

No. 1.

Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Liverpool to Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck, dated Downing-Street, March 4, 1812.

(MARKED SECRET.)

His Royal Highness is fully sensible of the peculiar advantages which might arise from employing a part of the force in question, in operations upon the coast of Italy; as well from the consideration, that such an employment of the force would not uncover Sicily, as from the cordial co-operation which you might expect in any operations of this nature from the Sicilian Government.

His Royal Highness is, however, of opinion, that such an operation would not be likely to be attended with any success at all proportionate to the risk which might be incurred, unless there should appear a much stronger manifestation of a disposition to resist the power of France, on the part of the people of Italy, than is apparent from any information at present in the possession of His Royal Highness's Government.

There is certainly reason to believe that a considerable degree of dissatisfaction, and even some degree of ferment, pervades the greater part of Italy: but there appears to be no sufficient ground to rely on the evidence which has been produced, of any formed conspiracy, or of any settled or systematic plan of operations to shake off the yoke of France.

In case, therefore, the prospect of resistance to the French power in Italy should not appear to rest on better grounds than those of which we are at present apprized, the Prince Regent is of opinion, that the best employment of any part of the force under your command, which can safely be spared from the defence of Sicily, would be to operate a formidable diversion in favour of the Allies in the Spanish Peninsula, by a descent in some part of the Eastern coast of Spain.

An operation of this nature need not deprive Sicily of the force employed upon it for more than a limited time, and would leave the question respecting Italy open for further consideration, if circumstances should subsequently render the prospect there more inviting.

No. 2.

Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck, dated Downing-street, August 11, 1812.

(MARKED SECRET.)

If the army under the command of Lieut.-General Maitland shall contribute to the successful termination of the campaign in Spain, it will have been most advantageously employed.

By that time, the disposition which exists in Italy to shake off the yoke of France, may become riper for action, and what will have been successfully attempted in Spain, will not fail to act as an encouraging example in Italy. At all events, your Lordship will have the satisfaction of knowing, that to your firm and judicious conduct in Sicily, His Royal Highness attributes, in a great measure, the practicability of detaching so large a force for a destination so distant as the Eastern coast of Spain.

By the intelligence furnished to your Lordship, some expectations may indeed be entertained, that the disposition to shake off the yoke of France is, to a certain degree, methodized in the North of Italy; but your Lordship has not, I am sure, failed to observe, that in this account there is no statement of any organization of troops, or of any means of supplying them with money, or even any place suggested, at which a British force, if landed, would find the people prepared to assist. From the South of Italy, it is clear from these accounts, that your Lordship need not apprehend any attack; but it is as clear, that no systematic plan existed in that part of Italy for co-operation with a British force, in case of a descent.

No. 3.

Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieut.-General Lord William Bentinck, dated Downing-street, October 13, 1812.

His Majesty's Servants have felt the less difficulty in deciding thus, to direct all the disposable force of the country to the Peninsula, from observing that the accounts from Italy by no means represent the state of that country to be as prepared for concerted action, as it appeared to be towards the close of last year.

No 4.

Extract of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, dated War Department, 20th April 1813.

(MARKED SECRET.)

There can be little doubt that the dissatisfaction in Italy is general and great, but while the prudential considerations of personal safety are sufficient to prevent its public disclosure, no confident reliance can be placed upon the active co-operation of the inhabitants. There is also too much reason to apprehend that there is unhappily such a distaste in the several States of Italy to returning to the irancient connections, that the want of a common point of union must be extremely prejudicial to any undertaking in Italy, for the liberation of the inhabitants from the dominion of France.

It is probably owing to this circumstance that the splendid successes on the Continent have not produced in Italy the same demonstrations of public opinion which your Lordship will have observed, have manifested themselves in Germany, and which naturally created so lively an interest in this country.

The decrease, however, of any part of the force now in Spain has appeared to His Royal Highness's confidential servants so objectionable, that the many

pressing calls for troops which have been made from several quarters have not induced them to slacken any of their exertions in the Peninsula; and at this season of the year nothing but an urgent necessity could, in their opinion justify the withdrawing from thence any part of the forces on which the Marquess of Wellington must have relied in making his military arrangements for the ensuing campaign.

No. 5.

Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to Lord William Bentinck, dated Downing Street, September 27, 1813.

(MARKED SECRET.)

My Lord,

By letters which have been received from General Nugent, dated 10th of August, from Vienna, it appears that he intended to proceed to Fiume with some Austrian troops placed under his command; and that he had written circular letters to the commanding officers of His Majesty's stores in Sicily, in the Ionian Isles and at Lissa, to co-operate with him in the Adriatick.

Before this dispatch can reach you, this application must have been already acted upon by your Lordship, so far as you may have thought it fit and prudent to act upon such an application.

If I had been previously apprized of such a proceeding, I should not have left your Lordship without instructions.

I hasten, however, to put you in possession of the sentiments of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Government, on applications of this nature.

The assistance, whether in kind or money, or by military co-operation, which we may be enabled to give to the support of the general cause against the ambitious usurpations of France, must be limited; generally as to their gross amount, and specially, as to the arrangements to be respectively made with the several Members of the Alliance.

In what manner the Court of Vienna may wish us to direct the disposition of the assistance with which we may agree to furnish her, will be ascertained by the Earl of Aberdeen, His Majesty's Ambassador at that Court.

With every application, therefore, which your Lordship may receive from his Excellency, you will not fail to comply, so far always as is consistent with the security of Sicily.

If it should be represented to your Lordship by the Commander of any Austrian army which may be acting in Italy, that it would be highly advantageous to the common cause, for some British troops to take possession of any fort or military position, your Lordship will consider yourself authorized to detach from Sicily, or proceed with a force sufficient for that purpose, without waiting for a communication from home, or from the Earl of Aberdeen, should the waiting for such communication appear to you prejudicial to the object of the undertaking; but you are always to understand that you must not so act, if the force in Sicily should be thereby so reduced as to endanger its safety: and it is my duty to apprize you, that in judging how far this force may be prudently spared from Sicily, you are not to calculate upon the expectation of any additional force being sent to Sicily, either from home or from Spain.

If any application shall be made to you for arms, for the purpose of arming the inhabitants of Italy, and thereby enabling them to shake off the yoke of France, if it appears to your Lordship that the application is one with which it is fit to comply, your Lordship will dispose of the arms placed under your direction, by my instruction of last year,—or any other arms or ammunition which you can spare, in what manner you may think most convenient to the common cause. But your Lordship must not, by this instruction, consider yourself authorized to take into British pay Italian troops, with a view of forming an army; as undertakings of this description must lead to large expences which might place the British Government under the impossibility of defraying, without a breach of their pecuniary engagements contracted with the several Members of the Alliance.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

To Lieutenant-Gen. Lord W. Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

PAPERS,

In Reference to that part of the Address, requesting "Copies or Extracts "of any Dispatches from Lord William Bentinck, or Sir John Dal- "rymple, subsequent to the Receipt of Lord Castlereagh's Letter of the "17th December 1814, whereby Sir John Dalrymple is ordered to "deliver over the Government of Genoa to the King of Sardinia; de- "scribing the effect produced in Genoa by that measure;" so far as the same concerns the War Department.

No. 1.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple, to Major-General Bunbury. Dated Genoa, 27th December 1814.

I have the honour to inform you, that I last night late received Lord Castlereagh's Official Instructions, as to the surrender of the Government of Genoa to His Sardinian Majesty. I think it my duty to transmit to you herewith my letter of this date to his Lordship, which, with the papers referred to therein, I beg of you to submit to Earl Bathurst.

It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to say, that from what Mr. Hill has been pleased to state to me of the King's intentions, and my intimate know- of the Genoese Nation, I see every prospect of the change of Government being quietly brought about,—provided the Royal measures do not suffer any alteration.

(First Inclosure in No. 1.)

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple, to Viscount Castlereagh. Dated Genoa, 27th December 1814.

I had the honour of receiving late last night your Dispatch of the 17th instant, with its various inclosures, and I forthwith took such measures, as appeared to me most likely to fulfil the spirit of the instructions contained therein.

Having appointed a meeting with the Provisional Government, I communicated to them the determination taken with respect to this Country, and the various Papers relative thereto, and I did not fail to make them acquainted with the contents of your Lordship's letter, so flattering as to the interest which His Royal Highness has been pleased to take in the Genoese Nation, and so consolatory as to their future prospects, from the numerous privileges, which the interposition of the Ministers of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris in their behalf have secured to them. I added, that in the alteration which was about to take place in the Administration of the Government, I should be happy to meet their wishes as far as I could.

The President, Mr. Serra, then put into my hands a Copy of the Protest, which had, I believe, been already sent to Vienna, and a printed Proclamation, which I now transmit to your Lordship.

This Proclamation, I understand, was printed yesterday, and was already in circulation when delivered to me. I had for some time suspected that it would be difficult to induce the Members of the Provisional Government to continue in Office, after they knew of the final annexation of their country to Piedmont, more from an apprehension that the same sinister views, would be attributed to them by the populace, as being parties to the transaction, that were to the Senators at the period of the annexation of Liguria to France, than for any other reason; but I was certainly not prepared for so sudden a determination, or rather irretrievable step.

Under all circumstances, I considered it unnecessary to oppose a resignation which was thus made, and relying upon my knowledge of the zeal of the Municipal and other local authorities, and hoping that the uprightness of my intentions might compensate for essential wants on my part, I immediately issued the Proclamation * of which I transmit to your Lordship a copy.

I trust that the step I have taken on this affair, may be appoved of. It may be agreeable to your Lordship to know, I apprehend the change will be quietly, though perhaps not cheerfully, received by the public.

* This Proclamation does not appear to have been inclosed.

(Second Inclosure in No. 1.)

Le Gouvernement de la Sérénissime République de Gênes.

L'espoir de rendre à notre chére Patrie sa splendeur primitive nous avoit fait accepter les rênes du Gouvernement. Tout paroissoit justifier notre attente: les proclamations d'un Général Anglais trop généreux pour abuser de la victoire; trop éclairé pour mettre en avant le droit douteux de conquête; les prérogatives imprescriptibles d'un peuple dont l'indépendance se attache au commencement de son Histoire, et forme une des bases de l'equilibre de l'Italie, garanti dans le dernier Traité d'Aix-la-Chapelle; l'évidente nullité de sa réunion à un Empire oppresseur, puisque l'on y admit le principe, que le consentement des habitans étoit indispensable, et que l'on compta néanmoins comme ayant donné leur voix en faveur de cette réunion tous ceux qui n'avoient point voté; la dissolution de cet Empire, et pardessus tout la garantie des Hautes Puissances Alliées declarant à la face de l'univers attentif et rèconnoissant, qu'il étoit temps que les Gouvernements respectassent leur indépendance réciproque; qu' un traité solennel, une paix générale alloient assurer les droits et la libertè de tous, rétablir l'ancien èquilibre en Europe, garantir le repos et la liberté des peuples et prévenir les envahissements qui depuis tant d'années ont désolé le monde.

Après les déclarations mémorables, après une Administration assez heureuses pour r'ouvrir les premiè ressources de la prospérité nationale; après que l'Etat a repris sans obstacle toutes les marques de la Soveraineté, et que son antique pavillon a flotté sur toutes les côtes, et a été reçu dans tous les ports de la Méditerranèe, Nous avons été aussi surpris que profondément affligés, d'apprendre la Résolution, du Congrès de Vienne, portant la réunion de cet Etat à ceux de S. M. le Roi de Sardaigne.

Tout ce que pouvoit faire pour les droits de ses peuples un Gouvernement, dénué de tout autre moyen qne ceux de la raison et de la justice, notre conscience nous rend témoignage, et les Premières Cours de l'Europe en sont bien informées, que nous l'avons fait sans rèserve et sans hésitation. Il ne nous reste donc plus qu'à remplir un triste et honorable devoir, celui de protester que les droits des Génois à l'indépendance peuvent être méconnus, mais ne sauroient être anéantis.

Cet acte conservatoire n'a rien d'oppposé au profond et inviolable respect dont nous sommes pénétrés pour les Hautes Puissances Contractantes dans la Capitale de l'Autriche ; il est dicté par le sentiment intime et irrésistible de notre devoir ; il est tel que tout Etat libre, placé en pareille circonstance, l'eût toujours desiré de ses premiers Magistrats ; tel que nos respectables voisins l'énonceroient pout-être, s'il arrivoit jamais (et le court impénétrable peut un jour amener cet évènement), que leur Capitale fût transportée sur une terre étrangère, et leur pays réuni à un Etat plus puissant.

Notre tâche est remplie ; Nous abdiquons sans regret le pouvoir qui nous avoit été confié sous de meilleurs auspices. Les Autorités Administratives, Municipales, et Judiciaires continueront à exercer leurs fonctions ; les transactions commerciales suivront leur marche accoutumée ; le peuple sera tranquille, et il méritera, par une attitude convenable à ces grandes circonstances, l'estime du Prince qui va le gouverner, et l'intérêt des Puissances qui prennent part à nos destinées.

Le Président du Gouvernement,
(Signé) SERRA.

(Second Inclosure in No. 1.)—Translation.

The Government of the Most Serene Republic of Genoa.

The hope of restoring our dear country to her primitive splendour had led us to accept the reins of Government. Every thing seemed to justify our expectations ; the Proclamations of an English General, who was too generous to abuse victory, and too enlightened to take advantage of the questionable right of conquest : the unalterable prerogative of a people whose independence may be traced back to the beginning of their history, and forms one of the bases of that equilibrium of Italy which was guaranteed in the last Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ; the evident nullity of its union to an oppressive Empire, which, although laying it down as a rule that the consent of the Inhabitants was indispensable, considered, nevertheless, all those who had no opportunity of making known their sentiments, as having given a favourable vote ; the dissolution of that Empire ; and above all the Guarantee of the High Allied Powers, declaring in the face of the whole world, which listened to them with gratitude, that it was time for Goverments to respect their reciprocal independence, and that a solemn Treaty and a general Peace were about to ensure the rights and the liberty of all, re-establish the ancient equilibrium of Europe, gurantee the repose and the liberty of Nations, and prevent those invasions, which, for such a number of years, have desolated the world.

After these memorable declarations, after an Administration sufficiently successful in re-opening the first sources of national prosperity, after the State had, without any obstruction, reassumed all the marks of Sovereignty, and after its ancient flag had been flying on all the coasts, and had been admitted into all the harbours of the Mediterranean, we were at once surprized and deeply afflicted to learn the resolution of the Congress at Vienna respecting the Union of this State with the Dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

Whatever any Government, destitute of all means, but reason and justice, could accomplish in favour of the rights of its subjects, that, our conscience attests, and the first Courts of Europe are fully informed, to have been done by us without reserve and hesitation. We have, therefore, nothing left us, except the discharge of a melancholy and honourable

duty, that of protesting, that the rights of the Genoese to Independence may be disallowed, but can never be annihilated.

This preservative Act is by no means at variance with the profound and inviolable respect with which we are penetrated for the High Contracting Powers in the Austrian Capital; it is dictated by a deep and irresistable sense of our duty; it is what every free State, under similar circumstances, has always desired of its First Magistrates, and such as our respectable neighbours would perhaps promulgate, should it ever happen (an event which the impenetrable course of time may one day produce), that their Capital was to be transported to some foreign land, and their Country united to a more powerful State.

Our task is finished; we abdicate, without regret, the power which had been confided to us under better auspices. The Administrative, Municipal, and Judiciary Authorities continue to exercise their functions; the commercial transactions will proceed in their usual track; the people will be tranquil, and will, by a conduct suitable to this important conjuncture, merit the esteem of the Prince who is about to govern them, and the interest of the Powers who take a concern in our destinies.

The President of the Government,
(Signed) SERRA.

Genoa, December 26, 1814.

(Third Inclosure, No. 1.*)*

PROCLAMA

Governatorie Procuratori della Serenissima Republica di Genova.

Informati che il Congresso di Vienna ha disposto della nostra Patria riunendola agli Stati di S. M. il Re di Sardegna, risoluti dall' una parte a non lederne i diritti imperscrittibili, dall'altra a non usar mezzi inutili e funesti, Noi deponiamo un' Autorità che la confidenza della Nazione e l'acquiescenza delle principali Potenze avevano comprovata.

Ció che puó fare per i diritti e la restaurazione de'suoi Popoli un Governo non d'altro fornito che di giustizia e ragione, tutto, e la nostra coscienza lo attesta e le Corti più remote lo sanno, tutto fu tentato da noi senza riserva e senza esitazione. Nulla più dunque ci avanza se non di raccomandare alle Autoritá Municipali, Amministrative e Giudiziarie l' interino esercizio delle loro funzioni, al successivo Governo la cura delle truppe che avevamo cominciato a formare, e degl' Impiegati che han lealmente servito; a tutti i Popoli del Genovesato la tranquillità, della quale non è alcun bene più necessario alle Nazioni.

Riportiamo nel nestro ritiro un dolce sentimento di riconoscenza verso l'illustre Generale che conobbe i confini della vittoria, e una intatta fiducia nella Provvidenza Divina che non abbandonerá mai i Genovesi.

Dal Palazzo del Governo, li 26 Dicembre 1814.

GIROLAMO SERRA, Presidente del Governo

Senatori.

Fr. Antonio Dagnino	Giovanni Quartara
Ippolito Durazzo	Domenico Demarini
Carlo Pico	Luca Solari
Paolo Girolamo Pallavicini	Andrea Deferrari
Agostino Fieschi	Agostino Pareto
Giuseppe Negrotto	Grimaldo Oldoini

(Third Inclosure in No. 1.—Translation.)

PROCLAMATION.

The Governors and Procurators of the Most Serene Republic of Genoa.

Having been informed that the Congress at Vienna has disposed of our country, by uniting it to the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, and being resolved neither to prejudice its unalienable rights, nor to have recourse to any fruitless and ruinous attempts, We divest Ourselves of an authority which the confidence of the Nation, and the acquiescence of the principal Powers had sanctioned.

Whatever any Government, unprovided with other means than justice and reason, is capable of effecting in behalf of the rights and the restoration of its subjects, that our conscience bears testimony, and the most remote Courts know it, we have tried without reserve and hesitation. Nothing, then, remains for us except to recommend to the Municipal Administration and the Judiciary Authorities the provisional exercise of their functions; to the next Government the care of the Troops which we had begun to raise, as well as of the Civil Officers who have faithfully discharged their duties; and to the people of the Genoese Territory, in general, that tranquillity, which is more necessary to Nations than all other comforts.

We carry back into our retirement a soothing sentiment of gratitude towards the illustrious General, who knew the bounds of victory, and an unshaken confidence in Divine Providence that will never forsake the Genoese

Palace of Government, 26th December, 1814.

GIROLAMO SERRA, President of the Government.

SENATORS,

F. Antonio Dagnino,
Ippolito Durazzo,
Carlo Pico,
Paolo Girolamo Pallavicini,
Agostino Fieschi,
Giuseppe Negrotto,
Giovanni Quartasa,
Domenico Demarini
Luca Solari,
Andrea Deferrari,
Agostino Parreto,
Grimaldo Oldini.

No. 2

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple, to Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Genoa, 19th Januaray 1815.

I request you will be pleased to inform Lord Bathurst, that, since the arrival of the King of Sardinia's Pienipotentiary here, he has displayed, in all his measures, the gaeatest desire to conciliate the Genoese Nation. His Majesty has assumed the title of Duke of Genoa, and his colours have been hoisted. The oath of fidelity has, as yet, only been demanded from the Military and Public Functionaries; and this, as well as every other measure, has been conducted quietly and without éclat.

The emancipation from the superiority which the town of Genoa exercised over the other parts of the territory, has, I am happy to say, been the means of preventing any ebulition of discontent on either Riviera, and the majority of the town's people also find grouud for reconciliation to their change, in the fall of the Aristocracy. The last-mentioned class and the Priests are still irritated, but I hope that the marked attention shewn to the former by the Plenipotentiary will soon reconcile them also to the new Government, which, from the known piety of the King, cannot but be intimately grateful to the Clergy.

No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple to Major General Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Genoa, February 8, 1815.

It will be satisfactory to Earl Bathurst to be informed, that the spirit of moderation and conciliation displayed by the Chevalier de Revel in his civil functions, has tended, and continues to tend to remove that spirit of dissatisfaction, which was known to exist among a great body of the inhabitants with respect to the change of Government.

His Sardinian Majesty made his public entry into the city yesterday, and was received with every respect by the People.

Extract of a Dispatch from Colonel Sir John Dalrymple to Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury. Dated Genoa, February 27, 1815.

"I have the honour to request you to inform Earl Bathurst, that His Sardinian Majesty was pleased, on the 22nd instant, to signify that he had appointed the Chevalier de Revel, Governor of the town and province of Genoa; a nomination which I have every reason to believe, is very acceptable to the people in general, and will, I am persuaded, be of the best consequences to His Majesty's interests."

PAPER,

In Reference to that part of the Address, requesting "Copy or Extract of "any Note or Representation from the Duke of Campo Chiaro to the "British Ministers, respecting the Interpretation to be given to Lord "W. Bentinck's Proclamation of the 14th of March, 1814, and of th "Answer thereto."

Extract of a Memoire of the Duke of Campo Chiaro, transmitted in Viscount Castlereagh's dispatch, to Earl Bathurst, dated Dijon, 3 April 1814.

Toutes ces dispositions amicales et tendant à parvenir au But de l'alliance, malheureusement n'ont pas repondu a ce que le Roi dévait s'attendre.—A peine les Troupes Anglaises out debarquées, que la Toscane a été inondée de proclamations ; L'une au nom de Lord Bentinck dirigée aux Italiens dont copie ci-joint lettre A.—Et l'autre lettre B. par le Prince Vicaire Generale en Sicile aux troupes Siciliennes qui font partie du debarquement. Les effets de la première promettent reunion et regeneration portant pour exemple la constitution de la Sicile qui l'a fait sortir de l'esclavage. Des que les Puissances Alliées proclament ces principes aux Italiens, pourquoi le Roi, serait il à n'en faire autant? pour la seconde il est impossible au Roi de se croire garante pour ses Etats lorsqu'une armée sous les ordres d'un Général ami est en même tems dirigée pour conquerir le Royaume qu'il possede.

(Translation of the Preceding.)

Extract of a Memorial presented by the Duke of Campo Chiaro.

All these amicable dispositions, which contributed towards realising the object of the Alliance, have unfortunately not answered the King's expectations. No sooner were the English troops landed, than Tuscany was inundated with Proclamations. One, issued in the name of Lord Bentinck, and of which a copy is annexed under letter A., was addressed to the Italians. The other, under letter B., came from the Vicar-General of Sicily, and was directed to the Sicilian troops, forming part of the expedition. The former holds out the promise of union and regeneration, appealing to the example of the Constitution of Sicily, by which that Island was rescued from slavery. If the Allied Powers promulgate such principles to the Italians, why should not the King follow the same course? With respect to the second, it is impossible that the King should think his dominions guaranteed to him, when an army, commanded by the General of a friendly Power, is, at the same time, directed to conquer the Kingdom which he possesses.

No written Answer was returned to the above, but Lord Castlereagh's Letter of the 3d of April from Dijon, to Lord William Bentinck was communicated to the Duke of Campochiaro, for the information of his Government.

332

MEMORANDA,

Respecting the other Papers requested in the Address of the House of Lords to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, of the 17th of April 1815.

" Copies or Extracts of any note or representations from the Marquis de Brignoles, stating the wishes of the Genoese with respect to the proposed annexation of Genoa to the dominions of the King of Sardinia; and also of any Notes explanatory of the grounds on which he consented to that annexation.—Nil.

" Copies of Orders or Instructions to the Officers commanding His Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land in the Mediterranean, and in Italy, to obey such directions as they might receive from Lord Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, whilst absent from this Country on a Foreign Mission."—Nil.

The Addresses from the Inhabitants and Trade of Genoa, referred to in Lord William Bentinck's dispatches of the 27th of April 1814, and the Note of the 3d of October, referred to in the Protest made by the Marquis de Brignoles on the 10th of December 1814, have been written for, as, upon search, they have not been found in the Office.

333

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

NAPLES.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

MAY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

LIST OF PAPERS.

337

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

NAPLES.

No. 1.

Viscount Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst, dated Basle, 22d January, 1814.

My Lord,

Having received from Prince Metternich an official communication, that the Emperor of Austria has concluded a Treaty with the person exercising the Government of Naples, of which your Lordship will receive a copy inclosed, I have instructed Lord William Bentinck to the effect contained in my dispatch to him of this date, which I trust the Prince Regent will approve under the circumstances of the case, and the importance of accumulating every possible exertion at this great crisis against the common enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl Bathurst.

(Inclosure in No. 1.)

Traité entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples.

Au nom de la Très-Sainte et indivisible Trinité.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples, désirant cimenter par l'union la plus intime le bien-être de leurs Etats respectifs, et aviser en même tems aux moyens les plus propres à assurer à l'Europe, et en particulier aux peuples de l'Italie, un état de paix durable, fondé sur l'indépendance et l'équilibre des Puissances,

ont résolu de stipuler entr'Eux un Traité d'Alliance pour réunir Leurs efforts à l'effet d'obtenir le but qu'ils Se proposent.

En conséquence Ils ont nommé, savoir ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, le Sieur Adam Albert Comte de Niepperg, Chevalier de l'Ordre de Marie-Thérese, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de St. Anne de Russie, Chevalier de l'Ordre Militaire de St. George, Commandeur de l'Ordre Militaire de l'Epée de Suède, Chambellan actuel, Son Lieutenant-Général ; et le Sieur Felix Comte de Mier, Chambellan actuel et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près la Cour Royale de Naples :— et Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples, le Sieur Martin Mastrilli, Duc de Gallo, Grand Dignitaire de l'Ordre des Deux Siciles et de celui de la Couronne de Fer, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or, Conseiller d'Etat, et Son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Plein-Pouvoirs, sont convenus des Articles suivans.

Art. 1.—Il y aura, à dater du jour de la Signature du présent Traité, Amitié, Alliance, et Union sincère entre S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et S. M. le Roi de Naples, Leurs Héritiers et Successeurs, Leurs Etats et Sujets respectifs, à toute perpétuité. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes apporteront la plus grande attention à maintenir entr'Elles une amitié et correspondance réciproques, en évitant tout ce qui pourroit altérer l'union et la bonne intelligence si heureusement subsistantes entr' Elles.

Art. 2.—L'Alliance entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes aura pour but la poursuite de la présente guerre, pour concourir, par la réunion de Leurs efforts, au rétablissement d'un juste équilibre entre les Puissances, et pour assurer un état de paix véritable à l'Europe, et en particulier à l'Italie, où les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes Se garantissent la défense de Leurs Etats et Intérêts respectifs.

Art. 3.—Par suite de l'Article précédent, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues de s'aider avec tous les moyens que la Providence a mis à leur disposition, et de ne jamais poser les armes que d'un commun accord.

Art. 4.—S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, garantit à S. M. le Roi de Naples, et à Ses Héritiers et Successeurs, la jouissance libre et paisible, ainsi que la Souveraineté pleine et entière de tous les Etats que S. M. possède actuellement en Italie. S. M. I. et R. A. emploiera ses bons offices pour faire accéder ses Alliés à la présente garantie.

Art. 5.—Pour préciser davantage les secours que les Hautes Parties Contractantes fourniront à la cause commune, S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, s'engage à tenir constamment en campagne 150,000 hommes, dont au moins 60,000 pour agir en Italie.

S. M. le Roi de Naples promet également de mettre en campagne un corps de 30,000 hommes effectifs. Ces Troupes, partagées en un nombre proportionné d'infanterie, de cavalerie, et d'artillerie, seront constamment tenues au grand complet, pendant la durée de la présente guerre.

Art. 6.—Dans le cas où les forces stipulées dans l'Article précédent ne seroient pas suffisantes pour la défense des Etats et des intérêts communs, S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême et S. M. le Roi de Naples se promettent réciproquement d'augmenter leurs forces auxiliaires suivant l'exigence du cas, en gardant toujours la même proportion établie dans l'Article précédent.

Art. 7.—Dans le cas que S. M. le Roi de Naples se trouve à la tête de son armée, le Corps de Troupes Autrichiennes qui se trouvera détaché de l'armée et réuni au Corps de Troupes Napolitaines pour agir ensemble, sera sous les ordres immédiats de ce Souverain.

Dans le cas contraire, la grande armée Autrichienne en Italie se trouvant commandée par un Général Feld-maréchal ou Général Feldzeugmeister de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, le Corps Napolitain destiné à agir avec elle, sera sous les ordres du dit Général.

Dans le cas de la présence de S. M. le Roi, les opérations seront réciproquement combinées et concertées de la manière la plus analogue aux intérêts communs et aux succès des armes des deux Alliés.

Dans le cas que S. M. le Roi ne soit pas présent à l'Armée, le Général Commandant les Troupes Napolitaines aura à suivre les ordres du Général en Chef de l'Armée Autrichienne, d'après le plan concerté entre les deux armées.

Art. 8.—A cet effet, il sera conclu de suite, après la signature du présent Traité, une Convention militaire pour règler tout ce qui est relatif aux opérations des deux armées, aux lignes qu'elles auront à tenir, ainsi qu'à l'approvisionnement et à la subsistance des Troupes respectives.

Art. 9.—Les trophées, butin, et provisions qu'on aurà faits sur l'ennemi, appartiendront aux Troupes qui les auront pris.

Art. 10.—Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se promettent réciproquement, que ni l'une ni l'autre ne conclurà ni trève, ni paix, sans y comprendre son Allié.

Art. 11.—Il sera donné ordre aux Ambassadeurs et Ministres des Hautes Parties Contractantes auprès des Cours Etrangères, de se prêter réciproquement leurs bons offices et d'agir d'un parfait concert dans toutes les occurrences qui pourront regarder les intérêts de leurs Souverains.

Art. 12.—S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, promet la restitution de tous les prisonniers Napolitains qui se trouvent en son pouvoir, et emploiera Ses bons offices pour la restitution de ceux détenus par les Puissances Alliées.

Art 13.—Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications seront échangées à Naples dans le plus court délai possible.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signé, et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Naples le 11 Janvier, 1814.

(L. S.) Le DUC DE GALLO.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE NIEPPERG.
(L. S.) Le COMTE DE MIER.

Articles Secrets du Traité conclu entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples.

Article 1er.—Afin de prévenir tout prétexte de contestation entre Leurs Majestés le Roi de Naples et le Roi de Sicile, S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, S'engage à employer tous les moyens pour obtenir en faveur de S. M. le Roi Joachim Napoléon et de Sa descendance, un Acte de renonciation formelle de S. M. le Roi de Sicile, pour Lui et Ses Successeurs à perpétuité, à toutes Ses prétentions sur le Royaume de Naples.

Cette renonciation serà reconnue et garantie par S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche à S. M. le Roi de Naples, et S. M. I. s'employera près des autres Puissances Alliées pour en obtenir une égale reconnoissance et garantie.

Par contre, S. M. le Roi de Naples renonce, pour Lui et Ses Successeurs, à toute prétention sur le Royaume de Sicile, et se déclare prêt à en garantir la possession à la Dynastie actuellement regnante.

Les Puissances Alliées ne pouvant cependant admettre la garantie du Royaume de Naples au Roi Joachim, que contre l'engagement réciproquement contracté entr'Elles de procurer à S. M. le Roi de Sicile une indemnité convenable, S. M. le Roi de Naples s'engage, dès-à-présent, à admettre le principe de cette indemnité, et les efforts de S. M. Napolitaine devant être dirigés vers tous les objets de la grande Alliance Européenne, Elle prend spécialement l'engagement de les étendre à l'indemnité à procurer au Roi de Sicile.

Article 2.—S. M. I. et R. A. S'engage pareillement à employer Ses bons offices pour hâter la conclusion de la paix entre S. M. le Roi de Naples et S. M. le Roi de la Grande Bretagne, sur des bases justes, solides et mutuellement honorables, ainsi que pour le rétablissement de l'amitié et de la bonne intelligence entre S. M. le Roi de Naples et les autres Puissances Alliées de l'Autriche.

Article 3.—Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes reconnoissant que S.M. le Roi de Naples ne peut éloigner ses troupes de son Royaume plus qu'Elles ne le sont à présent, sans avoir la certitude qu'Il n'a pas à craindre de débarquement sur ses côtes, il demeure expressément convenu que S. M. Napolitaine ne pourrà être dans l'obligation de faire agir activement son armée sur les plans d'opérations à combiner, qu'autant que la cessation des hostilités de la part de la Grande Bretagne aurà été complètement assurée à S. M. Napolitaine.

Article 4.—S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, s'engage à s'employer efficacement, à la paix générale, à l'effet de procurer à S. M. le Roi de Naples, en indemnité des sacrifices et efforts que S. M. le Roi de Naples aura faits pour le soutien de la cause commune, une bonne frontière militaire, conforme aux intérêts politiques des deux Puissances et à leurs relations d'amitié et d'union établies par le présent Traité.

Article 5.—Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent, à la paix générale, de se concerter plus particulièrement, et avec la plus grande confiance, pour conclure entr'Elles un Traité d'Alliance Défensive, dans le but de se garantir réciproquement leurs Etats en Italie, et de concourir mutuellement aux avantages réciproques de leurs Couronnes et de leurs sujets.

Ces Articles Secrets seront ratifiés séparément, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même tems que celles du Traité de ce jour.

Fait à Naples, le 11 Janvier, 1814.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NIEPPERG. (L. S.) DE DUC DE GALLO.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MIER.

Article additionnel et secret du Traité conclu entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et S. M. le Roi de Naples, désirant, dès-à-présent, convenir d'un arrangement définitif résultant des stipulations de l'Article 4 du Traité Secret, signé à Naples, le 11 Janvier, sont convenus, savoir: S. M, I. et R. A. d'assurer à

S. M. Napolitaine une acquisition calculée sur l'échelle de quatre cent mille âmes à prendre sur l'Etat Romain, et d'après la convenance mutuelle des deux Etats. S. M. I. et R. A. prêtera Ses bons offices pour faire admettre et sanctionner, par le Saint-Père et par les Hauts Alliés, cette concession. S. M. le Roi de Naples, par contre, prend l'engagement formel de regarder cet arrangement comme remplissant toutes ses prétentions à une acquisition territoriale.

Le présent Article Additionnel sera ratifié séparément, et les ratifications en seront échangées en même temps que celles du Traité Patent et Secret de ce jour.

Fait à Naples, le 11 Janvier, 1814.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NIEPPERG. (L. S.) LE DUC DE GALLO.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MIER.

Second Article additionnel au Traité Signé entre S. M. I. et R. A. et S. M. le Roi de Naples.

Les biens Farnesiens à Rome et les biens allodiaux dans le Royaume de Naples, actuellement possédés par S. M. le Roi de Naples, sont nommément compris dans la garantie promise par S. M. I. et R. A. à S. M. le Roi de Naples, par l'Article 4. du Traité du 11 Janvier.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés, munis des Plein-Pouvoirs Spéciaux de Leurs Majestés l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Hongrie et de Bohême, et de S. M. le Roi de Naples, ont signé le présent Article Additionnel, et y ont apposé le Cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Chaumont, le 3 Mars 1814.

(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) Le DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE CARIATI.

(Inclosure in No. 1.)—Translation.

Treaty between the Courts of Vienna and Naples.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Naples, desirous of cementing, by the most intimate union, the welfare of their respective States, and of concerting at the same time on the means the best adapted for securing to Europe, and in particular to the people of Italy, a durable state of peace, founded on the Independence and the Balance of the Powers, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Alliance for the union of their efforts, with a view to obtain the end proposed.

They have therefore named: That is to say:—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Sieur Adam Albert, Count de Neipperg, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, Knight of the Military Order of St. George, Commander of the Military Order of the Sword of Sweden, acting Chamberlain, and Lieutenant-General of His Armies; and the Sieur Felix Count de Mier, actual Chamberlain, and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples. And His Majesty the King of Naples the Sieur Martin Mastrilli, Duke de Gallo, Great Dignitary of the Order of the Two Sicilies, and of that of the Iron Crown, Knight

of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Councillor of State, and His Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article 1.—There shall, from the period of the Signature of the present Treaty, be Peace, Alliance, and a sincere union between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Naples, their Heirs and Successors, their respective States and Subjects, from thenceforth and for ever. The High Contracting Parties shall contribute all in their power to the maintenance of a reciprocal friendship and correspondent feeling towards each other, avoiding whatever can weaken the union and good understanding so happily subsisting between them.

Article 2.—The Alliance between the two High Contracting Parties shall have for its object the prosecution of the present war, in order to concur, by their united efforts, towards the re-establishment of a just Balance of Power, and to secure a real state of Peace to Europe, and in particular to Italy, where the two High Contracting Parties guarantee the defence of their States and Interests.

Article 3.—In consequence of the preceding article, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to assist each other with all the means which Providence has placed at their disposal, and not to lay down their arms but by mutual agreement.

Article 4.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, guarantees to His Majesty the King of Naples, and to His Heirs and Successors, the free and peaceable enjoyment, and also the full and entire Sovereignty of all the States of which His Majesty is actually in possession in Italy. His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty will use His good Offices for the inducing His Allies to accede to the present guarantee.

Article 5.—In order to fix more precisely the assistance which the High Contracting Parties shall furnish to the common cause, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to keep constantly in the field 150,000 men, of which 60,000 at least shall be to act in Italy.

His Majesty the King of Naples promises likewise to bring into the field a corps of 30,000 men. These troops, consisting of a proportionate number of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, shall be constantly kept up to the full quota, whilst the present war shall last.

Article 6.—In case the forces stipulated in the preceding article should not be sufficient for the defence of each other's States, and the common interests, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Naples, reciprocally promise to augment their auxiliary forces according to the exigency of the case, preserving always the proportion settled in the preceding article.

Article 7.—In case His Majesty the King of Naples shall be at the head of His army, the Corps of Austrian troops detached from the main army, and united with the Corps of Neapolitan troops for the purpose of acting together, shall be under the immediate orders of this Sovereign.

In the contrary case, the grand Austrian army in Italy being commanded by a Field Marshal, or a General in Chief of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the Neapolitan corps destined to act with it, shall be under the orders of the said General. In case His Majesty the King shall be present, the operations shall be reciprocally combined and concerted in the manner the most analogous to the common interests, and to the success of the armies of the two Allies.

In case His Majesty the King shall not be present at the army, the General commanding the Neapolitan troops will have to follow the orders of the Ge-

neral in Chief of the Austrian army, according to the plan concerted between the two armies.

Article 8.—With this view there shall be concluded, immediately after the signature of the present Treaty, a Military Convention for regulating every thing relative to the operations of the two armies, to the lines which they will have to occupy, and also to the provisioning and to the subsistence of the respective troops.

Article 9.—The trophies, booty, and prisoners which shall have been taken from the enemy, shall belong to the troops who take them.

Article 10.—The High Contracting Parties reciprocally promise, that neither the one nor the other will conclude a Truce, or a Peace, without including therein His Ally.

Article 11.—Orders shall be given to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the High Contracting Parties, accredited to Foreign Courts, to afford, reciprocally, their good offices, and to act in perfect concert on every occurrence relating to the interest of their Sovereigns.

Article 12.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, promises the restitution of all the Neapolitan prisoners in His power, and will use His good offices for the restitution of those detained by the Allied Powers.

Article 13.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Naples with the least possible delay.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the impression of their Arms.

Done at Naples, the 11th of January, 1814.

(L. S.) COUNT DE NIEPPERG. (L. S.) LE DUC DI GALLO.
(L. S.) COUNT DE MIER.

Secret Articles to the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Naples.

Article 1.—In order to prevent all pretext of dispute between Their Majesties the King of Naples and the King of Sicily, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to employ every means to obtain, in favour of His Majesty King Joachim Napoleon, and His Descendants, a formal Act of Renunciation from His Majesty the King of Sicily, for Himself and His successors, for ever, to all His pretensions to the Kingdom of Naples; His Renunciation shall be acknowledged and guaranteed by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to His Majesty the King of Naples, and His Imperial Majesty will use His endeavours with the other Allied Powers for the purpose of obtaining from them, a like acknowledgment and guarantee.

On the other hand, His Majesty, the King of Naples renounces for Himself and Successors, all pretensions to the Kingdom of Sicily, and declares himself ready to guarantee the possession of it to the present reigning Dynasty.

The Allied Powers not having it however in Their power to accede to the guarantee of the Kingdom of Naples, to King Joachim, except on condition of the engagement reciprocally entered into between them, to procure a suitable indemnitee to His Majesty the King of Sicily; His Majesty the King of Naples engages, from this date, to admit the principle of this indemnity; and as the efforts of His Neapolitan Majesty are to be directed towards all the objects of the Grand European Alliance, he takes the especial engagement to extend those efforts, in order to procure the said indemnity for the King of Sicily.

Article 2.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty also engages to make use of His good offices, to accelerate the conclusion of Peace between His Majesty the King of Naples and His Majesty the King of Great Britain, on bases just, solid, and honourable to both Parties, as well as for the re-establishment of friendship, and of a good understanding between His Majesty the King of Naples, and the other Powers allied to Austria.

Art. 3.—The two High Contracting Parties, acknowledging that H. M. the King of Naples cannot march his troops farther from his kingdom than they are at present, without the certainty of having nothing to fear from a landing upon his coasts, it is expressly understood, that His Neapolitan Majesty shall not be required to employ his troops in active service according to the plan of operations to be combined, until the cessation of hostilities on the part of Great Britain, with respect to His Neapolitan Majesty, shall be completely secured.

Art. 4.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages earnestly to endeavour, at the period of a general Peace, to obtain for His Majesty the King of Naples an indemnity for the sacrifices and exertions which His said Majesty may have made in support of the common cause, by obtaining for him a good military frontier suitable to the political interests of the two Powers, and to the relations of friendship and union established between them by the present Treaty.

Article 5.—The Two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves, at the period of a General Peace, to concert more particularly, and with still greater confidence, the conclusion of a Treaty of Defensive Alliance between them, with the view of reciprocally guaranteeing their States in Italy, and of mutually contributing to the common advantages of their subjects and their dominions.

These Secret Articles shall be ratified separately, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same time with those of the Treaty of this day.

Done at Naples, the 11th of January 1814.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NIEPPERG.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MIER.
(L. S.) LE DUKE DE GALLO.

Additional and Secret Article of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Naples.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and His Majesty the King of Naples, desiring to come to an immediate arrangement respecting the stipulations of the 4th Article of the Secret Treaty signed at Naples the 11th January, have agreed as follows:—His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty engages to secure to His Neapolitan Majesty an acquisition, calculated upon the scale of 400,000 Souls, to be taken from the Roman States, and according to the mutual convenience of the two Countries. His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty will use His good Offices with the Holy Father and the High Allies, to induce Them to sanction this Concession. His Majesty the King of Naples, on his part, solemnly engages to consider this arrangement as satisfying all His expectations of territorial acquisition.

The present additional Article shall be ratified separately, and the Ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the Treaty Patent and Secret of this day.

Done at Naples, the 11th January 1814.

(L. S.) LE COMTE DE NIEPPERG.
(L. S.) LE COMTE DE MIER. (L. S.) LE DUC DE GALLO.

Second additional article to the Treaty signed between His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, and His Majesty the King of Naples.

The Farnesian property at Rome, and the allodial property in the Kingdom of Naples, are expressly comprehended in the guarantee promised by His Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Majesty, to His Majesty the King of Naples, by the fourth Article of the Treaty of the 11th of January.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, furnished with the special Full Powers of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of His Majesty the King of Naples, have signed the present Additional Article, and have affixed thereunto the seal of their arms.

Done at Chaumont, the 3d March 1814.

(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE METTERNICH.
(L. S.) LE DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
(L. S.) LE PRINCE DE CARIATI.

No. 2.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to Lord W. Bentinck, dated Basle, 22d January 1814.

The Emperor of Austria having entered into engagements with the Person now exercising the Government of Naples, by the tenor of which engagements it is agreed, that a corps of Neapolitan troops, not less than 30,000 men, shall immediately join the Austrian army of Italy, for the purpose of acting offensively against the common enemy, I am to signify to your Lordship the Prince Regent's pleasure, that as soon as you receive from His Imperial Majesty's Minister at Naples, the Count Niepperg, a copy of this Treaty, your Lordship do immediately, upon the faith of that instrument, suspend hostilities against the Government of Naples, on the part of Great Britain; and I am also to direct, that you will take measures for prevailing upon His Sicilian Majesty to do the same.

The Treaty, actually signed, having been returned by Prince Metternich to Count Niepperg, to have some alterations made in its detail, I inclose a copy of the Treaty as it is proposed to be amended, in order that your Lordship may see that the Act, as executed, is substantially conformable to the intentions of the Austrian Government, as notified to me.

You will notify the Armistice, should it be concluded, to His Britannic Majesty's Officers by sea and land, as far as circumstances will permit, for the direction of their conduct.

No. 3.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to Lord W. Bentinck, dated Chatillon, February 4, 1814.

The subject of the negociations with Murat, and the principles upon which the British Government has acted, are so fully known to your Lordship, that you will be enabled to bring the whole under the consideration of the Court

of Palermo, in the manner which will best serve to place the conduct observed by your Court, throughout these transactions, in the most correct point of view.

It would have afforded the Prince Regent the truest satisfaction, to have seen His Sicilian Majesty replaced on the Throne of Naples by the exertions of the Allies; but there has been throughout, the obvious danger, that in aiming at too much, His Sicilian Majesty might lose all; and that the Allies, in endeavouring to assert too tenaciously the interests of the Sicilian Family, might sacrifice the common cause. This consideration has been the governing principle of all their measures; and it is one, to the justice of which the Hereditary Prince was himself, upon discussion with your Lordship at a former period, not insensible.

Your Lordship will be enabled to impress His Royal Highness's mind, that if the necessity for the measure, in a defensive view, had become less pressing, from the late successes of the Allies, it was not the less important in the great scale of the war. Murat's army, united to the Viceroy's, must have neutralized the Austrian efforts in Italy; the deliverance of that important feature of Europe must have been postponed, if not hazarded, and the use of Marshal Bellegarde's force altogether lost to the prosecution of the war in France itself.

Under these circumstances, there was only one honourable and prudent line to pursue; to endeavour to combine His Sicilian Majesty's interests with those of the common cause, and to secure for him a suitable indemnity, rather than hazard all the interests concerned.

My Note to Prince Metternich, of the 27th ultimo, will put your Lordship in possession of the steps I have already taken, on the part of my Court, to support His Sicilian Majesty's claims. I cannot hope that such a possession as Naples can be found for His Sicilian Majesty; but the British Government will support his interests cordially, and avail themselves of their relations with Murat to give weight to their intervention.

I shall be glad to receive from your Lordship on this subject any information you conceive may assist the Prince Regent in furthering His Sicilian Majesty's claim to a suitable indemnity.

No. 4.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to Lord W. Bentinck, dated Troyes, 15th February 1814.

I trust, my letter to your Lordship from Basle, will have enabled you to make such an arrangement with Murat, as may give to the Austrian operations in Italy the entire benefit of his military means. You will have observed by that dispatch, as well as by one which I addressed to your Lordship from Chatillon-sur-Seine, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent takes the most cordial interest in the welfare of His Majesty the King of Sicily; and I have no doubt that your best exertions will not have been wanting, to impress upon Murat, that no accommodation can take place with him on the part of Great Britain, except upon the principle, of his uniting, so far as depends upon him, in procuring a suitable and just indemnity for His Sicilian Majesty, as well as of his co-operating in the common cause against France.

No. 5.

Lord W. Bentinck to Earl Bathurst.

Palermo, February 15, 1814.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of an Armistice concluded between the Duke de Gallo and myself, at Naples, on the 3d inst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 5.)—Translation.

CONVENTION.

The undersigned, in virtue of the full powers with which they are invested, have concluded the following Convention :—

Article 1.—There shall be from this day forward an entire cessation of hostilities by land and sea, as well between the British and Neapolitan forces, as between the kingdom of Naples and the Islands of the Mediterranean and Adriatic, where British forces or other troops, under the orders of English commanders, may be stationed.

Art. 2.—During the Armistice, there shall be a free commerce in articles not prohibited, between Great Britain, the kingdom of Naples, and the Islands mentioned in the first Article, subject, however, to those regulations which are established, or may be established, by the respective Governments.

Art. 3.—If the Armistice should be put an end to, from whatever circumstances, hostilities shall not be recommenced, until three months after the rupture of the same shall have been announced by one of the parties.

Art. 4.—A Military Convention shall be concluded immediately between general or superior officers of the Austrian, English, and Neapolitan armies, in order to establish the plan of operations, according to which the respective troops, united in the same cause, are to act in Italy.

Done at Naples the 3d day of February 1814.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.
The DUKE DE GALLO.

No. 6.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to Lord W. Bentinck, dated Chatillon, February 21, 1814.

Your dispatches were delivered to me yesterday by Capt. Graham, who reported to me such information as he had been enabled to collect on his route.

The point now of most importance, is to secure the effective co-operation of the Neapolitans, whose active assistance appears indispensable, to give to

the Allies that rapid and commanding success, which may speedily decide the fate of Italy.

I am sorry to find that Murat had, under some pretext, delayed the signature of the Treaty in its amended form; and that he still continues to shew some *ménagement* towards the enemy. I should rather impute this to a desire still to push some personal views with the Allies, than to any understanding with France.

My letter by the messenger will have put your Lordship fully in possession of the views on this subject of the Prince Regent's Ministers. The British Government never liked the measure, but being taken, they are perfectly ready to act up to the spirit of the Austrian Treaty, and to acknowledge Murat upon a peace, on two conditions; 1st. That he exerts himself honourably in the war; and, 2dly, That a reasonable indemnity (it cannot be an equivalent) is found for the King of Sicily. I should hope, with this basis to work upon, you may not only quiet any alarms Murat may have felt, as to the nature of our armistice, but furnish him with two very powerful incentives to come forward effectually. In doing so, he will facilitate all his own views, and by assisting in the indemnities to the King of Sicily, he may secure his own title to Naples.

I have forwarded your Lordship's military dispatch to London; the exertion you have made in assembling this corps is highly creditable, and its presence must largely contribute to the successful issue of the campaign.

I shall be anxious to receive reports of your Lordship's progress; if sent to Marshal Bellegarde's head quarters, Sir Robert Wilson will forward them to me. The Armistice, as now arranged by your Lordship, is perfectly satisfactory.

No. 7.

Viscount Castlereagh to Lord W. Bentinck, dated March 30, 1814.

My Lord,

This instruction will be delivered to your Lordship by a courier of Prince Metternich's. I propose in a day or two to forward, by an English messenger, a military instruction, which I have received for your Lordship from Lord Bathurst; but as his Lordship's dispatch is framed upon a supposition that the operations are much farther advanced in Italy than is the fact, the delay of this communication for a few days can be of no prejudice.

I cannot dissemble from your Lordship my disappointment, that the great superiority of force which the Allies possess over Marshal Beauharnois, has not before this produced the results which, for the honour of the arms of the respective Powers, and the ulterior objects of the war, we were entitled to expect from such ample and extended means. In your Lordship's intercourse with the Marshals Bellegarde and Murat, you will not conceal from them, that such are the sentiments of the British Government; and that we conjure them, by union and exertion, no longer to suffer their great and commanding armies to be paralized by an enemy so much their inferior.

As the object is to promote union, and to put aside every minor consideration, I am to signify to your Lordship the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you do make every effort to this effect, by lending yourself to whatever measure may best tend to combine the exertions of the Allied armies for the early expulsion of the enemy from Italy.

For this purpose, you will to the utmost conform to the views of Marshal Bellegarde, regulating, at the same time, your conduct towards Marshal Murat upon principles of cordiality and confidence; and in order the better

to effect this, and publicly to evince the desire felt by your Government zealously to unite their arms with his, your Lordship will select an Officer of suitable rank and military talents to reside at the Neapolitan head-quarters, whom you will direct to correspond with me and with your Lordship, as Sir Robert Wilson at present does.

Your Lordship is already fully apprized of the earnest interest the Prince Regent takes in the restoration of the King of Sardinia and the Grand Duke of Tuscany to their ancient dominions; you will give every aid to both, but you will studiously abstain from encouraging any measure which might commit your Court, or the Allies, with respect to the ultimate disposition of any of the other territories in the north of Italy, the destination of which must remain to be discussed upon a peace.—I have, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Lord Wm. Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8.

Viscount Castlereagh to Lord William Bentinck.

MY LORD, *Dijon, 3d April* 1814.

As several Couriers have lately been intercepted, I send you my Dispatch of the 30th ultimo in duplicate, also the instruction therein referred to from Earl Bathurst.

Your Lordship will perceive that the object of the former is to accelerate those results which may enable you to execute the important object to which the latter is directed, namely, the concentration of the whole of the British disposable force, employed on the side of the Peninsula and Mediterranean, under the command of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in the heart of France.

In order to bring the Italian campaign to a speedy and successful result, it is essential that your Lordship should consider your force merely as an auxiliary corps, and that you should accommodate, as far as the safety of your army will permit, to the views and wishes of the Austrian Commander in Chief. It is from him your Lordship will best learn what are the intentions of the Allies, including those of your own Government; and should your Lordship find any difficulty in the execution of this service, arising from what may appear to your Lordship to be a departure on the part of Marshal Murat or any other Member of the Confederacy, from the true principle of the alliance, your Lordship will refer the matter for the opinion of the Austrian Commander, avoiding as much as possible any separate discussions which might interfere with the general union and necessary subordination, which ought to pervade the whole.

Whilst the Court of Naples was hostile, and the security of Sicily by no means assured, if my recollection is not incorrect, your Lordship's Military Instructions restricted your operations to such parts of the Coast of Italy as might facilitate the return of your force to Sicily, should its presence be required.

The subsequent change of circumstances, recognized clearly in the Dispatch I now send you from Earl Bathurst, seems to assign no other limits to your Lordship's movements than such as the military expediency of the moment may suggest, and, subject to the better judgment of your Lordship and Marshal Bellegarde, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that both with a view of giving complete developement to the active operations of

the Allies against the Vice Roy, as well as of securing to the Austrian Commander that weight and preponderance which it is desirable he should possess, your Lordship's corps can be in no manner so advantageously employed as by incorporating it at once with the Neapolitan army, and thus creating such a force, on the Right Bank of the Po, as may assume the offensive, without reference to distant and complicated combinations.

This course of operations will also best and soonest approach your Lordship to those passes into the South of France, which may enable you, either alone, or probably in conjunction with a part of Marshal Bellegarde's army, to effectuate your junction with Lord Wellington, in obedience to the order herewith sent.

I am sorry to observe that alarms and suspicions have latterly prevailed so as to obtruct all useful concert and co-operation; faults, perhaps, exist on both sides; but we should not despair of correcting them. Many of them may arise out of former combinations—many out of jealousies, not unnaturally resulting from the character and peculiar relations of the parties, and some no doubt from a spirit of encroachment and political speculation on the part of Murat; but the latter must be vigorously repressed, and, I should hope, are much exaggerated, for were it otherwise, it is not for military concert, but for war amongst ourselves we should prepare, and unless the parties can place themselves towards each other in not only friendly, but confidential relations, they will create the evil which they desire to avoid.

On the question that has arisen between your Lordship and Marshal Murat, with respect to Tuscany, I am unable, in the absence of any report from yourself, to form a judgment; nor do I find that Prince Metternich has any knowledge whatever of the Convention stated to have been signed by Count Niepperg with your Lordship.

I can easily conceive, without aiming at its ultimate appropriation to himself, that Murat will cling as long as he can to the enjoyment of the resources of so rich a country. There are sufficient indications, however, that he has not been exempt at times from larger views upon Tuscany, and indeed upon the whole of Italy south of the Po. He now, however, professes his readiness to deliver over the country to its former Sovereign, and this seems the only effectual and just remedy for the existing evil; as its resources will then be administered by those most nearly interested in preserving them, and both the British and Neapolitan troops will have their respective lines of military operation secured to them by a friendly Sovereign, in whose territories they will find themselves equally received as Allies.

I trust before this reaches your Lordship, that measures will have been taken by Marshal Bellegarde, in consequence of orders sent him to this effect, for establishing the authority of the Grand Duke in Tuscany. But this is not the only evil, which it is essential should be made to cease, and to which your Lordship's attention should be directed. It is in vain to hope for any useful concert from Murat whilst a system of menace prevails, (and as he may suppose, with the countenance of the British Government) with respect to his title to Naples. The inclosed Order of the Day, issued by the Hereditary Prince of Sicily, as it appears, to troops actually proceeding upon service under your Lordship's orders, is in itself sufficient to blast all the prospects of advantage to the common cause, which the Allies proposed to themselves from forming a connection with Murat; I request your Lordship will immediately report to me, for the information of the Prince Regent and His Allies, the circumstances under which this Document was issued, and whether your Lordship has adopted any, and what steps, for disavowing it on the part of your Court.

Whether the King of Sicily will or will not relinquish His rights to the Crown of Naples, it is altogether within His competence, as an independent

Sovereign, to decide, but it is impossible for His Majesty to pursue by His own means these rights, to the contradiction and prejudice of the views of the Allies, and to retain any claim upon them for support of any sort, either as to the recovery of His Neapolitan Dominions, or a possession in lieu thereof. It is true His Britannic Majesty has not yet contracted any engagements with the existing Ruler of Naples, and that from delicacy and attention to the interest of an ally, the King of Sicily, the British Government has, without any strict obligation to do so, declared their intention to be, that their Treaty with Murat should *marcher de front*, with a suitable arrangement for the King of Sicily; but if His Sicilian Majesty shall think fit to counteract them in this their generous and friendly policy, having by their Armistice admitted the principle of the Austrian Treaty with Murat, they will feel themselves released from all further forbearance, and will find themselves compelled to enter into an immediate Treaty with Murat, in order to protect the common cause against the disunion which the injudicious conduct of the Court of Palermo must inevitably produce.

Your Lordship will lose no time in making an official communication to the Sicilian Government to the above effect, and I am to signify to your Lordship the Prince Regent's pleasure, should you find that the employment of His Sicilian Majesty's troops on the Continent necessarily leads to impressions incompatible with the existing system of the Allies in Italy, that your Lordship do in that case take immediate measures for sending them back to Sicily; an extremity to which, however, under proper explanations with the Sicilian Government, and also with Murat, I flatter myself your Lordship will not find it necessary to have recourse.

There is one subject further upon which I deem it necessary to say a few words, not that I entertain the smallest doubts as to your Lordship's own conduct being regulated in strict conformity to the present system of your Government, but as your Lordship, very properly, and under orders from home, gave great countenance at a former period to the only system, which, previous to the revival of the Continent, could afford a prospect of shaking the power of France, it is the more necessary, now that a different and better order of things has arisen, to guard against any act or expression which might countenance an idea, that either your Lordship or your Court were actuated by "*une arrière-pensée*," inconsistent with the arrangements understood between the Great Powers of Europe. In your Lordship's Proclamation there may perhaps be found an expression or two, which, separately taken, might create an impression that your views of Italian liberation went to the form of the Government, as well as to the expulsion of the French; but taking its whole scope, and especially its opening and concluding paragraphs together, I cannot assent to the interpretation the Duke of Campochiaro, on the part of his Government, has attempted to give it; but this and the incident of the colours, prove how necessary it is, surrounded as your Lordship must be by individuals who wish for another system to be established in Italy, not to afford any plausible occasion or pretext for umbrage to those with whom we are acting, but with whom our relations may not be such as at once to generate confidence. This course of policy on your Lordship's part will best enable us to put Marshal Murat's intentions effectually to the test, which can by no means be suffered to remain equivocal, and to reduce his conduct strictly within the circle of his obligations.

Should your Lordship have brought any supply of arms with your expedition, I must particularly enjoin your Lordship not to employ them in any loose or general armament of the people. It is not insurrection we now want in Italy, or elsewhere. We want disciplined force under Sovereigns we can trust; as far, therefore, as you can aid the Archduke, or the King of Sardinia, in the levy of troops, you have full authority so to do,

but under the extent of our pecuniary engagements to other Powers, I must request your Lordship will not charge yourself with the pay or expenditure of any other force, than what you have actually brought with you from Sicily.

Notwithstanding the favourable state of operations on this side of the Alps, I do not attach the less importance to the success of the Allied arms in Italy. Union and energy can alone extricate the Allies from the pernicious inactivity, to which misconceptions amongst themselves appear to have given occasion, to obviate which in future, and in order that no misunderstanding may take place in any quarter as to the upright intentions of the British Government, I propose to communicate to the Duke of Campochiaro here, the substance of the orders I now send to your Lordship, and to furnish Prince Metternich with a copy of this Dispatch, for Marshal Bellegarde's information and guidance in his intercourse with your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

P. S.—Although I have thought it proper to send your Lordship, for your confidential information, a copy of the Duc de Campochiaro's *Memoire*, I wish your Lordship to understand, that, considering it in many respects unbecoming in its tone and language, and unfounded in point of fact, both Prince Metternich and myself have refused officially to receive it. Your Lordship will not require any assurance from me that the British Government never pretended to answer for the consent of the King of Sicily to any arrangement whatever to the prejudice of his resumption of the Crown of Naples; they never did more than answer for their own conduct upon a measure, which was felt to be necessary to the general interests of Europe.

C.

Lord William Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

Mémoire du Duc de Campochiaro.

Dès le 8 Janvier de cette année, un Traité d'Alliance a été stipulé à Naples entre S. M. le Roi de Naples et S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, par lequel il est promis, entr'autres, au Roi l'accession des autres Puissances Alliées, et la médiation pour la paix avec la Grande Bretagne. Cette négociation n'éprouva aucune difficulté, et S. M. le Roi y consentit d'autant plus facilement que S. Ex. M. le Prince Metternich, dès le 28 Octobre, 1813, avoit fait assurer la Cour Napolitaine par son Ministre, M. le Comte de Mier, que Lord Aberdeen se trouvoit muni des Hauts Pouvoirs *ad hoc*, ainsi que de la renonciation formelle du Roi Ferdinand de Sicile au Royaume de Naples. Ces mêmes assurances furent confirmées par M. le Comte de Niepperg, Ministre Négociateur à Naples, disant, qu'au moment de son départ du Quartier-Général pour sa mission, ces mêmes pouvoirs avoient été expédiés à Lord W. Bentinck en Sicile.

Ce Traité signé sur la bonne foi des promesses, le Roi mit en mouvement son armée, proclamant l'objet de la défense de Ses Etats et de l'Italie.

Lorsque le Roi s'attendoit à la négociation du Traité de Paix avec l'Angleterre, Lord W. Bentinck déclara qu'il n'en avoit pas les pouvoirs, et il fut conclu un simple Traité d'Armistice, et quand le Roi croyoit que les ratifications du Traité avec la Cour d'Autriche devoient arriver, le Ministre Autrichien lui présenta un autre Traité, n'ayant pas voulu ratifier le premier qui

avoit été, cependant, rédigé d'après les Plein-Pouvoirs donnés à M. le Comte de Niepperg, et par son parfait agrément.

En ces entrefaites, S. M. le Roi ne s'étoit pas arrêté dans la marche de ses opérations militaires contre la France, et S. M. signa le second Traité, rédigé selon le désir de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, sans en ôter une seule phrase, après qu'Elle avoit déjà changé le Gouvernement Impérial à Rome, bloqué les Châteaux St. Ange et de Civita Vechia, occupé la ville et les forts d'Ancône, moins la citadelle, et fait marcher ses troupes sur la Toscane et Bologne.

Ce Traité, qui a eu pour but la cause générale de l'Europe, pareil à d'autres que les Puissances Coalisées ont reconnu comme faisant partie intégrale de la cause commune, devoit avoir aussi les mêmes résultats. Mais des observations pour des formes à suivre de la part de l'Angleterre, et des délais de la part des autres Puissances, ont changé tout-à-fait la position du Roi sur la garantie qu'il devoit attendre pour ses propres Etats, et ont fait disparoître ces Plein-Pouvoirs annoncés, et la renonciation du Roi Ferdinand. Cependant, S. M. s'abandonnant entièrement aux sentimens personnels de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, et à la loyauté du Gouvernement Britannique, n'a jamais détourné d'un seul instant la suite de ses opérations politiques et militaires dans le stricte sens de ses engagemens. Elle devoit être convaincue qu'il étoit impossible de faire partie de la Coalition sans réciprocité en sa faveur.

S'il s'est élevé quelque question au sujet des opérations des armées d'Italie, cela ne se doit considérer que de pure et simple différence d'opinion militaire, qui a été justifiée par les faits. Le Roi en deux mois de temps s'est emparé d'un fort à Terracine, du Fort St. Ange, de Civita Vecchia, de tous les Forts d'Ancône, et de Livourne. Il a battu l'ennemi à Reggio et fait une diversion telle que si le Maréchal Bellegarde avoit voulu passer le Mincio, l'affoiblissement de l'armée du Viceroi sur ce point n'auroit jamais pu l'être davantage qu'en ce moment, et par les manœuvres du Roi. A tout cela une circonstance s'en est suivie qui faisoit espérer à S. M. l'accomplissement de ses vœux, celle de la réunion de ses troupes avec les troupes Anglaises commandées par Lord W. Bentinck. Cette circonstance même vient de mettre le comble à cet enchaînement de faits malheureux qui ne peuvent inspirer au Roi une confiance proportionnée à sa conduite, et au système politique auquel il s'est entièrement abandonné.

Lord W. Bentinck expédia son Chef d'Etat-Major, Comte Catinelli, au Maréchal Bellegarde, pour concerter avec lui les opérations des deux armées. Le Maréchal vouloit que les troupes Anglaises eussent opéré sur le Territoire de Gênes, et Lord Bentinck vouloit s'emparer de la Toscane, montrant une Convention stipulée avec le Comte Niepperg, par laquelle il devoit occuper la Toscane.

Cette Convention étoit ignorée par le Roi; cette Convention étoit contre l'article quatre de l'armistice signé par Lord Bentinck même, où il est dit, que les opérations des armées doivent se concerter de commun accord entre les Généraux des trois Puissances; et cette Convention enfin se rendit inutile, que la Toscane fut entièrement conquise par les Troupes Napolitaines. Ainsi le Maréchal Bellegarde ne se désista pas de son opinion, et il confirma celle de faire opérer l'armée Anglaise sur Gênes.

Le Colonel Catinelli, qui n'avoit pas pu persuader le Maréchal Bellegarde, au retour de sa mission, fit observer à S. M. le Roi à Bologne, qu'il auroit été difficile, et même impossible d'exécuter un débarquement à la Spezzia, à cause des forts qui défendent le Port, et des difficultés que la saison opposoit au mouillage. Le Roi proposa de faire attaquer les forts par ses troupes du côté de terre; mais comme la question de la saison auroit subsisté toujours, il dit au Comte Catinelli, que l'armée pouvoit débarquer à Livourne,

et se porter sur le Territoire de Gênes, lui offrant un supplément de ses troupes pour l'expédition. Ce fut alors que le Comte Catinelli, pour la première fois, apprit à Sa Majesté la Convention sur la Toscane faite avec le Comte de Niepperg. Le Roi en fut surpris, et il déclara ne pas la reconnoître.

Cependant, Sa Majesté ne voulant pas arrêter pour cela les progrès des Armées Alliées, invita le Comte Catinelli à faire débarquer les Troupes Anglaises à Livourne; Elle lui assura qu'Elle en avait besoin pendant que S. M. ne doutoit pas de pouvoir se mettre immédiatement d'accord avec Lord William Bentinck.

Toutes ces dispositions amicales et tendantes à parvenir au but de l'Alliance, malheureusement n'ont pas répondu à ce que le Roi devoit attendre. A peine les Troupes Anglaises eurent débarqué, que la Toscane a été inondée de proclamations: L'une au nom de Lord Bentinck, adressée aux Italiens, dont copie ci-joint, Lettre A—Et l'autre Lettre B par le Prince Vicaire-Général en Sicile aux Troupes Siciliennes qui font partie du débarquement. Les expressions de la première promettent réunion et régénération, portant pour exemple la Constitution de la Sicile, qui l'a fait sortir de l'esclavage. Dès que les Puissances Alliées proclament ces principes aux Italiens, pourquoi le Roi ne pourroit-il en faire autant? Pour la seconde, il est impossible au Roi de se croire garanti pour Ses Etats, lorsqu'une Armée, sous les ordres d'un Général Ami, est en même tems dirigée pour conquérir le Royaume qu'il possède.

Le Roi qui croyoit et desiroit se mettre d'accord avec Lord William Bentinck, et qui se félicitoit de réunir ses armes à celles de la Grande Bretagne, non-seulement pour pousser les opérations militaires avec plus de vigueur, mais encore pour finaliser et établir ses rapports politiques avec la Cour de Londres, se voit dans un état d'hostilité avec Lord William Bentinck, malgré tous ses efforts pour l'éviter et tous les moyens qu'il a proposés pour concilier les idées respectives.

Tout raisonnement a été inutile: Lord Bentinck veut le Gouvernement de la Toscane, de cette Toscane qui a été conquise par les Armées Napolitaines, et pour laquelle le Roi ne reconnoissant aucune Convention préalable à laquelle S. M. ait accédé, et n'ayant pas lui-même installé le Gouvernement du Grand Duc, il ne peut céder à cette prétention sans offenser Sa dignité.

Le Roi a offert à Lord W. Bentinck le commandement militaire de la Toscane, mettant ses troupes sous ses ordres. Il lui a offert de tracer une ligne militaire d'opérations; enfin, de porter la question à la décision de Lord Castlereagh. Toutes ces propositions ont été refusées, et Lord Bentinck a menacé de chasser les Napolitains de la Toscane, ainsi que de rénouveller la guerre entre les deux Puissances.

S. M, forte de la raison et de sa conduite loyale, n'accédera jamais à aucune transaction qui blesse la dignité de son caractère.

(Memoir from the Duke of Campo Chiaro.)—*Translation.*

So early as the 8th of January of the present year, a Treaty of Alliance was concluded at Naples between His Majesty the King of Naples and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, by which, amongst other stipulations, the Accession of the other Allied Powers to the Treaty, and a Mediation for the conclusion of Peace with Great Britain, were promised to the King. This Negociation met with no difficulty, and the King consented to it the more willingly, as His Excellency Prince Metternich had, as early as the 28th of October 1813, assured the Neapolitan Court, through its Minister Count Mier, that Lord Aberdeen was furnished with full Powers *ad hoc*, as well as of the formal Renunciation of King Ferdinand of Sicily to the Kingdom of

Naples. Those assurances were confirmed by Count Niepperg, Austrian Minister at Naples, stating at the moment of his departure from the Head Quarters on his Mission, similar powers had been sent to Lord William Bentinck in Sicily.

After the Signature of the Treaty, the King, upon the faith of promises, put his army in motion, proclaiming that his object was the defence of his Dominions and of Italy.

At the time when the King looked for the Negociation for a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, Lord William Bentinck declared that he had not the necessary Powers, and that he could only sign an Armistice: and when the King expected that the Ratification of the Treaty with Austria was arrived, the Austrian Minister presented to him a new Treaty, Austria not being willing to ratify the first, notwithstanding that it had been drawn up in conformity to the full powers given to Count Niepperg, and with his full consent.

During these transactions the King did not stop the course of his military operations against France; and His Majesty signed the second Treaty, which had been drawn up according to the wishes of the Emperor of Austria without altering a single phrase, notwithstanding he had already changed the Imperial Government at Rome, blockaded the Castles of St. Angelo and of Civita Vecchia, occupied the Town and Forts of Ancona, (except the Citadel), and marched his troops upon Tuscany and Bologna.

This Treaty, which had for its object the common cause of Europe, and was similar to others which the Allied Powers had recognised as an integral part of the common cause, should have likewise had the same results: but observations as to form, made on the part of England, and delays on the part of the other Powers, totally changed the King's position with respect to the Guarantee he expected for his own Dominions, and did away the beforementioned full powers and the renunciation of King Ferdinand; however, His Majesty, relying entirely on the personal sentiments of the Emperor of Austria, and on the good faith of the British Government, did not, for a single instant, swerve from the line of his political and military operations, according to the strict sense of his engagements: he was convinced that it was impossible to become a party to the Coalition without a reciprocity in his favour.

If questions arose respecting the operations of the Armies in Italy, they ought to have been looked upon merely as differences of opinion in a military point of view, which have since been justified by facts. The King, in the space of two months, made himself master of a Fort at Terracina, Fort St. Angelo, Civita Vecchia, all the Forts of Ancona, and Leghorn; He defeated the Enemy at Reggio, and by his manœuvres, made such a diversion, that if Marshal Bellegarde would have passed the Mincio, the weakness of the Viceroy's army at that point never could have been greater than at that moment; added to this, a circumstance happened, which gave hopes to the King of the accomplishment of his wishes in the junction of his Troops, with those under the Command of Lord William Bentinck. This circumstance of itself completed that concatenation of unhappy facts, which could only inspire the King with a confidence proportionate to his ability, and to the political system to which he had entirely given himself up.

Lord William Bentinck dispatched the chief of his Staff, Count Catinelli, to Marshal Bellegarde, in order to concert with him the operations of the two armies. The Marshal wished that the British Troops should act against the Genoese Territories, whilst Lord William Bentinck wished to take possession of Tuscany, and produced a Convention agreed to by Count Niepperg, by which he was to occupy that country.

This Convention was unknown to the King; it was contrary to the 4th Article of the Armistice signed by Lord William Bentinck, wherein it is said that the operations of the armies should be agreed upon by common consent

by the Generals of the three Powers; and it became useless from the moment that Tuscany was completely conquered by the Neapolitan troops:—Marshal Bellegarde did not, therefore, deviate from his opinion, and he urged, that the British army should act against Genoa.

Colonel Catinelli, who had failed to convince Marshal Bellegarde, observed to the King at Bologna, on his return from his mission, that it would have been difficult and even impossible to have effected a landing at Spezia on account of the forts which defended the Port, and the difficulties which the season opposed to the anchorage. The King proposed to attack the forts on the land side with his troops, but as the difficulties with respect to the season still continued, he told Colonel Catinelli that the army could disembark at Leghorn and direct itself against the Genoese territory, and offered a detachment of his troops to assist the expedition. It was then, for the first time, that Count Catinelli informed the King of the Convention respecting Tuscany which had been signed by Count Niepperg: the King was surprized at it, and declared it was unknown to him. However, His Majesty, not wishing on that account to arrest the progress of the allied armies, invited Count Catinelli to cause the British troops to land at Leghorn. He assured him that He wanted them, whilst His Majesty had no doubt that he should soon come to an agreement with Lord William Bentinck.

All these amicable dispositions, which contributed towards realizing the object of the Alliance, have unfortunately not answered the King's expectations. No sooner were the English troops landed, than Tuscany was inundated with Proclamations. One, issued in the name of Lord Bentinck, and of which a copy is annexed under letter A., was addressed to the Italians. The other, under letter B., came from the Vicar-General of Sicily, and was directed to the Sicilian troops, forming a part of the expedition. The former holds out the promise of union and regeneration, appealing to the example of the Constitution of Sicily, by which that Island was rescued from slavery. If the Allied Powers promulgate such principles to the Italians, why should not the King follow the same course? With respect to the second, it is impossible that the King should think his dominions guaranteed to him, when an army, commanded by the General of a friendly Power, is, at the same time, directed to conquer the Kingdom which he possesses.

The King, who was desirous to be on a good understanding with Lord William Bentinck, and who was happy to unite his arms with those of Great Britain, not only to carry on military operations with more vigour, but to form and establish his political relations, with the Court of London, found himself in a state of hostility with Lord William Bentinck, and notwithstanding all his efforts to avoid it, and all the expedients he had proposed to conciliate their respective views.

All reasoning was useless; Lord William Bentinck will have the Administration of Tuscany—that Tuscany which was conquered by the Neapolitan arms, and in regard to which, as the King does not acknowledge the having acceded to any previous Convention, and did not himself establish the Government of the Grand Duke, he cannot accede to the Pretension without compromising his dignity.

The King offered Lord Wm. Bentinck the military command of Tuscany, and to place his troops under his orders: he offered to draw a military line of operations: finally, he offered to leave the question to Lord Castlereagh's decision. All these propositions were refused, and Lord William Bentinck threatened to drive the Neapolitans from Tuscany, as well as to renew the war between the two Countries.

His Majesty, confident in the justice of his cause, and in his own loyal conduct, will never accede to a transaction which shall stain the dignity of his character.

No. 9.

Viscount Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst, Vienna, December 7, 1814.

My Lord,

I herewith inclose to your Lordship the Copy of a Memoir which has been laid before me by the Duke of Campo Chiaro, respecting the conduct of Murat, and likewise the Copy of a Paper of Observations upon the same from an Officer of high authority employed in the Allied Army of Italy.

I propose referring Copies of these Papers to Lord William Bentinck, for his observations thereupon.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(*First Inclosure in No.* 9.)

Mémoire Historique sur la Conduite Politique et Militaire de S. M. le Roi de Naples, depuis la bataille de Leipsic, jusqu'à la Paix de Paris, du 30 Mai, 1814.

1 Dès qu'il put être à même d'apprécier les vues sages et modérées des Puissances Coalisées contre la France, le Roi de Naples n'hésita pas un instant à sacrifier ses sentimens et ses affections personnelles au bien-être de son Royaume et de ses sujets bien-aimés.

2 Il signala son changement de politique envers la France par une Ordonnance du 11 *Novembre* 1813 qui révoquoit les décrets Français contraires au Commerce Anglais, réduisoit considérablement le tarif sur les denrées Coloniales, et autorisoit l'introduction dans le Royaume de Naples de beaucoup de Marchandises jusque-là prohibées.

Et il faut remarquer que ces dispositions avoient lieu à une époque où la France exerçoit encore toute sa prépondérance en Italie et ne l'avoit pas tout-à-fait perdue en Europe.

3 Sur des ouvertures faites par le Cabinet Autrichien au Prince de Cariati, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Naples à Vienne, pour engager le Roi à prendre part à la guerre contre la France, Sa Majesté autorisa ce Ministre à entrer en négociation avec les Puissances Alliées pour son accession à la Coalition.

4 Elle envoya en même tems Mr. le Marquis de St. Elie en Sicile, à l'effet de faire connoître au Prince Régent d'Angleterre, par l'organe de Lord Bentinck, son désir de conclure la paix avec Sa Majesté Britannique, et quoique cette démarche n'ait eu aucun résultat, elle n'en prouve pas moins l'empressement du Roi à se lier avec l'Angleterre.

Sur ces entrefaites, le Cabinet Autrichien proposa au Roi de conclure un Traité d'Alliance avec Lui et l'Angleterre conjointement. Il assura Sa Majesté que Lord Aberdeen, Ambassadeur de cette Puissance à la Cour de Vienne, étoit autorisé par son Gouvernement à le signer, et promit que toutes les Puissances y accéderoient.

5 Le Roi ne perdit pas un moment à expédier à Mr. le Prince de Cariati, les Plein-Pouvoirs necessaires pour signer le Traité d'Alliance proposé par l'Autriche; mais tandis qu'on attendoit le résultat de cette négociation, on vit arriver à Naples le 30 Décembre, Mr. le Comte de Neipperg, Général Autrichien, muni de Plein-Pouvoirs de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, pour signer un Traité d'Alliance entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne.

On observa à ce Plénipotentiare que l'intention du Roi étoit de traiter avec l'Autriche et l'Angleterre conjointement; sur quoi Mr. le Comte de Neipperg déclara que le Traité qu'il étoit chargé de conclure avec le Gouvernement Napolitain lui seroit commun avec l'Angleterre et les Puissances Coalisées, puisqu'il étoit convenu entr'Elles, que l'Allié de l'un seroit L'Allié de toutes les autres, ajoutant qu'il étoit porteur d'ordres du Gouvernment Anglais pour Lord William Bentinck, à l'effet de faire cesser les hostilités de la part de la Grande Bretagne contre le Royaume de Naples.

6 D'après les assurances et les instances du Plénipotentiaire Autrichien tendantes à hâter la co-opération des Troupes Napolitaines contre l'Armée Française en Italie, le Roi signa, le 11 Janvier 1814, avec l'Autriche, un Traité d'Alliance par lequel cette Puissance lui garantit la souveraineté du Royaume de Naples, et s'engage à lui procurer la même garantie de la part de toutes les Puissances Alliées, ainsi que la renonciation du Roi Ferdinand IV. à ses droits sur ce Royaume. Une des clauses de ce Traité stipule, en outre, une augmentation de territoire, qui puisse donner au Royaume de Naples une bonne frontière Militaire.

7 Mr. le Comte de Neipperg communiqua le Traité à Lord W. Bentinck, en l'invitant à faire cesser les hostilités contre le Gouvernement Napolitain: et en effet Lord Bentinck se rendit lui-même à Naples, et signa le 3 Février 1814, une Convention d'Armistice avec Mr. Le Duc de Gallo, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de S. M. le Roi de Naples.

8 Il fut stipulé par cette Convention que les hostilités cesseroient entre la Grande Bretagne et le Royaume de Naples, que les Relations Commerciales seroient rétablies entre les Etats et les sujets respectifs, et qu'il seroit arrêté entre les Généraux des Armées Autrichienne, Anglaise, et Napolitaine, un plan d'opérations d'après lequel les Armées réunies pour la même cause agiroient en Italie.

9 Le Roi, qui étoit parti de Naples le 23 Janvier, avoit fait avancer déjà son Armée sur le Territoire de l'Empire Français, et du Royaume d'Italie. Les siéges du fort St. Ange, et des places d'Ancône et de Civita Vecchia étoient commencés.

10 Le 30 Janvier le Roi adressa une Proclamation à ses troupes pour les animer à la défense de la cause de l'Europe, et le ton décidé de cette pièce fait assez voir, que le parti pris par le Roi ne lui laissoit aucune voie de conciliation avec Napoléon.

11 Une Convention Militaire fut signée le 7 Février entre le Général Autrichien Nugent et le Général Napolitain Livron. Il fut arrêté par cette Convention que les deux Armées seroient séparées par le Pô, et qu'après s'être rapprochées du fleuve pour se mettre en communication directe, elles pousseroient leurs opérations en Lombardie et en Piémont.

12 Dans cet état de choses le Roi fut informé par le Cabinet Autrichien, que le Traité signé à Naples n'avoit pas été ratifié, parce que Lord Castlereagh, l'ayant examiné, y avoit fait de sa main des changemens et des notes, à l'effet de le rendre tel que l'Angleterre ne pût trouver aucune difficulté à l'accepter. Les changemens portoient principalement sur ce que le Roi devoit renoncer à toute prétention sur la Sicile, et concourir tant à en garantir la possession à la Dynastie Règnante qu' à lui procurer une indemnité convenable pour le Royaume de Naples. Il fut fixé, en outre, que l'augmentation de territoire

promise seroit fixée sur l'échelle de 400 mille âmes à prendre sur l'Etat Romain. Le Cabinet Autrichien ajoutoit que ces changemens avoient été discutés avec l'intervention des Ministres de Russie et de Prusse, et que tous s'étoient réunis dans la même opinion, en sorte que si Sa Majesté acceptoit les modifications faites au Traité, tous les Alliés y accéderoient par des Actes séparés.

13 Cette Déclaration fut confirmée par une Note du Plénipotentiaire Autrichien du 10 Février, et par une Dépêche de Lord Castlereagh à Lord Bentinck, datée de Bâle, le 22 Janvier, par laquelle il lui enjoignoit, attendu la conclusion du Traité d'Alliance, entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples, avec le concours de l'Angleterre, de suspendre les hostilités contre le Gouvernement de Naples du côté de laGrande Bretagne, et de prendre les mesures propres à engager Sa Majesté Sicilienne à en agir de même.

14 Quoique le Roi pût être surpris de cette conduite contraire aux usages reçus, S. M. préféra néanmoins de s'abandonner, avec la plus grande confiance, à la loyauté des Ministres Autrichien et Anglais.

Elle accepta les modifications proposées par Lord Castlereagh, et ratifia le Traité par une lettre Autographe qu'elle adressa à S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche.

Cependant, la ratification de ce Souverain que les Plénipotentiaires Autrichiens avoient promis de remettre au Roi trois Jours après la signature du nouveau Ttaité, n'arriva que le 4 Mars, c'est-à-dire, après un mois d'attente.

15 Le Roi étoit à peine arrivé à Bologne, que le Maréchal de Bellegarde, en développant à Sa Majesté, dans une lettre du 8 Février, son plan de campagne, reconnut les avantages que l'Armée Autrichienne avoit déjà recueillis du mouvement sur Bologne, ou pour mieux dire, de l'apparition des deux premières divisions de l'Armée Napolitaine dans le Départment du Reno: il s'exprime à cet égard de la manière suivante: " La marche des Troupes de " Votre Majesté, et surtout l'arrivée de sa personne à Bologne a décidé sur- " le-champ le Viceroi à la retraite," il continue dans la même lettre en disant: " J'ai passé l'Adige le 3: aujourdhui, (c'est-à-dire le 8 Février) Je " passerai le Mincio entre Vallagio et Goite; demain se complettera la cir- " convallation de Mantoue et de Peschiera, &c. &c."

Le Roi fut ainsi assuré dès le commencement de Février que le Maréchal de Bellegarde étoit dans la ferme résolution de forcer le passage du Mincio pour marcher sur Plaisance, où son armée devoit se mettre en contact avec l'Armée Napolitaine et suivre les opérations dans le Haut Pô et en Piémont.

16 Les siéges d'Ancône et de Civita Vecchia, celui moins important du Fort St. Ange, et l'occupation de la Toscane, où l'ennemi,maître encore des Forts de Livourne, avoit de 3 à 4 mille hommes, ne laissoient de disponible au Roi, jusqu'à ce qu'eut eu lieu la reddition des places et des forts ci-dessus mentionnés, que 16 Bataillons d'infanterie formant les Divisions Caraccosa et Ambrosio, et 14 à 15 cent hommes de cavalerie à-peu-près.

17 Malgré le vaste théâtre d'opérations dans lequel se trouvoit occupée, ou pour mieux dire, disséminée, l'armée Napolitaine, qui, aux termes de l'Article 3 du Traité signé avec l'Autriche, le 11 Janvier, ne devoit etre composée que de 30 mille hommes effectifs, le Roi, dès le 9 Février, c'est-à-dire, le jour même qu'il reçut la lettre du Maréhal de Bellegarde, *se hâta de concourir au succès* des entreprises de l'armée Autrichienne, en faisant porter sur Reggio la première division, et plaçant la deuxième en échelon sur la grande route de Rubbiera à Modene. La première division *appuyoit ainsi le mouvement* de la division Nugent, et la seconde, par l'occupation de Carpi et de Novi, observoit Borgo Forte, où l'ennemi avoit jetté un pont, et établi une très-forte tête-de-pont. Le 13 Février le Quartier-Général de la 1ère division étoit à Reggio, et la presque totalité des troupes qui la composoient, ainsi

que la cavalerie, se trouvoit en position sur l'Enza. Le Quartier-général du Roi étoit le 8 à Modene. Le Général Comte Nugent occupoit alors avec la division Parme, Borgo, St. Domino et Firenzuola par ses avants-postes. Et tandis qu'attentif aux opérations de ce Général, le Roi, pour en écarter tout danger, feroit éclairer son flanc gauche par la vallée du Taro, jusqu'à Fornovo, et Bevato, et observer attentivement Borgo Forte d'où l'ennemi pouvoit à son gré déboucher avec des forces considérables pour attaquer par le flanc droit, et même occuper toutes les troupes qui agissoient dans la direction de Modène à Plaisance, tandis que toutes ces dispositions du Roi s'effectuoient *avec promptitude, energie, et d'après les vrais principes de la guerre*, Sa Majesté, le 17 au soir, apprit par son Chef-d'État-Major, que le Maréchal de Bellegarde mandoit en date du même jour, non pas " qu'il " avoit forcé le passage du Mincio, et complété la circonvallation des places " de Mantoue et de Peschiera," comme il l'avoit annoncé de la manière la plus positive dans sa lettre à S. M. du 8 du même mois, mais, au contraire, que le Viceroi occupoit encore avec la presque totalité de ses forces les positions à droit du Mincio, d'où il pouvoit à son gré en faire deboucher une pour Mantoue, &c.

Examinons un instant dans quelle position le Roi se trouvoit au moment où il apprit un si grand changement dans les dispositions du Maréchal de Bellegarde.

La division Nugent formant sa tête de Colonne, ne comptoit pas 3 mille combattans. Elle s'étendoit, comme nous venons de le dire, depuis Parme jusqu'à Firenzuola, et couvroit tout le pays qui se trouve entre le Taro et la Nura, ses avant-postes n'étoient qu'à quatre milles de Plaisance.— De Parme à Reggio étoit placée en échelon la première division, occupant Fornovo et Bevato sur le flanc gauche; de Reggio à Modène se trouvoit postée la 2eme division occupant Brescillo, Gualtieri, Guastalla et Novi, pour observer autant que possible Borgo Forte et assurer le flanc droit des opérations. Les deux Divisions composées de 8 bataillons chacune, avoient en tout une force de 12,800 hommes ; il y avoit, en outre, 1300 chevaux, dont une partie se trouvoit à l'avant-garde du Général Nugent, et le reste placé où le besoin l'exigeoit, savoir sur l'Enza et Rubbiera, vers Briscello, et en avant de Guastalla. Cette position trop étendue, surtout à cause de Borgo Forte, ne peut etre approuvée que par deux raisons, la première, que le Roi, croyant le Maréchal Bellegarde sur la droite du Mincio, ou au moment d'y passer, n'avoit plus rien à craindre du pont de Borgo Forte que l'ennemi auroit dû détruire nécessairement en quittant sa ligne de défense; et la seconde, que malgré la faiblesse du nombre de ses troupes, Sa Majesté vouloit prévenir l'ennemi à Plaisance, pour lui interdire le passage du Pô sur ce point, lui fermer ainsi l'entrée de la Vallée de la Tutia, par laquelle se dirigeant sur Bobbio, il auroit eu une retraite assurée sur Gênes (quand même il se fût décidé à abandonner la grande route de Castel St Giovanni à Tortone pour éviter toute poursuite,) l'ennemi auroit eu, en outre, par son passage du Pô à Plaisance, la facilité de se renforcer de 3 à 4 mille hommes que les troupes Napolitaines chassoient de la Toscane et qui effectuoient leur retraite par Massa et Sezzana. Par la lettre ci-dessus mentionnée du Maréchal de Bellegarde au Chef de l'Etat-Major de l'Armée Napolitaine, le Roi ayant donc appris, le 17 Fevrier, que le Maréchal avoit renoncé au passage du Mincio, ce qui fut confirmé le même jour à S. M. par le Colonel Anglais Catinelli, qui venoit du Quartier-Général Autrichien, de villa Franca, Elle se décida à faire dire au Général Nugent, que la position qu'occupoit sa division entre le Taro et la Nura devenoit très-hazardée, et qu'il auroit été prudent, et même nécessaire de se mettre derrière l'Enza, ne tenant Parme qu'avec un parti de cavalerie légère.

Le Roi fut obligé par toutes les raisons que l'on vient de développer, de renoncer pour le moment à des démonstrations sur Plaisance, qui devenoient inutiles encore parce que la garnison de cette place comptoit 16 mille hommes, après avoir été renforcée par toutes les troupes de nouvelle levée qui venoient d'Alexandrie, des autres places du Piémont, et de l'intérieur de la France. Le Roi ne pouvoit pas non plus changer ses démonstrations en une attaque réelle qui auroit dû s'opérer avec la totalité de ses forces, parce que le Viceroi par sa position sur le Mincio, étoit maître de faire passer le pont de Borgo Forte à autant de Troupes qu'il auroit voulu avant que le Maréchal de Bellegarde eût pu s'en douter nullement, car tous les mouvemens de la rive droite du Mincio se trouvoient couverts à merveille par Mantoue.

Cependant le Roi, ne renonçant pas à alarmer l'ennemi en arrière de sa droite, fit jeter un pont sur le Pô à Sacca, c'est-à-dire, à deux milles audessus de Casal Maggiore, fit construire par les sapeurs de l'Armée et les marins de sa Garde une Tête-de-pont sur la rive Gauche, sous la direction du Général Nugent qui, dans sa lettre du 24 Février adressée au Chef d'Etat-Major du Roi, se loue infiniment du zèle, de l'intelligence et du dévouement que montrèrent pendant toute cette opération les troupes Napolitaines qui y furent employées.

Le pont établi, Sa Majesté le fit passer au Baron d'Aspre, officier de l'Etat-Major du Général Nugent avec une colonne de Troupes moitié Atrichiennes, et moitié Napolitaines, fit surprendre Casal Maggiore, où fut fait prisonnier le Colonel Frangiparri, attaché à l'Etat-Major du Viceroi, avec une quarantaine de gens-d'armes. M. d'Aspre, après avoir occupé Casal Maggiore, fit faire des patrouilles sur la route de Cremone, de Piadene et de Mantoue. Cette pointe poussée avec audace produisit le meilleur effet, puisqu' elle fit croire à l'ennemi que c'étoit le prélude d'un passage sérieux. En effet le Viceroi détacha vers le Pô des forces très-considérables, et on apprit de la manière la plus positive que la division Zucchi se portoit sur Borgo Forte, et une division Française avec le Général Grenier fut destinée à renforcer la garnison de Plaisance, qui fut ainsi portée à plus de 22,000 hommes.

Comment le Roi pouvoit-il co-opérer plus heureusement qu'il ne venoit de le faire à affoiblir le Viceroi sur le Mincio. Plus de 12,000 avoient été détachés par le Viceroi de sa ligne d'opérations, et pourtant M. le Maréchal de Bellegarde n'osa tenter le passage du Mincio, quoiqu'averti de chaque mouvement de l'ennemi par le Roi, qui s'en trouvoit instruit lui-même, et par ses avant-postes vers Borgo Forte, et par M. le Baron d'Aspre.

Le Chef de l'Armée Française, convaincu par cette inaction du Maréchal, qu'il pouvoit impunément réduire ses forces sur la ligne du Mincio, sans craindre de tentatives de la part de son Ennemi, donna ordre au Général Grenier de se porter de Plaisance sur Reggio, avec la totalité de ses forces, pour chasser le Général Nugent des positions qu'il s'étoit obstiné à garder, malgré le vœu du Roi, entre le Taro et la Nura, ou pour l'y écraser, s'il se décidoit à le défendre; en même tems le Général Zucchi eut l'ordre de passer le Pô à Borgo Forte, et de se porter sur Guastalla: on assure même que le Viceroi passa le Pô de sa personne, et dirigea lui-même ce mouvement qui compromettoit tout le flanc gauche de nos échelons. Le Général Nugent sentit trop tard qu'il avoit eu tort de ne pas s'en rapporter à ce que le Roi lui avoit fait écrire par son Chef d'Etat-Major, le 17 Février. La division Autrichienne sous ses ordres fut ramenée jusqu à la Secchia, et auroit été poussée plus loin, si les deux premières divisions de l'Armée Napolitaine n'eussent point arrêté les progrès de l'ennemi.

Le Roi s'appercevant que les troupes Françaises et Italiennes, aux ordres du Général Grenier, paroissoient vouloir se diriger, presque en totalité, dans la retraite qu'elles commençoient sur Guastalla, pour repasser le Pô à Borgo

Forte, après s'être jointes à la division Zucchi, et renforcer ainsi de plus de 20,000 hommes l'Armée du Mincio, afin d'opérer une attaque qui auroit pu être funeste à l'Armée Autrichienne, ne balanca pas, malgré l'infériorité du nombre de ses troupes, à attaquer avec impétuosité le Général Grenier, pour le distraire de son projet, en le forçant à livrer bataille sous Reggio. Quels furent et la conduite des troupes Napolitaines dans cette journée et le succès brillant qui en résulta, ce sont des faits à la connoissance de tous les militaires de l'Armée d' Italie.

Le Roi peut en appeller au témoignage des Généraux Autrichiens, et de M. le Ministre Comte de Mier qui ne quitta pas Sa Majesté de toute la journée. M. le Maréchal de Bellegarde dans sa Lettre du 10 Mars, paye, à cette occasion, un juste tribut d'éloges à la bravoure brillante des Troupes Napolitaines.— L'Ennemi ayant été poussé jusque dans Reggio, et successivement de toutes ses positions, Le Roi, sans perdre un moment, fit occuper les routes et les chemins de Brescillo, de Guastalla, et de Carpi. Le Général Grenier avec quelques milliers d'hommes seulement put se diriger sur Borgo Forte; le reste fut obligé d'opérer sa retraite par St. Ilanio et Parme, et de prendre position sur la rive gauche du Taro.

18 Tandis que ces événemens se passoient dans le Modenois et le Parmesan, un Corps de Troupes Anglo-Siciliennes, sous les ordres de *Lord William*
19 Bentinck, débarquoit à Livourne. Le débarquement sur ce point, et l'intention d'agir en Toscane manifestée au Roi et au Comte de Mier par le Colonel Catinelli, Chef d'Etat-Major de Lord William Bentinck, lors de son dernier passage au Quartier-Général, ne s'accordoient point avec l'avis donné par le Maréchal de Bellegarde dans sa lettre au Roi de 8 Février, que l'expédition de Sicile étoit destinée contre Gênes, où l'utilité de sa co-opération paroissoit avoir été reconnue.

Pour être régulières et conformes à l'Art. 4. de la Convention d'Armistice que venoit de Signer Lord W. Bentinck, il eût été nécessaire aussi, *que les opérations de son Corps d'Armée fussent réglées d'avance, et de concert avec les Chefs des deux autres Armées Autrichienne et Napolitaine*; et le débarquement en Toscane n'étoit le résultat *d'aucun plan arrêté* à cet égard entre les Généraux de ces Armées. D'ailleurs, lorsque les Anglais se présentèrent devant Livourne, la Toscane étoit déjà depuis plusieurs jours entièrement soumise aux Armes du Roi, l'Ennemi en ayant été définitivement expulsé après l'engagement de Borgo-Baggiano, qui fut le dernier des Troupes
20 Napolitaines en Toscane. La direction donnée par Lord W. Bentinck à son corps d'armée devoit donc, d'après tous les motifs, étonner le Roi, et pouvoit lui causer quelqu'ombrage; mais repoussant toute idée de défiance, Sa Majesté s'empressa de lui envoyer un de ses Officiers Généraux, avec une lettre dans laquelle Elle offroit de mettre à ses ordres un Régiment de Cavalerie, et une batterie d'Artillerie, supposant que le Corps d'Armée Anglo-Sicilien devoit manquer de l'un et de l'autre. L'Officier envoyé par le Roi étoit, en outre, chargé de demander à Lord Bentinck de quelle manière, et sur quel point il comptoit agir, et devoit proposer à ce Général, dans le cas où il se fût désisté pour le moment de son expédition sur Gênes, d'unir ses troupes à l'Armée Napolitaine, et d'agir franchement et de concert sur la rive droite du Pô, sans s'inquiéter des mouvemens que pourroit faire le Viceroi sur la rive gauche, parce que les forces qui se trouveroient réunies après la jonction du corps d'Armée Anglais aux troupes Napolitaines et à la division Nugent, auroient été suffisantes pour se porter sur le Haut Pô, passer même ce fleuve sur les derrières du Viceroi, et le forcer par-là à quitter la ligne du Mincio, que le Maréchal de Bellegarde s'obstinoit à regarder comme infranchissable. Dans le cas d'adhésion de sa part au projet du Roi, Lord Bentinck en définitif étoit prié d'indiquer par quelle route il lui convenoit de se porter en ligne,

soit par Pontremoli; la Vallée du Taro, et Parme, soit par Pistoie et Modéne, soit par Florence et Bologne, et suivant la direction que Lord Bentinck auroit préférée, l'officier Napolitain devoit, d'après ses instructions, donner tous les ordres pour assurer sur la route la subsistance et le logement de ses troupes.

21 Lord Bentinck ne donna aucune réponse pour le Roi. Quelques jours après il se rendit au Quartier-Général de S. M. à Reggio, et déclara qu'il exigeoit qu'on lui remît la Toscane, et qu'elle fût à l'instant évacuée par les troupes Napolitaines.

22 Le Roi ne pouvoit consentir à cette prétention par plusieurs raisons;—la première, que la Toscane n'avoit été conquise et occupée par ses troupes, que pour être rendue à son ancien Souverain, qui se trouvoit être un Prince de la Famille d'Autriche son auguste et fidèle Allié; 2. que cette occupation de la Toscane par les Anglais ne pouvant avoir aucun but militaire, ni pour objet la moindre co-opération au succès de la cause commune, ne devoit être exigée par Lord Bentinck, que pour des motifs offensant la dignité et les intérêts de S. M. 3. que cette cession d'un pays conquis par les armes du Roi, aux troupes d'une Puissance avec laquelle on n'étoit encore qu'en état d'armistice, auroit dû servir au moins de condition à un traité définitif avec la Grande
23 Bretagne, lequel le Roi ne cessa d'offrir, et Lord Bentinck de refuser; 4. que les troupes Siciliennes en débarquant à Livourne avoient publié une proclamation de la Cour de Sicile, qui avoit été répandue et affichée dans toute la Toscane avec beaucoup trop d'éclat et d'ostentation pour ne pas être à la connoissance de Lord Bentinck; par ce Manifeste on déclaroit que ces troupes étoient destinées à revendiquer les droits de l'ancienne Dynastie sur le Royaume de Naples. Jaloux d'étouffer dans son principe tout germe de division, et résolu d'épuiser envers le Général Anglais toutes les voies de conciliation, le Roi se porta jusqu'à lui offrir le commandement supérieur de la Toscane, sous la réserve que l'administration continueroit à s'exercer au nom de S. M. et que le drapeau Napolitain resteroit arboré sur les forts. Mais
24 fermant l'oreille à toute proposition, et rejettant toutes les offres, Lord Bentinck déclara qu'il regardoit comme un acte d'hostilité le refus du Roi de lui remettre la Toscane, et qu'il alloit agir en conséquence. Il parla même de soulever contre l'armée Napolitaine les populations de la Toscane, et de faire une diversion dans le Royaume de Naples.

25 Frappé d'étonnement à de telles menaces, le Roi dut craindre alors que sous de vains prétextes, on ne voulût lui susciter la guerre, et forcé de songer à sa propre défense, au lieu d'étendre sa ligne d'opération, il dut concentrer son Armée pour assurer au besoin sa retraite.

26 Cette mesure de prudence commandée par la conduite extraordinaire de Lord Bentinck, donna lieu dans le tems à des défiances injustes et à des soupçons calomnieux sur les intentions du Roi, et l'ennemi ne manqua pas de les alimenter et de les accroître par de faux bruits, et des rapports insidieux qu'il fit adroitement circuler parmi les Généraux des Armées combinées.

27 Dans le cours de ces discussions, étoit arrivé au Quartier-Général du Roi le Général Russe de Balascheff, chargé de rémettre à Sa Majesté, une lettre autographe de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie en date du 23 Février, par laquelle ce Souverain déclaroit au Roi, qu'il reprenoit avec plaisir les relations d'amitié et de bonne intelligence qui avoient subsisté entre les deux Puissances, et qu'adoptant les principes et les bases du traité conclu entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne, il avoit muni le Général Balascheff des plein-pouvoirs nécessaires pour signer un traité d'alliance avec le Roi. Mais les événements survenus en France prévinrent la fin de la négociation entamée entre ce Plénipotentiaire et le Cabinet de Naples.

28 Le Roi avoit été informé aussi par son Ministre auprès des Souverains Alliés, que Lord Castlereagh avoit promis de lui faire fournir par le Gouvernement Anglais 13 mille fusils pour l'armement de ses troupes, et que ce même Ministre avoit déclaré à Chaumont, et à Dijon, que l'Angleterre ayant un Traité avec le Roi de Sicile, ne pouvoit pas stipuler un autre Traité avec le Roi de Naples avant d'avoir obtenu une indemnité pour le Roi Ferdinand IV.; mais que le Roi de Naples pouvoit compter sur la loyauté de l'Angleterre, qui ayant concouru aux engagemens pris par l'Autriche envers Sa Majesté Napolitaine, ne différoit que par délicatesse la conclusion d'un Traité de Paix avec Elle; que dans le cas où le Roi Ferdinand ne voudroit pas donner la renonciation à ses droits sur le Royaume de Naples, et accepter une compensation, L'Angleterre ne feroit pas la guerre pour Lui, et qu'enfin le Gouvernement Anglais vouloit être médiateur entre les Cours de Naples et de Sicile.

29 Lord Bentinck reçut l'ordre de faire la même Déclaration au Gouvernement Napolitain, et remit en conséquence au Duc de Gallo une Note Officielle en date du 1. Avril, par laquelle il déclaroit que le Gouvernement Anglais approuvoit dans son entier le Traité conclu entre les Gouvernmens Autrichien et Napolitain le 11 Janvier 1814, qu'il consentoit à l'augmentation de territoire promis au Roi de Naples sur les Etats Romains, et que si le Gouvernement Anglais se refusoit à signer un Traité *in limine*, cela provenoit uniquement du sentiment de délicatesse qui l'obligeoit à faire marcher de front cette négociation avec celle d'une indemnité pour le Roi Ferdinand IV.

30 Lord Castlereagh adressa, en outre, le 3 Avril, une Dépêche à Lord Bentinck, par laquelle il improuvoit la Proclamation du Prince Héréditaire de Sicile aux Troupes Siciliennes réunies au Corps Anglais débarqué à Livourne, et le chargeoit de lui faire connoître les mesures qu'il avoit prises pour désavouer cet acte au nom du Gouvernement Anglais.

Lord Castlereagh déclaroit de plus dans cette dépêche, qu'il dépendoit du Roi de Sicile de renoncer ou non au Royaume de Naples, mais qu'il étoit impossible à S. M. S. de soutenir ses droits par ses propres moyens, en contradiction et au préjudice des vues des Alliés, ainsi que de faire valoir des prétentions, soit à la ré-occupation de ses domaines Napolitains, soit à une concession en indemnité.

Lord Castlereagh, ajoutoit que l'intention du Gouvernement Britannique étoit de faire marcher de front un Traité avec le Roi de Naples, et un arrangement d'indemnité pour le Roi Ferdinand; que si le Gouvernement Sicilien vouloit le contrarier dans ses vues, le Gouvernment Anglais, ayant admis par son Armistice les principes du Traité Autrichien avec le Roi de Naples se considéroit affranchi de toute condescendance, et se croiroit même forcé de former immédiatement un Traité avec le Roi Joachim. Et le cas prévu par Lord Castlereagh est arrivé en effet, puisque la Cour de Sicile à protesté contre toute proposition d'indemnité pour le Royaume de Naples.

31 Ces assurances calmèrent les justes alarmes du Roi, d'autant qu'il avoit été informé qu'aux Conférences de Chatillon, lorsque le Plénipotentiaire Français fit des propositions concernant l'Italie, et particulièrement le Royaume de Naples, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Alliées avoient déclaré formellement, qu'il n'appartenoit pas à la France de s'immiscer des affaires d'Italie, puisque les Puissances Coalisées en avoient déjà fixé le sort, et que quant au Royaume de Naples, Elles avoient contracté des engagemens qui en garantissoient la possession à la dynastie régnante; et cette déclaration fut insérée dans le protocole, et signée par les Plénipotentiaires des quatre premières Puissances.

32 Le Roi trouva une autre preuve du concours de ces Puissances aux engagemens contractés par l'Autriche, dans la détermination prise par Elles

d'inviter les Cours de Naples et de Bavière à accéder au Traité d'Alliance conclu le 1. Mars, à Chaumont, entre l'Autriche, La Russie, l'Angleterre, et la Prusse.

33 Cependant le Roi ne pouvoit pousser ses opérations, s'il n'étoit assuré de la co-opération du Maréchal de Bellegarde: on sentit la nécessité de s'entendre, et Sir R. Wilson arrangea pour le 7 Avril un rendez-vous, entre le Roi et le Maréchal de Bellegarde à Revere sur le Pô. Dans cette conférence, à laquelle assistèrent les Ministres Autrichien, Anglais, et Russe, il fut décidé que Lord Bentinck évacueroit la Toscane et marcheroit sur Gênes; que le Roi de Naples passeroit le Taro, prendrait Plaisance, et traversant le Pô forceroit le Viceroi à évacuer la Lombardie, et à se retirer en Piémont; que le Maréchal de Bellegarde passeroit le Mincio, et repousseroit le Viceroi, en concertant ses opérations avec celles du Roi, et qu' enfin lorsque les trois armées seroient réunies sur les frontières du Piémont, elles forceroient l'ennemi à repasser les Alpes.

34 Le Roi commença immédiatement son attaque sur le Taro. L'armée Napolitaire eut avec l'ennemi des affaires brillantes, dans lesquelles elle perdit beaucoup de monde. Les Ministres Autrichien, Anglais, et Russe y assistèrent, et tous ont vu avec quelle ardeur le Roi s'exposa de sa propre personne pour la cause commune.

Le passage du Taro fut exécuté avec la plus grande bravoure sous le feu de l'ennemi; Borgo St. Domino fut pris de vive force, et le Roi se battit deux jours entiers, sous les murs de Plaisance, quoique le Maréchal de Bellegarde qui devoit passer le Mincio, n'eût pas exécuté cette opération. Plaisance alloit tomber au pouvoir du Roi, lorsqu'il reçut du Maréchal de Bellegrade une lettre par laquelle il informoit Sa Majesté, qu'il venoit de conclure avec le Viceroi un Armistice, et La prioit de le ratifier.

35 Après avoir ratifié l'armistice, le Roi quitta l'armée et se retira à Bologne.

36 Dès que Lord Bentinck eut évacué la Toscane, le Roi, qui l'ayant conquise sur l'ennemi auroit eu le droit d'en garder la possession jusqu'à la paix Générale, s'empressa de la rendre au Grand Duc le 1. Mai. Le 13 du même mois il remit aux troupes Autrichiennes les trois Légations, le Duché de Parme et tous les Pays, qu'il avoit pris sur l'armée Française jusqu'à la rive droite du Pô. Il rendit également au Pape tous les Etats que Sa Sainteté possédoit avant sa déportation, multipliant ainsi les preuves de son désintéressement et de sa modération.

37 Enfin le traité de Paris ayant mis un terme à la guerre, et le Roi se trouvant, comme Allié de l'Autriche, en paix avec la France, et avec les Puissances Coalisées par leur adhésion au traité du 11 Janvier, et par sa co-opération à la cause commune, ne songea plus qu'à cultiver l'amitié de ces Puissances, et à porter dans l'administration intérieure de son royaume toutes les réformes qui pouvoient améliorer le sort de ses sujets.

38 Il résulte de cet exposé rapide de faits et de circonstances.

1. Que le Roi a rompu avec la France à une époque où cette Puissance étoit encore prépondérante en Italie.

2. Qu'il a fait tout ce qui dépendoit de lui pour accéder le plustôt possible à la Coalition.

3. Qu'il a commencé à agir contre la France avant que le Traité signé avec l'Autriche eût été ratifié par Elle, et sans attendre l'accession des autres Puissances.

4. Qu'il a conquis sur l'armée Française toute l'Italie Méridionale jusqu'au Po.

5. Que son armée s'est battue plusieurs fois avec l'ennemi, qu'elle a perdu beaucoup de monde, et que le Roi a exposé sa propre personne pour la cause commune.

6. Que s'il n'a pu marcher vers des succès plus décisifs, il faut l'attribuer— 1. au retard inattendu qu'ont éprouvé les ratifications de son Traité d'Alliance avec l'Autriche; 2. à la conduite extraordinare de Lord Bentinck; et enfin aux lenteurs du Maréchal de Bellegarde dans ses mouvemens.

7. Que le Traité conclu avec l'Autriche est devenu commun aux autres Puissances Alliées en vertu de la Convention existante entr'Elles, et qui portoit que l'Allié d'une seroit l'Allié de toutes les autres.

8. Que l'Angleterre, outre l'engagement général resultant de cette Convention, a accédé particulièrement au Traité conclu entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples, en vertu de la Déclaration officielle du 1 Avril faite par Lord W. Bentinck au nom et par ordre du Gouvernment Anglais.

9. Que le Gouvernement Anglais a confirmé son adhésion à ce Traité par la communication de Lord Castlereagh à Lord Bentinck sous les dates du 22 Janvier et 3 Avril; par l'offre de ce Ministre de fournir 15 mille fusils au Gouvernement Napolitain, et par plusieurs déclarations qu'il a faites, aux Plépotentiaires du Roi près les Puissances Alliées.

10. Que la Russie non-seulement a repris les relations d'amitié qui existoient avant la guerre entr'Elle et le Royaume de Naples, mais qu'Elle a envoyé un Plénipotentiaire auprès du Roi, pour conclure un Traité d'Alliance, qui ne s'effectua pas, à cause du changement survenu dans les affaires de la France.

11. Que l'adhésion des Puissances Coalisées au Traité du 11 Janvier, est évidemment et surabondamment établie, soit par la réponse de leurs Ministres au Plénipotentiaire Français dans les Conférences de Chatillon, soit par la détermination de ces Puissances d'inviter le Roi de Naples à accèder au Traité d'Alliance conclu entr'Elles à Chaumont le 1 Mars 1814.

12. Que le Roi a donné la preuve la plus convaincante de sa modération en cédant avant la paix Générale la Toscane au Grand Duc, les Légations et les Pays situés sur la rive droite du Pô aux troupes Autrichiennes, et les Etats Romains au Pape.

13. Et qu' enfin le Roi en qualité d'Allié de l'Autriche étant en paix avec la France aux termes du Traité de Paris, et encore de la Déclaration de Louis XVIII. portant qu' il se considéroit en Paix avec toutes les Puissances de la Chretienté, il est bien évident que l'existence politique du Roi de Naples, qui avant la guerre avoit été reconnue par toutes les Puissances du Continent, a été cimentée par son Traité d'Alliance avec l'Autriche, par l'adhésion à ce traité de la part des autres Puissances Alliées, et surtout l'Angleterre, par la co-opération effective de S. M. à la cause de la Coalition, et enfin par le Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30 Mai 1814.

Il n'est pas hors de propos d'ajouter, qu'outre les droits incontestables, sur lesquels repose l'existence politique du Roi de Naples, elle trouve sa plus forte garantie dans le vœu général de la Nation Napolitaine, et dans le dévouement et la bravoure éprouvée d'une armée de 80 mille hommes commandée par un Grand Capitaine.

(First Inclosure in No. 8.)—Translation.

Historical Memoir on the Political and Military Conduct of His Majesty the King of Naples, from the Battle of Leipzic to the Peace of Paris, of the 30th of May 1814.

1 As soon as it was in the power of the King of Naples to appreciate the wise and moderate views of the Coalesced Powers against France, he did not

hesitate an instant to sacrifice his sentiments and his personal affections to the welfare of his Kingdom and of his beloved subjects.

2 He marked the alteration of his Policy towards France, by a Decree dated the 11th November 1813, which revoked the French Decrees against the English Commerce, which considerably reduced the Duties on Colonial Productions, and which permitted the introduction into the Kingdom of Naples of various articles which had been till then prohibited. It is necessary to remark, that these Dispositions took place at a time when France still exercised all her preponderance in Italy; and had not entirely lost it in Europe.

3 Upon the overtures made by the Austrian Cabinet to Prince Cariati, the Neapolitan Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, to engage the King to take part in the war against France, His Majesty authorized that Minister to enter into Negociations with the Allied Powers respecting His accession to the Coalition.

4 He at the same time sent the Marquis de St. Elie to Sicily, in order to make known to the Prince Regent of England, through Lord William Bentinck, his desire to conclude Peace with His Britannic Majesty, and although this proceeding had no effect, it does not the less prove the King's eagerness to unite himself with England. During those transactions the Austrian Cabinet proposed to the King to conclude a Treaty of Alliance with Him conjointly with England. They assured His Majesty that Lord Aberdeen, the English Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, was authorized by his Government to sign it, and promised that all the Powers would accede to it.

5 The King lost not a moment in sending to Prince Cariati the necessary Full Powers to sign the Treaty of Alliance proposed by Austria; but during the progress of this Negociation, Count Niepperg, an Austrian General, arrived at Naples on the 30th of December, furnished with Full Powers, on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to sign a Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Naples and Vienna. It was observed to that Plenipotentiary, that the King's intention was to treat with Austria and England conjointly;—upon which Count Niepperg declared that the Treaty he was instructed to conclude with the Neapolitan Government, would be common both to England and the Allied Powers, because it was agreed between them that the Ally of one should be the Ally of all the others; and he added, that he was the bearer of Orders from the British Government to Lord William Bentinck to cause hostilities to cease on the part of Great Britain, against the Kingdom of Naples.

6 In consequence of the assurances and intreaties of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, which had for their object to hasten the co-operation of the Neapolitan troops against the French army in Italy, the King, on the 11th of January 1814, signed a Treaty of Alliance with Austria, by which that Power guaranteed to him the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Naples, and engaged to procure for him a similar guarantee on the part of all the Allied Powers, as well as a renunciation from King Ferdinand IV. of his rights upon that kingdom. One of the clauses of this Treaty moreover, stipulated for an augmentation of territory, which should give to the Kingdom of Naples a good military frontier.

7 Count Niepperg communicated this Treaty to Lord William Bentinck, and invited him to cause hostilities to cease against the Neapolitan Government: and, in effect, Lord William Bentinck came himself to Naples, and on the 3d of February 1814, signed a Convention of Armistice with the Duc de Gallo, the King of Naples' Minister for Foreign Affairs.

8 It was stipulated by the Convention that hostilities should cease between Great Britain and Naples; that the commercial relations between the re-

spective states and subjects should be re-established, and that the Generals commanding the Austrian, English, and Neapolitan armies, should agree upon a plan of operations, according to which the armies united in the same cause should act in Italy.

9 The King, who left Naples the 25d January, had already caused his army to advance into the territory of the French Empire and the Kingdom of Italy. The sieges of Fort St. Angelo, and the towns of Ancona and Civita Vecchia were begun.

10 On the 30th of January the King published a Proclamation to his troops, in order to animate them to defend the cause of Europe :—The decided tone of that Proclamation made it clear that the course pursued by the King left him no means of reconciliation with Napoleon.

11 A Military Convention was signed on the 7th of February by the Austrian General Nugent and the Neapolitan General Livron. It was agreed by this Convention that the two armies should be separated by the Po, and that after they should have approached that river to put themselves in direct communication with each other, they should push forward their operations in Lombardy and Piedmont.

12 While affairs were in this state, the King was informed by the Austrian Cabinet that the Treaty signed at Naples had not been ratified, because Lord Castlereagh, in examining it, had made alterations in it, together with some observations, in order to make it such that Great Britain should have no difficulty in accepting it.

The alterations were principally, that the King should renounce all pretensions to Sicily, and that he should concur, as well in the guarantee of its possession in the reigning Family, as in an engagement to procure for them a suitable indemnity for the Kingdom of Naples. It was further fixed, that the promised augmentation of territory should be taken from the Roman States upon a scale of 400,000 souls.

The Austrian Cabinet added, that these alterations had been discussed with the Ministers of Russia and Prussia, and that they all concurred in opinion that if his Majesty accepted the modifications made to the Treaty, all the Allies would accede to it by separate acts.

13 This Declaration was confirmed by a Note from the Austrian Plenipotentiary, dated the 10th of February, and by a Dispatch from Lord Castlereagh to Lord Wm. Bentinck, dated Basle, the 22d of January, by which he was directed, in consequence of the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and of Naples, with the concurrence of Great Britain, to suspend hostilities against the Government of Naples on the part of Great Britain, and to take the necessary steps to engage his Sicilian Majesty to act in the same manner.

14 Although the King might be surprised at this conduct contrary to received usage, his Majesty nevertheless determined to abandon himself with the greatest confidence to the good faith of the Austrian and English Ministers. He accepted the modifications proposed by Lord Castlereagh, and ratified the Treaty by an autographical letter which he addressed to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Still, however, the ratification of this Sovereign, which the Austrian Plenipotentiaries had promised to deliver to the King three days after the signature of the new Treaty, did not arrive until the 4th of March, viz. after a month's delay.

15 Scarcely had the King arrived at Bologna, when Marshal Bellegarde, in unfolding to his Majesty in a letter, dated the 8th of February, his plan of campaign, acknowledged the advantages which the Austrian army had already received from the movement upon Bologna, or to speak plainer, the appearance of the two first divisions of the Neapolitan army in the depart-

ment of the Reno. The Field Marshal expresses himself on this subject in the following manner:—" The advance of your Majesty's troops, and par-
" ticularly your own arrival at Bologna, immediately decided the Viceroy
" to retreat."—He goes on in the same letter to state—" I passed the Adige
" on the 3d; to-day (viz. the 8th of February) I shall pass the Mincio, be-
" tween Vallagio and Goite; to-morrow the circumvallation of Mantua and
" Peschiera, &c. will be completed."

The King was thus, from the beginning of February, assured that Marshal Bellegarde was fully determined to force the passage of the Mincio, in order to march towards Placentia, where his army would come in communication with the Neapolitan army, and follow the operations on the Upper Po and in Piedmont.

16 The sieges of Ancona and Civita Vecchia, that less important one of Fort St. Angelo, and the occupation of Tuscany, where the enemy still in possession of the forts of Leghorn, had three or four thousand men, left at the King's disposal, until the reduction of the aforesaid towns and forts should have taken place, only sixteen battalions of infantry, forming the divisions Carascosa and Ambrosio, and about fourteen or fifteen hundred cavalry.

17 Notwithstanding the vast field of operations in which the Neapolitan army was occupied, or rather dispersed, which according to the terms of the 3d article of the Treaty signed with Austria the 11 Jan. was not to exceed 30,000 men, effectives; the King, on the 9th of Feb. viz. the same day that He received Marshal Bellegrade's letter, *hastened to concur in the success* of the operations of the Austrian army, in directing the first Division on Reggio, and placing the second in echelon on the great road from Rubbeira to Modena. The first division *thus supported the movement* of the division of Nugent, and the second by the occupation of Carpi and Novi observed Borgo Forte, where the enemy had constructed a bridge and a very strong tête-de-pont. On the 13th Feb. the head quarters of the 1st division were at Reggio, and almost the whole of the troops which composed it, including the cavalry, were in position on the Enza. The head quarters of the King were on the 8th at Modena. General Count Nugent with his division then occupied Parma, Borgo, and St. Domino, with his advanced posts at Firenzuola. In the mean time the King, attentive to this officer's operations, and in order to avoid surprise, caused his left flank to be cleared through the valley of the Taro as far as Fornovo and Bovuto, and attentively watched Borgo-forte, from whence the enemy could at pleasure *deboucher* with considerable force to attack the right flank, and even occupy all the troops which were acting in the direction of Modena and Placentia. These dispositions of the King were effected *with promptitude and energy, and according to the true principles of war.* On the evening of the 17th His Majesty learnt by the Chief of his Staff, that Marshal Bellegarde informed him the same day, not " that he had forced the passage of the
" Mincio and completed the circumvallation of Mantua and Peschiera," as he had announced in the most positive manner in his letter of the 8th of the same month to His Majesty; but, on the contrary, that the Viceroy still occupied, with almost the whole of his forces, the positions on the right of the Mincio, from whence he could at pleasure cause a part to *deboucher* upon Mantua, &c.

Let us examine for an instant the position in which the King found himself at the moment he learnt so great an alteration in the dispositions of Marshal Bellegarde.

The division Nugent, forming the head of the column, was not composed of 3,000 fighting men; it extended, as has been already shewn, from Parma to Firenzuola, and covered all the country which is situated between the

Taro and the Nura; its advanced posts were but four miles from Placentia. The first division was placed in echelon between Parma and Reggio, occupying Fornovo and Bevuto upon the left flank. The second division was posted between Reggio and Modena, occupying Brescillo, Gualtieri, Guastalla and Novi, in order to observe, as much as possible, Borgo-forte, and secure the right flank of the operations. These two divisions, each composed of eight battalions, made together a force of 12,800 men; there were besides 1,300 cavalry, part of which was with the advanced guard of General Nugent, the remainder posted as advantageously as possible, viz. upon the Enza and Rubbiera, towards Briscello, and in advance of Guastalla. This position, too extensive, particularly on account of Borgo-forte, could not be approved, except for two reasons;—first, that the King believing Marshal Bellegarde on the right of the Mincio, or on the point of passing it, had no longer any thing to fear from the bridge at Borgo-forte, which the enemy would necessarily have destroyed in quitting his line of defence; secondly, that notwithstanding the small number of his troops, His Majesty wished to reach Placentia before the enemy, to prevent his passing the Po at that point, and of thereby shutting the entrance of the Valley of Trebbia to him, through which, by passing along the Bobbio, he would have had a secure retreat upon Genoa, (even if it should have been decided, to avoid all pursuit, to abandon the great road from Castel St. Giovanni to Tortona). The enemy would besides, by his passage of the Po at Placentia, have had the means of reinforcing himself with 3,000 or 4,000 men, which the Neapolitan troops were driving out of Tuscany, and who effected their retreat by Massa and Lazzana. The King having learnt by the abovementioned letter from Marshal Bellegarde to the Chief of the Staff of the Neapolitan army, that the Marshal had given up the idea of passing the Mincio, and which was confirmed to him the same day by the British Colonel Catinelli, who had just arrived from the Austrian head quarters at Villa-franca, His Majesty decided to acquaint General Nugent that the position which his division occupied between the Taro and the Nura was become hazardous, and that it would be prudent, and even necessary, for him to put himself behind the Enza, holding Parma only by a party of light calvalry.

In consequence of the reasons above stated the King was obliged for the moment to renounce demonstrations against Placentia, which were then become useless, because the garrison of that place, after having been joined by all the new levied troops from Alexandria, the other places in Piedmont, and from the interior of France, amounted to 16,000 men; neither could the King change his demonstrations into a direct attack, which would have required the whole of his forces, because the Viceroy, by his position on the Mincio, had it in his power to pass whatever number of troops he chose, by the bridge of Borgo-forte, before Marshal Bellegarde could have suspected it, as all movements on the right of the Mincio were admirably covered by Mantua.

However, the King not willing to give up harassing the rear of the enemy's right, threw a bridge over the Po, at Sacca, (viz. at two miles above Casal Maggiore), and with the sappers of the army, and the marines of his guard, constructed a tête-de-pont upon the left bank, under the direction of General Nugent, who, in his letter of the 24th February to the King's Chief of the Staff, praises particularly the zeal, intelligence, and devotion displayed throughout these operations by the Neapolitan troops who were employed in them. The bridge finished, His Majesty caused Baron d'Aspre, an officer of General Nugent's Staff, to pass it with a column of troops, half Austrians and half Neapolitans, surprised Casal Maggiore, where Colonel Frangissani, attached to the Viceroy's Staff, was made prisoner, with 40 gens d'armes.

Baron d'Aspre, after having occupied Casal Maggiore, sent out patroles on the roads to Cremona, Piadene, and Mantua. This movement, pushed with activity, produced the best results, as it induced the enemy to consider it as a prelude to a serious passage of the river: and the Viceroy in consequence detached a considerable force towards the Po, and positive information was received that the division Zucchi was directing itself on Borgo-forte, and that a French division under General Grenier was destined to reinforce the garrison of Placentia, which would thus amount to 22,000 men.

How was it possible for the King to co-operate more effectually than he had done to weaken the Viceroy on the Mincio? More than 12,000 men had been detached by the Viceroy from his line of operations, and still Marshal Bellegarde did not dare to attempt the passage of the Mincio, although informed by the King of each movement of the enemy, who was informed of them himself by his advanced posts near Borgo-forte, and by the Baron d'Aspre.

The Chief of the French army, convinced by the inactivity of the Marshal, that he could with safety reduce his force on the line of the Mincio, without risking attempts on the part of the enemy, directed General Grenier to proceed with the greatest part of his force from Placentia to Reggio, to drive General Nugent from the positions he persisted in keeping between the Taro and the Nura, against the wishes of the King; or, if he should determine to defend them, to crush him: at the same time General Zucchi received orders to pass the Po at Borgo-forte, and to move upon Guastalla: It was even asserted that the Viceroy had passed the Po, and personally directed this movement, which compromised all the left flank of our echellons. General Nugent felt too late that he was wrong in not having attended to the information which the King caused to be sent to him by the Chief of his Staff on the 17th February. The Austrian division under his orders was pushed back to Lecchia, and would have been pushed further, had not the two first divisions of the Neapolitan army stopped the progress of the enemy.

The King perceiving that the greater part of the French and Italian troops under General Grenier, appeared desirous, in the retreat which they had commenced upon Guastalla, to repass the Po at Borgo-forte, after being joined by the division Zucchi, thus reinforced by 20,000 men of the army of the Mincio, in order to make an attack which would have been fatal to the Austrian army, did not hesitate, notwithstanding the inferiority of his troops in point of numbers, briskly to attack General Grenier, to oblige him to give up his project by forcing him to fight under the walls of Reggio. The conduct of the Neapolitan troops this day, and the brilliant success which resulted from it, are sufficiently known to all the military of the army of Italy. The King might call for the testimony of the Austrian Generals, and of the Minister Count Mier, who did not quit His Majesty during the day. Marshal Bellegarde, in his letter of the 10th March, on this occasion, pays a just tribute of praise to the brilliant bravery of the Neapolitan troops. The enemy having been driven into Reggio, and consequently beaten from all his positions, the King, without losing a moment, occupied the roads of Brescilla, Guastalla, and Carpi. General Grenier, with some thousands of men only, was able to retire to Borgo-forte, the remainder were obliged to effect their retreat by St. Ilavio and Parma, and to take up a position on the left of the Taro.

18 While these events were passing in the Modenese and Parmesan, a corps of Anglo-Sicilian troops, under the orders of Lord William Bentinck, landed at
19 Leghorn. The debarkation at this point, and the intention to act in Tuscany, intimated to the King and to Count Miers, by Colonel Catinelli, chief of the Staff to Lord William Bentinck, at the time of his late visit to head

quarters, did not coincide with the notice given by Marshal Bellegarde to the King, in his letter of the 8th February, that the expedition from Sicily was destined against Genoa, where the utility of its co-operation appeared to have been acknowledged.

In order to be regular, and in conformity to the 4th article of the Convention of Armistice, which Lord William Bentinck had just signed, it was necessary *that the operations of his corps d'armée should be regulated before hand, and in concert with the Chiefs of the Austrian and Neapolitan armies:* the debarkation in Tuscany was not the result of *any plan agreed upon* for this object between the Generals of those armies. Moreover, when the English presented themselves before Leghorn, Tuscany had several days before submitted to the King's arms, the enemy having been entirely expelled after the engagement at Borgo Baggiano, which were the last Neapolitan troops in Tuscany.

20 The direction given by Lord William Bentinck to his *corps d'armée* must necessarily, from every motive, astonish the King, and might create doubts in his mind; but rejecting every idea of distrust, His Majesty hastened to send one of His General Officers with a letter to Lord William Bentinck, in which he offered to put under his orders a regiment of cavalry and a battery of artillery, in the supposition that the Anglo-Sicilian *corps d'armée* might want both the one and the other. The Officer sent by the King was besides charged to demand of Lord William Bentinck, in what manner, and upon what point he intended to act, and was to propose to him, in case he desisted for the moment from his expedition against Genoa, to unite his troops to the Neapolitan army, and to act frankly and in concert upon the Right Bank of the Po, without attending to the movements which the Viceroy might make on the Left Bank, because the troops which would be assembled after the junction of the British *corps d'armée* with the Neapolitan troops and the division Nugent, would have been sufficient to penetrate to the Upper Po, to pass that river in the rear of the Vice Roy, and by that means to force him to quit the line of the Mincio, which Marshal Bellegarde persisted in regarding as impossible. In the case of his acceding to the King's project, Lord William Bentinck was requested to indicate the route which he would take to place himself in line,—whether by Pontremoli, the valley of the Taro and Parine, or by Pistoia and Modena, or by Florence and Bologna; and according to the direction Lord William Bentinck should have preferred, the Neapolitan Officer would, according to his instructions, have given the necessary orders to ensure along the route, the subsistence and lodging for the troops.

21 Lord William Bentinck gave no answer to the King. Some days afterwards he came to the King's Head-quarters at Reggio, and declared that he insisted that Tuscany should be given up to him, and that it should be instantly evacuated by the Neapolitan troops.

22 The King could not consent to these pretentions for several reasons: First, that Tuscany had only been conquered and occupied by his troops to be given up to its ancient Sovereign, who was a Prince of the Austrian Family, his august and faithful Ally.

Secondly, That this occupation of Tuscany by the English, not having a military object in view, nor the least co-operation towards the success of the common cause, could not be exacted by Lord William Bentinck but for motives offensive to the dignity and interests of His Majesty. Thirdly, That this cession of a country conquered by the King's arms to the troops of a Power with whom he was as yet but in a state of Armistice, would more properly have served as the condition of a definitive Treaty with Great Britain; and which the King did not cease to offer, and Lord William Bentinck

23 to refuse. Fourthly, That the Sicilian troops, on landing at Leghorn, had published a Proclamation of the Court of Sicily, which had been distributed and stuck up in all parts of Tuscany with too much *eclat* and ostentation to be unknown to Lord William Bentinck:—By this Manifesto it was declared that the Sicilian troops were destined to support the rights of the ancient Dynasty upon the Kingdom of Naples.

Zealous to stifle in the beginning every germ of distrust, and resolved to exhaust every means of conciliation towards the British General, the King went so far as to offer him the Chief Command of Tuscany, with the reserve, that the Administration should continue to be carried on in His Majesty's Name, and that the Neapolitan flag should continue to be hoisted on the forts. But shutting his ear to every proposition, and rejecting every
24 offer, Lord William Bentinck declared that he should consider the King's refusal to deliver Tuscany up to him as an act of hostility, and that he should act in consequence. He even talked of raising the population of Tuscany against the Neapolitan army, and of making a diversion into the Kingdom of Naples.

25 Struck with astonishment at such threats, the King had a right to fear, that under vain pretexts it was intended to declare war against him, and, forced to look to his own defence, instead of extending his line of operations, he concentrated his army, to assure himself, in case of need, a retreat.

26 This measure of prudence called for, by the extraordinary conduct of Lord William Bentinck, gave rise at the time to unjust aspersions, and slanderous suspicions respecting the King's intentions: and the enemy did not fail to feed and strengthen them by false reports and insidious tales, which he adroitly caused to be circulated amongst the Generals of the combined Armies.

27 During these discussions the Russian General Balacheff arrived at the King's Head-quarters, charged to deliver an autographical letter from the Emperor of Russia to His Majesty, bearing date the 23d of February, by which that Sovereign declared to the King that he renewed with pleasure the relations of friendship and good intelligence which had subsisted between the two Powers, and that adopting the principles and basis of the Treaty concluded between Naples and Austria, he had furnished General Balascheff with the necessary Full Powers to sign a Treaty of Alliance with the King. But the unexpected events which took place in France prevented the conclusion of the Negotiation which had been begun between that Plenipotentiary and the Cabinet of Naples.

28 The King was also informed, by his Minister accredited to the Allied Sovereigns, that Lord Castlereagh had promised that the British Government should furnish him with 15,000 muskets for the equipment of his troops, and that that Minister had declared, at Chaumont and Dijon, that England, having a Treaty with the King of Sicily, could not conclude a Treaty with the King of Naples until she had obtained an indemnity for King Ferdinand IV.; but that the King of Naples might rely on the good faith of England, who, having concurred in the engagements entered into by Austria with His Neapolitan Majesty, only delayed, from delicacy, the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with Him; that in case of King Ferdinand's not making a renunciation of his Rights upon the Kingdom of Naples and accepting a compensation, England would not continue the war for him, and that, in short, the British Government would be the Mediator between the Courts of Naples and Sicily.

29 Lord William Bentinck received orders to make the same declaration to the Neapolitan Government, and in consequence presented an official Note, dated the 1st April, to the Duc de Gallo, in which he declared, that the

British Government approved the whole of the Treaty concluded between the Austrian aud Neapolitan Governments on the 11th January 1814; that he consented to the augmentation of territory promised to the King of Naples from the Roman territory, and that if the British Government refused to sign a Treaty *in limine*, that arose solely from a sentiment of delicacy which obliged it to make that Negociation go hand in hand with one for an Indemnity for King Ferdinand IV.

30 Lord Castlereagh also on the 3d April, addressed a Dispatch to Lord William Bentinck, by which he disapproved of the Proclamation of the Hereditary Prince of Sicily to the Sicilian troops united to the British corps landed at Leghorn, and directed him to make known the measures he had taken to disavow this Act in the name of the British Government. Lord Castlereagh further declared in this dispatch, that it depended on the King of Sicily to renounce, or not, the Kingdom of Naples, but that it was impossible for His Sicilian Majesty to sustain His Rights by his own means, in opposition to, and to the prejudice of the views of the Allies, as well as to make good his pretensions, either to the re-occupation of his Neapolitan Dominions, or to a Concession as an Indemnity.

Lord Castlereagh added that it was the intention of the British Government to make the Treaty with the King of Naples go hand in hand with an arrangement for an Indemnity for King Ferdinand; that if the Sicilian Government was desirous of opposing these views, the British Government having admitted for it's Armistice the principles of the Austrian Treaty with the King of Naples, would consider itself absolved from all engagements, and would think itself even obliged immediately to sign a Treaty with King Joachim:—The case provided for by Lord Castlereagh is in effect arrived, since the Court of Sicily has protested against every proposition of Indemnity for the Kingdom of Naples.

31 These assurances calmed the just alarms of the King, especially as he was informed that at the conferences at Chatillon, when the French Plenipotentiary brought forward propositions respecting Italy, and particularly the Kingdom of Naples, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers formally declared, that it did not belong to France to interfere in the affairs of Italy, since the Allied Powers had already decided its fate, and that, with respect to the Kingdom of Naples, they had contracted engagements which guaranteed the possession of it to the Reigning Dynasty:—And this Declaration was inserted in the Protocol and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the four great Powers.

32 The King found another proof of the concurrence of these Powers in the engagements contracted by Austria, in the determination taken by them to invite the Courts of Naples and Bavaria to accede to the Treaty of Alliance concluded at Chaumont the 1st of March, between Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia.

33 However, it was not possible for the King to push forward his operations, until he should be assured of the co-operation of Marshal Bellegarde; the necessity of an understanding was felt, and Sir Robert Wilson arranged a meeting on the 7th of April for the King and Marshal Bellegarde at Ravere on the Po. At this conference, at which the Austrian, English, and Russian Ministers assisted, it was decided that Lord W. Bentinck should evacuate Tuscany, and march against Genoa; that the King of Naples should pass the Taro, take Placentia, and passing the Po, force the Viceroy to evacuate Lombardy, and to retire into Piedmont; that Marshal Bellegarde should pass the Mincio, and drive back the Viceroy, and concert his operations with those of the King; and that at last, when the three armies should be united on the frontiers of Piedmont, they should force the enemy to repass the Alps.

34 The King immediately began his attack on the Taro. The Neapolitan army had several brilliant affairs with the enemy, in which it lost considerable numbers. The Austrian, English, and Russian Ministers were present, and all of them saw with what ardour the King exposed his person for the common cause. The passage of the Taro was executed with the greatest bravery under the fire of the enemy; Norge St. Domino was taken by storm, and the King was two whole days fighting under the walls of Placentia, although Marshal Bellegarde, who ought to have passed the Mincio, had not executed that operation. Placentia was on the point of falling into the King's hands, when he received a letter from Marshal Bellegarde, which informed him that he had just concluded an Armistice with the Viceroy, and requested the King to ratify it.

35 After having ratified the Armistice, the King quitted the army, and retired to Bologna.

36 So soon as Lord Wm. Bentinck had quitted Tuscany, the King, who having conquered it from the enemy had a right to keep possession of it until a General Peace, hastened to give it up to the Grand Duke on the 1st of May. On the 13th of the same month he gave up to the Austrian troops the three Legations, the Duchy of Parma, and all the country which he had taken from the French army up to the right bank of the Po:—He gave up equally to the Pope all the States which his Holiness possessed previous to his exile: thereby multiplying the proofs of his disinterestedness and moderation.

37 Finally, the Treaty of Paris having put an end to the war, and the King finding himself, as the Ally of Austria, at peace with France and with all the Allied Powers, by their accession to the Treaty of the 11th of January, and by his co-operation in the common cause, thought only of cultivating the friendship of those Powers, and of making, in the interior administration of his kingdom, such reforms as should ameliorate the condition of his subjects.

88 It appears from this hasty exposition of facts and circumstances:—1. That the King broke with France at a time when that Power had still a preponderance in Italy:—

2. That he did every thing which depended upon him to accede as early as possible to the coalition:—

3. That he began to act against France before the Treaty signed with Austria was ratified by her, and without waiting for the accession of the other Powers:—

4. That he conquered the whole of Italy as far as the Po from the French army:—

5. That his army was several times engaged with the enemy, that he lost considerable numbers, and the King exposed his own person in support of the common cause:—

6. That it was not in his power to obtain more decisive success, was to be attributed to—1. The unexpected delay in the ratification of his Treaty of Alliance with Austria—2. The extraordinary conduct of Lord W. Bentinck—3. And finally, to the dilatory movements of Marshal Bellegarde:—

7. That the Treaty with Austria became common to the other Allied Powers, in virtue of the existing relations between them, which stipulated that the ally of one should be the ally of all the others:—

8.—That England, besides the general engagement arising out of that Convention, specially acceded to the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Vienna and Naples, by virtue of the official Declaration of the 1st of April, made by Lord William Bentinck, in the name, and by order of the British Government.

9.—That the British Government confirmed its accession to that Treaty by the communications from Lord Castlereagh to Lord William Bentinck,

of the 22d January and the 3d of April, by that Minister's offer to furnish 15,000 muskets to the Neapolitan Government, and by several declarations which he made to the King's Plenipotentiaries accredited near the Allied Sovereigns.

10.—That Russia not only resumed the relations of friendship which existed before the War between herself and Naples, but sent a Plenipotentiary to the King, to conclude a Treaty of Alliance, which, however, did not take place, owing to the changes which happened in France.

11.—That the accession of the Allied Powers to the Treaty of the 11th January is evidently and abundantly established, whether by the anwser of their Ministers to the French Plenipotentiary at the conferences at Chatillon, or by the determination of the Powers to invite the King of Naples to accede to the Treaty of Alliance concluded between themselves at Chaumont the 1st of March 1814.

12.—That the King gave the most convincing proof of his moderation in giving up Tuscany to the Grand Duke, the legations and the countries situated on the Right Bank of the Po to the Austrian Troops, and the Roman States to the Pope, before the General Peace.

13.—And that in short the King, in quality of Ally to Austria, and the terms of the Treaty of Paris, being at Peace with France, and still further by the declaration of Louis the XVIII. setting forth that he considered himself at Peace with all the Powers of Christendom, it is evident that the polical existence of the King of Naples, which before the War had been acknowledged by all the Powers of the Continent, was strengthened by his Treaty of Alliance with Austria, by the accession of the other Allied Powers to that Treaty, particularly England, by His Majesty's effectual co-operation in the cause of the Coalition, and, in a word, by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris the 30th of May 1814.

It is not superfluous here to state, that besides the incontestible rights upon which the political existence of the King of Naples rests, he founds his strongest guarantee in the general homage of the Neapolitan nation, and in the devotedness and approved bravery of an army of 80,000 men, commanded by a great Captain.

(Second Inclosure in No. 9.)

Observations par le Général Comte Nugent, sur la pièce intitulée: *Mémoire Historique sur la conduite politique et Militaire de S. M. le Roi de Naples depuis la bataille de Leipsic jusqu'à la Paix de Paris, du* 30 *Mars* 1814.

Art. 1—Jusqu'au 8me.

Les Huit premiers articles du Mémoire contiennent l'exposé des circonstances et négociations qui ont amené le Traité avec l'Autriche.

Il revient au même que ce soit par la bataille de Leipsic ou par des autres argumens que les Alliés sont parvenus à convaincre Murat de la sagesse et de la modération de leurs vues, et que la Cour de Vienne a vu l'effet des ouvertures qu'Elle avoit faites longtems auparavant.

Une fois entré dans des engagements avec lui ils doivent les remplir si le Roi a rempli les siens; mais aussi on est dégagé de toute obligation s'il ne les a pas remplis.

Les points à examiner sont donc ceux par lesquels le Mémoire veut prouver que les opérations militaires ont répondu à ses promesses, et qu'il a agi conformément aux stipulations convenues avec l'Autriche, et aux vues des autres Puissances.

L'Article 9.—Parle des premières opérations de Murat. Il est bon d'observer qu' à cette époque presque toutes les forces ennemies en Italie se trouvaient réunies sur l'Adige et le Mincio.

Le Général Comte Nugent avoit débarqué dans le Bas Ferrarais, occupait Commacio, Ravenne, et les Bouches de toutes les rivières, et agissait sur les derrières de l'ennemi.

Il venait de prendre Forli et voulait continuer ses opérations sur Bologne, quand on apprit que l'Armée Napolitaine approchait.

Elle venait comme Alliée de notre Ennemi. On la reçut partout avec des démonstrations de joie.

L'ennemi n'avait dans tout ce pays que 2,000 hommes à Ancone, et de très-faibles garnisons à Civita-Vecchia, au Château St. Ange et à Livourne.

Une colonne Napolitaine marcha, par Rome et Florence, à Bologne; l'autre par Ancone à Rimini. Dans tous ces endroits les troupes Napolitaines et ennemies servaient ensemble, et un Général Napolitain prit même le commandement à Ferrare.

On voulait faire évacuer au Général Nugent Forli, mais il garda ce poste pour observer les Napolitains qui conservaient toujours une contenance ennemie: sans doute l'alliance n'était pas encore conclue

Ceci sert seulement à expliquer comment Murat a conquis le pays jusq'au Pô, qu'il occupa comme ami et sans coup férir. Si l'armée Napolitaine n'avait jamais bougé, deux bataillons Autrichiens et une couple d'escadrons auraient suffi pour déblayer tout ce pays, les dispositions de la Toscane et de la Romagne étant connues.

L'approche de l'armée Napolitaine a empêché le soulèvement de ces pays, qui auraient fourni des ressources considérables pour la guerre.

Mais la conséquence la plus fâcheuse de la marche douteuse de l'armée Napolitaine fut l'influence qu'elle eut sur les opérations de l'armée Autrichienne qui venait de repousser le Viceroi jusque derrière l'Adige, et qui dut s'arrêter jusqu'à ce qu'il fût décidé si les Napolitains étaient nos ennemis ou non.

Si Murat a conquis, comme il lui plait de le dire, le Pays jusqu'au Pô, c'était sur les Alliés et non sur l'ennemi. Il est clair que la cause de la chûte de ces pays fut leur dénuement de troupes que l'ennemi fut obligé d'envoyer ailleurs. C'est donc là où se trouvaient les forces ennemies, c'est à dire, en France et sur le Mincio, &c. &c. que ces Provinces furent conquises, et non par l'armée de Murat qui vint par petits détachments et par étapes jusqu'au Pô sans tirer un seul coup de fusil, marchant absolument comme au sein de la paix.

Si tandis que deux hommes se battent, un passant prend honnêtement leurs habits, ce passant est-il un conquérant?

L'article 10 cite une proclamation, comme si des paroles étaient des preuves, ou pouvaient tenir lieu d'actions.

Dans l'article 11 on se trompe en parlant d'une Convention du 7 Février entre les Généraux Livron et Nugent.

Cette Convention fixa seulement le Pays qui serait administré par chaque armée, par une ligne depuis la Mer jusqu'au sommet des Appenins. Le Général Nugent ne voulut pas l'étendre davantage, afin de ne pas gêner les opérations de Lord William Bentinck, qui devait débarquer sur la côte de la Méditerranée, et dont la ligne d'opérations était entre cette côte et le sommet des Appenins.

Articles 12, 13, 14.—Ces trois articles contiennent les transactions diplomatiques qui ont amené le Traité avec l'Autriche, les modifications que cette Puissance y fit, et les raisons qui empêchaient l'Angleterre d'y accéder formellement.

Murat ayant accepté les modifications, le Traité était effectivement conclu, même sans des ratifications en forme, surtout si, comme il dit, il se fiait à la loyauté des Cabinets. Du reste, l'objet de l'alliance entre l'Autriche et lui étant d'augmenter les efforts dans le moment décisif, on était convenu qu'il agirait immédiatement, sans attendre d'autres ratifications.

Nous arrivons enfin aux opérations militaires.

L'Article 15.—Cite les passages d'une lettre de M. le Maréchal de Bellegarde qui parle de ses intentions et de l'effet produit par l'armée Napolitaine; mais on ne dit rien du plan proposé par le Maréchal, qui était que l'armée Napolitaine devait marcher avec la division Nugent, sans s'arrêter, sur Plaisance et ensuite sur Alexandrie, tandis que l'armée Autrichienne opérerait sur la rive gauche du Pô; ce que Murat promit de faire. On va voir comment il tint ses promesses.

Article 16.—Si, comme le dit l'article 16, Murat ne fit avancer que 16 bataillons et 1,500 chevaux, c'était sa faute et une contravention manifeste au Traité. Les forts d'Ancône, Rome, Civita Vecchia, et Livourne furent un prétexte pour laisser 18,000 hommes en arrière, et le tiers était plus que suffisant. Le véritable objet était de dominer le pays, d'en tirer toutes les ressources, et en même tems de pouvoir dire que l'on était trop faible pour agir. Immédiatement après la Convention du 7 Février, le Général Nugent s'était mis en marche de Bologne pour concourrir à l'exécution du plan de campagne: il marcha sur Modène et Reggio; mais lorsque son avant-garde voulut passer l'Enza, le Général Napolitain qui commandait à Reggio déclara qu'il avait l'ordre de ne le pas laisser passer.

La déclaration que l'on userait de force ne leva cette difficulté qu' après une perte de tems considérable. Cette conduite ne pouvait que faire naître des soupçons sur la sincérité du nouvel Allié, puisque non-seulement il ne remplissait pas l'engagement qu'il avait pris avec M. le Maréchal, mais il voulait empêcher le Général Nugent d'agir.

On sut bientôt que Murat avait promis de ne pas commencer les hostilités sans prévenir l'ennemi, et celui-ci pouvait par conséquent diriger toutes ses forces contre le Maréchal.

C'est ainsi que le Roi Murat *appuyait* le mouvement de la division Nugent et se *hâta de concourir* aux succès de l'armée Autrichienne.

Le Viceroi qui savait ou directement, ou par les nombreux officiers qui passaient tous les jours d'un Quartier-Général à l'autre, qu'il y avait peu à craindre de Murat, suspendit son mouvement rétrograde, et opposa toutes ses forces au Maréchal.

Le Roi Murat ne pouvait donc être étonné du contenu de la lettre qu'il reçut, le 17 Février, du Maréchal. Un coup-d'œil sur la carte suffit pour se convaincre que ce n'est pas en cantonnant son armée à Bologne, Modene, et Reggio, qu'il pouvait remplir ses promesses. Ce fut, cependant, à quoi il se borna.

Tout ce que l'on dit dans le Mémoire des détachemens à droite et à gauche ne signifie rien. Les détachemens à Tornonuovo et Berzetto étaient deux marches en arrière des postes Autrichiens. Quant à ceux de la droite, on verra bientôt qu'ils ne couvraient ce flanc qu'autant qu'il ne serait pas attaqué.

Le Général Nugent, jugeant la nécessité d'opérer une diversion, avait laissé-là le Roi Murat et avait marché sur Plaisance avec sa division seulement.

Après une action brillante, l'ennemi fut jeté dans la ville, et sa communication coupée. On allait l'y attaquer lorsque le Roi Murat fit dire au Général Nugent de se replier, et envoya le Comte Mier auprès de lui à cet effet. Le Général Nugent obéit à regret.

Dans le Mémoire il est dit, que le Général Nugent aurait dû se retirer même derrière l'Enza. Peu après, Murat se fait un mérite du passage du Pô. C'est une contradiction, puisque Sacca où le passage s'effectua, est en avant de l'Enza, et qu'en se retirant derrière cette rivière, le passage n'aurait pas pu s'effectuer. Le fait est que le Général Nugent choisit le point de Sacca ; que Murat y consentit et lui envoya des marins de sa garde ; qu'il effectua le passage avec célérité, et détacha sur l'autre rive le Baron d'Aspre, qui poussa en avant avec hardiesse et prudence. Il y a une erreur dans le Mémoire : on dit que le Roi fit passer le Baron d'Aspre après la construction du pont. Le Général Nugent avait fait passer, sur des barques, ce détachement, pour protéger la construction du pont, La surprise de Cassal Maggiore par le Baron D'Aspre avec une seule compagnie Autrichienne fut l'affaire du moment ; il n'en avait pas été question avant.

Ce sont des circonstances que ne pouvait savoir le Roi Murat, qui se trouvait alors trop éloigné. Le pont fut construit par les marins de la Garde Napolitaine. La tête-de pont sur l'autre rive fut construite par les pioniers Autrichiens sous la direction du Capitaine Teyter, du Génie. Deux compagnies Napolitaines passèrent avec les Autrichiens. Elles se conduisirent très-bien, ainsi que les marins, et ce n'est point aux troupes Napolitaines que l'on peut faire des reproches. A cette époque il y avait un bataillon Napolitain et un escadron avec la division Nugent. Tout le reste de l'armée était loin en arrière avec son Roi.

La distance du Quartier-Général produisait de grands inconvéniens. Le mouvement du Général Grenier sur Plaisance fut amené par la marche du Général Nugent contre cette ville, comme le prouvent les dates. En se rappelant que Murat voulut empêcher cette marche, on sera étonné qu'il veuille s'attribuer le mérite du résultat, et d'avoir diminué les forces opposées au Maréchal. Nous voyons, que jusqu'à présent (aux entraves près) c'est à-peu-près comme si Murat n'était pas encore arrivé ; mais le moment était venu où il devait agir, ou trahir ses engagemens. Le Général Grenier avait sur la rive droite du Pô à-peu-près 20,000 hommes. La division Nugent avec les forces Napolitaines était au moins aussi nombreuse. Certes, ce n'était pas trop exiger que de vouloir que l'on occupât *constamment* une portion de l'ennemi égale à sa propre force. Le Roi Murat croit, au contraire, que c'est assez d'occuper pendant quelques jours une force égale ; qu'à l'approche de cette force on dut se retirer, afin que le Maréchal eût de nouveau toute l'armée ennemie sur les bras. Car en se retirant sur la Secchia ou le Tanaro, comme c'était l'intention du Roi, le pont de Borgo-forte devenait libre, et le Général Grenier pouvait rejoindre le Viceroi. Cette conduite du Roi Murat était d'autant plus pernicieuse, que la position du Maréchal était entre quatre forteresses qui exigeaient pour les bloquer le double de leurs garnisons. Au premier pas en avant le rapport des forces devait changer au désavantage du Maréchal ; et si, après quelques jours, pendant que le Viceroi évitait le combat, le Général Grenier revenait, la situation du Maréchal devenait pire que jamais. Du moment que le mouvement du Général Grenier était décidé, il n'y avait plus de risques d'un détachement considérable par Borgo-forte. Murat pouvait donc se joindre au Général Nugent et battre Grenier. Il pouvait alors passer le Pô à Sacca, et le Viceroi séparé de Grenier, et pris en arrière eût été perdu. Par la retraite on perdait tous ces avantages ; on perdait le pont sur le Pô ; on ouvrait Borgo-forte à l'ennemi, et on le mettait à son aise.

Voilà pourquoi le Général Nugent *s'obstinait* à ne pas se retirer, et il eût été heureux que le Roi Murat eût eu un peu de son obstination. Le Général Nugent ne demanda que la réunion de la division Carascosa pour livrer bataille. Murat la promit, mais ensuite ne permit pas à cette division de marcher, malgré le désir que manifestèrent les troupes.

En attendant, l'ennemi avançait sur Parme. Le Géneral Nugent résolut de ne se retirer qu'à la dernière extrémité, espérant que Murat finirait par agir, et ne voudrait pas perdre une position qui offrait des combinaisons si avantageuses. Il ne risquait, d'ailleurs, rien, pouvant se retirer par Guastalla. Cette ligne de retraite lui était indiquée par Murat même, et il avait donné les ordres en conséquence au Major D'Aspre et aux détachemens sur le Bas Taro, leur indiquant de longer le Pô sur Guastalla. Il se résolut enfin à y marcher lui-même, lorsqu'il apprit avec étonnement qu'environ deux mille hommes, débouchés de Borgo-forte, s'étaient emparés de Guastalla, que les Napolitains avaient abandonnée. Voilà la manière dont Murat assura le flanc droit des Autrichiens. Tandis que le Général Nugent avait en tête 20,000 hommes, le Roi avec toute son armée ne pouvait pas en contenir 3,000.

Il est facile de concevoir les idées que cette conduite, pour le moins peu honorable, devait faire naître chez les Autrichiens.

La premiere conséquence fut que le Génèral Nugent dut prendre sa ligne de marche vers Reggio, et envoyer l'ordre aux détachemens sur le Pô de faire de même en marchant par leur gauche sur Parme, la seule route qui resta. Pour leur donner le tems de faire cette marche il fut forcé de se tenir dans les environs de Parme, ce qui donna lieu à un combat meurtrier contre une force plus que quadruple, et qui fait certainement moins d'honneur à la *prudence* du Roi Murat qu'à *l'obstination* du Général Nugent.

Le premier avait à cette époque toutes ses forces à Reggio et à Modène, à une marche de Guastalla ; ainsi toute cette conduite ne peut être expliquée militairement. Le Général Nugent se retira sur Reggio, et, le jour suivant, moitié sur Rubiero et moitié sur Modène. Il est faux que les deux premières divisions Napolitaines aient arrêté l'ennemi ; elles ne le virent seulement pas, et l'arrière-garde du Général Nugent resta en présence de l'ennemi.

L'intention de Murat était de se porter derrière le Tanaro, si l'ennemi s'était avancé ; mais celui-ci ne porta le gros de son armée que jusqu'à Reggio, d'où deux divisions marchèrent par Guastalla et Borgo-Forte, pour joindre l'armée du Viceroi. Il ne resta qu'une division de 8,000 hommes à Reggio sous le Général Sevaroli. C'était une occasion favorable pour le Roi Murat de se donner à peu de fraix l'air de faire quelque chose. La division Nugent se porta en avant, le 6 Mars, sur les trois routes qui conduisaient vers l'ennemi, et la brigade Starhemberg, qui faisait partie de cette division, soutenue d'un bataillon Napolitain, défit la faible avant-garde de l'ennemi.— Le Général Nugent fit les dispositions pour attaquer l'ennemi à la pointe du jour ; mais pendant la nuit il reçut, de Modéne, où Murat était allé, l'ordre de ne point attaquer ; et on l'informait que S. M. viendrait à Midi, le 7, reconnaître l'ennemi et donner ses ordres. Le Général Nugent sentant que l'ennemi aurait par-là le tems de se retirer, ou de faire de meilleures dispositions, ne crut pas devoir obéir, et ordonna aux Généraux Starhemberg et Gober et au Colonel Gavenda de se mettre sur-le-champ en mouvement, et commenca l'attaque à la pointe du jour. Les Napolitains voyant la division Nugent marcher, en firent de même, et la secondèrent loyalement. La première position fut emportée par le régiment Brujofsky, les Anglais et la Landwher de l'Archiduc Charles ; la seconde par le Général Pepe, avec deux bataillons Napolitains. Le Roi Murat arriva à midi lorsque l'affaire était décidée et que nous entourions l'ennemi dans Reggio. Il voulait proposer à l'ennemi de le laisser retirer librement, quand le rapport arriva que nous avions la route de Parme, et qu'il était entièrment coupé. Cependant il finit par le laisser sortir, et on ne nous permit pas de le poursuivre, de sorte qu'il fit sa retraite sans danger, quoique nous fussions trois fois plus forts que lui. Les troupes étaient enragées de le voir échapper, et attribuèrent sa retraite à des raisons qui n'étaient pas très-honorables au Roi.

Sans entrer dans ces questions mystérieuses, il est clair par ce récit, que l'impétuosité que le Mémoire attribue au Roi n'existait pas, et que le combat de Reggio, dont il se glorifie tant, fut livré par le Général Nugent, secondé par les Généraux Napolitains, contre l'ordre exprès du Roi et en son absence. Il n'y prit part que pour empêcher les suites que cette action devait avoir, et on le soupçonna d'avoir voulu épargner le sang de l'ennemi.

Il y a plusieurs erreurs à la fin de cet article ; par exemple, que l'ennemi était plus fort et que le Général Grenier avec quelques milliers d'hommes seulement put se diriger sur Borgo-forte, le reste étant obligé de se retirer sur Parme. Le Général Grenier n'était pas à l'affaire, mais déjà à Mantoue. Il n'y avait qu'une division (et cette division seulement fut occupée pendant le reste de la campagne) c'est-à-dire, à-peu-près le quart de la force réunie Napolitaine et de la division Nugent. Le même effet eût été produit par la division Nugent seule. On peut donc juger de quelle utilité était la prétendue co-opération de cet Allié, et le degré d'exactitude des assertions qui se trouvent au commencement du 17me article : " Que les dispositions du Roi s'exécutaient avec *promptitude, énergie,* et d'après *les vrais principes de la guerre !!!*

On peut juger aussi de ces assertions contre Le Maréchal de Bellegarde sur qui on veut faire tomber la faute d'une inactivité dont Murat était cause. C'était le devoir de celui-ci de se mettre assez en avant pour qu'au moins une partie des forces ennemies eussent été attirées sur lui. Au lieu de cela il se tint si éloigné qu'il ne compta pour rien. Le Maréchal avait toutes les forces ennemies contre lui appuyées à des forteresses.

Il est une autre considération : La conduite de Murat ne pouvait être attribuée qu'à un défaut de talent ou à une cause qu'il est fâcheux de soupçonner. Son ancienne réputation militaire devait faire présumer la seconde cause, et mettre en garde contre un Allié qui se rendait aussi suspect.

Articles 18, 19, 20, et 21.

L'article 18 annonce le débarquement de Lord William Bentinck près de Livourne. Les deux suivans contiennent des observations peu essentielles sur ses opérations et des propositions peu importantes.

Lord Bentinck ne concevant pas la conduite de Murat, se rendit lui-même à Reggio.

Il est nécessaire d'observer que Lord Bentinck n'avait que la moitié des bâtimens de transport nécessaires pour porter les troupes qu'il débarqua à Livourne. Il envoya ces bâtimens chercher le reste, afin de pouvoir marcher avec toutes ses forces sur Gênes. Il eût été imprudent d'attaquer cette place avec une partie de ses forces, ou de débarquer cette partie trop près de l'ennemi avant l'arrivée de l'autre partie.

La conduite de Murat n'était pas faite pour inspirer de la confiance à Lord Bentinck. Il voulut rendre sa situation plus sûre, en occupant la Toscane ou une partie de ce pays, au nom de son Souverain légitime. L'Article 22 contient de prétendues raisons contre cette demande, entr'autres, que ce pays était conquis par les armes du Roi Murat.—On a vu plus haut le ridicule de cette idée de conquête. Le fait est, que Murat voulait continuer à s'enrichir aux dépens de la Toscane, comme des autres pays qu'il occupait, en en tirant tout ce qu'il y avait. Lord Bentinck rejeta la proposition d'occuper quelque chose comme sous la protection de Murat, qui devait sa présence en Toscane non pas à ses promesses, mais aux succès des Alliés. Il ne voulait pas non plus sanctionner par un pareil acte l'oppression révoltante que Murat exerçait sur ce pays.

Il trouva que la conduite de Murat aurait été moins suspecte s'il eût dirigé ses forces contre l'ennemi au lieu de les employer à opprimer le pays. Il déclara aussi qu'il ne voulait pas y laisser ses propres troupes qui devaient agir contre l'ennemi, mais que l'on devait former des troupes pour le Grand Duc,

qui suffiraient à maintainir la tranquillité intérieure. En général Lord Bentinck était étonné que Murat eût la plus grande partie de ses troupes sur ses derrières, et que le reste fût si éloigné des opérations, à Bologne, à Modène et à Reggio, se faisant garder par les Autrichiens, et occupé, non de siéges et de batailles, mais de parades et d'exercices.

Articles 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, et 32.

Les Articles depuis 24 juspu' à 29, contiennent plusieurs transactions diplomatiques pour chercher à prouver que les Alliés sont liés par des promesses.

Il est, cependant, facile d'apercevoir que tout est conditionnel, et n'a de valeur qu'autant que Murat remplirait ses engagemens.

On a vu jusqu'ici ce qu'il a fait pour les remplir.

Sa conduite après l'affaire de Reggio n'était pas plus conséquente.—L'activité du Général Nugent l'avait gêné jusqu'alors. Il trouva moyen de le paralyser en séparant sa division, dont il envoya la moitié à Parme, et la moitié à Guastalla—Il donna au Général Nugent une Brigade Napolitaine, mais elle avait ordre de ne rien faire—Une occasion se présenta pour attaquer l'ennemi sur le Taro; le Général Napolitain s'y refusa. Toute l'armée ennemie était contre le Maréchal Bellegarde, excepté la seule division opposée au Général Nugent. L'armée Napolitaine n'était comptée absolument pour rien ; elle semblait n'être venue que pour épuiser le pays, faire des parades et de petites marches sans but.

Sur les plaintes réitérées de M. le Maréchal, Murat promit de passer le Pô près de Cassal-Maggiore, mais il fit les préparatifs et les reconnaissances avec une publicité si marquée que l'ennemi s'en apperçut d'abord et fit des dispositions pour l'en empêcher. Il en chargea alors le Général Nugent et y renonça quand celui-ci voulut l'effectuer. C'est ainsi que l'on perdit un mois depuis l'affaire de Reggio.—Il y a une erreur dans l'article 33. On dit que l'on convint à Revere, que Lord Bentinck évacuerait la Toscane et marcherait sur Gênes. Ce Général voyant la conduite de Murat, résolut de ne pas faire dépendre ses opérations des siennes. Il dirigea les troupes qu'il avait à Livourne sur Spezzia, qui fut emportée tandis que les 2de et 3ème divisions faisaient voile directement pour ce port. Le 1er Avril, il continua ses opérations sur Gênes avec un succès éclatant. Les conférences de Revere eurent lieu le 7, et ne pouvaient déterminer une opération déjà exécutée. Le Maréchal Bellegarde exigea que la division Nugent fût réunie à Parme, et autorisa ce Général à pousser en avant, se concertant avec Lord Bentinck, quelle que fût la conduite de Murat..

Il ne se fiait plus aux promesses de celui-ci, et voulut ainsi, sans lui, s'assurer les moyens d'agir.

L'Article 34. est presque entièrement faux. Le passage du Taro, le 13 Avril, ne fut pas effectué par l'armée Napolitaine, quelque bonne envie qu'elle eût de le faire, mais par la division Nugent, en trois colonnes sous les Généraux Glober, Starhemberg et Senitzer. On ne put empêcher 3 bataillons Napolitains, leur Général à leur tête, de suivre les Autrichiens, et ils eurent part à l'affaire de Borgo San Domino. Ce sont les seules troupes Napolitaines, avec un escadron de Cavalerie, qui aient vu l'ennemi, quoique toute l'armée le desirât. Murat ne s'exposa point ; car sur les bords de la rivière il n'y eut point d'action. Les combats se livrèrent bien au-delà, et il ne s'y trouvait point. Le Roi ne se battit, ni deux jours, ni deux heures. Le Maréchal Bellegarde, selon les arrangemens convenus, ne devait passer le Mincio que quand les opérations sur la droite du Pô auraient produit de l'effet en attirant une partie de l'armée ennemie, et qu'il n'aurait pas eu toute l'armée ennemie à combattre dans la plus forte position possible. La vérité est que Murat arrêta les trois bataillons susdits. Le jour suivant, la division Nugent *toute seule* força la Nuxa après une affaire très-chaude, et, le 15, cette même division encore *toute seule* força la position de San Lazaro, et en-

ferma l'ennemi dans Plaisance, tandis que son avant-garde, longeant les montagnes, se mit en communication avec les détachemens de Lord W. Bentinck par Tortone. La perte des Autrichiens fut de 5 à 600 hommes; celle des Napolitains tout-à-fait insignifiante.

35, 36, 37.

Dans l'Article 36 il est question de nouveau de droits de conquête sur la Toscane, et on cite la générosité du Roi en y renonçant. Le ridicule de ces prétentions a déjà été démontré plus haut.

Art. 38.—Récapitulation.

Pour répondre à cette récapitulation il suffit de résumer ce que l'on vient d'exposer. Il en résulte, 1me Que Murat, après avoir longtems vacillé et hésité, fit enfin le semblant de rompre avec la France, lorsqu'Elle avait le dessous et que l'armée d'Italie était repoussée depuis la Save jusque derrière l'Adige et le Pô.

2o. Qu'il a retardé son accession aussi longtems qu'il a eu le moindre espoir que Buonaparté pourrait avoir le dessus.

3o. Qu'il a considérablement nui aux opérations des Alliés.—1. En s'approchant avant le Traité sous un aspect hostile.—2. Le Traité fait, non-seulement en ne faisant rien du tout jusqu'à l'arrivée de la ratification, mais en trompant par de fausses promesses, en mettant des entraves aux opérations des troupes de l'Empereur, et en laissant à l'ennemi le poste important de Guastalla, en arrière de la division Nugent, lorsque cette division était attaquée de front par une force supérieure; enfin en se retirant devant des forces inférieures, au lieu de les combattre loyalement, et d'occuper ainsi une partie des forces ennemies.—3. En faisant tout aussi peu après la ratification, l'affaire de Reggio ayant eu lieu contre ses ordres positifs; en empêchant les résultats de cette affaire; en laissant échapper l'ennemi et ne permettant de le poursuivre que de manière à ne pas l'alarmer et à ne pas attirer ses forces. L'ennemi montra le cas qu'il faisait de lui, en ne laissant sur la rive droite du Pô qu'une force proportionnée à la division Nugent, comptant ainsi le Roi Murat pour rien, comme de raison.

4. Qu'il a profité du dénuement des troupes de l'Italie Inférieure occasionné par les succès des Alliés pour occuper ce pays sans tirer un coup de fusil, sans perdre un homme; appellant ce pays *ses conquêtes*; accablant ces provinces de toute espèce d'impôts et de vexations, et les traitant comme si elles devaient lui rester en propriété.

5. Que son armée brûlait d'ardeur de se mesurer avec l'ennemi, et que ce ne fut qu'avec beaucoup de peine qu'il parvint à la paralyser. Quatre bataillons ont pris part à l'affaire de Reggio, mais contre sa volonté, comme on l'à vu plus haut. Il y avait trois bataillons à l'affaire du Taro; l'un d'eux fut engagé, et un escadron de cavalerie était avec la division Nugent. A ces deux affaires près, il n'y a eu que quelques escarmouches dans lesquelles ces troupes ont paru; leur perte a été très-peu considérable, et n'a monté en tout qu'à 300 hommes en tués et en blessés.

Deux bataillons et deux escadrons auraient tout autant fait que l'armée Napolitaine, mais le mal que cette prétendue co-opéation a occasionné est incalculable. Il ne faut pas, cependant, l'attribuer aux troupes, qui étaient aussi braves que bien disposées, ainsi que leurs chefs. Murat n'a pas exposé sa personne.

6. Que les raisons qu'il donne pour justifier son inactivité, ne sont pas fondées, et sont en contradiction avec ce qu'il avance si souvent, de sa confiance aveugle dans la loyauté des Alliés; car, 1. si le retard des ratifications était la cause de son inaction, pourquoi n'a-t il pas agi depuis leur arrivée? 2. Pourquoi a-t-il pris le commandement? Pour empêcher les troupes Autrichiennes d'agir, et pour les tromper dans le moment du danger. 3. La conduite de Lord William Bentinck n'avait rien

d'extraordinaire; ce Général n'a point montré de confiance en celui qui ne l'avait pas méritée. 4. Ce qu'on attribue au Maréchal Bellegarde, retombe sur Murat qui en est la cause.

7ème. Que par toutes les raisons ci-dessus, le Roi Murat n'a pas rempli ses engagemens, et que, par conséquent, le Traité avec l'Autriche est aussi peu obligatoire pour Elle que pour les autres Puissances.

8ème et 9ème. Tout ce qu'on dit de l'adhésion de l'Angleterre est, par cette raison, sans fondement.

10ème et 11ème. On peut dire la même chose de la prétendue adhésion des autres Puissances.

12ème et 13ème n'ont plus besoin de réfutation.

(Second Inclosure in No. 9.)—Translation.

Observations by General Count Nugent on the Paper entitled "Historical Memoir of the Political and Military Conduct of His Majesty the King of Naples, from the Battle of Leipzig to the Peace of Paris, of the 30th March 1814."

Article 1 to 8.

The first eight Articles of the Memoir contain a statement of the circumstances and of the Negociations that produced the Treaty with Austria.

It is indifferent whether it was by the battle of Leipzig or by any other arguments that the Allies succeeded in convincing Murat of the wisdom and moderation of their views; and that the Court of Vienna has witnessed the effects of the Overtures which she had long before made.

The Allies having once entered into engagements with the King, were bound to fulfil those engagements, provided He also fulfilled the stipulations agreed to by Him—but certainly, in case of failure on His part, such engagements entirely ceased.

The points for examination, therefore, are those whereby the Memoir attempts to prove that His military operations corresponded with His promises, and that he has acted in couformity with the stipulations entered into with Austria, and to the views of the other Powers.

Article 9.—The Article treats of the first operations of Murat. It may be right to observe, that at this period almost the whole of the enemy's forces in Italy were concentrated on the Adige and the Mincio.

General Count Nugent had disembarked in the Lower Ferrara, occupied Commachio, Ravenna, and the mouths of all the rivers, and carried on his operations in the rear of the enemy.

He had just taken Forli, and intended continuing his operations against Bologna, when accounts were received of the approach of the Neapolitan army; which advanced as allies of the enemy. It was received every where with rejoicing.

The whole of the enemy's force in this conntry consisted of 2,000 men at Ancona, and very weak garrisons at Civita Vecchia, the Castle of St. Angelo, and Leghorn. One Neapolitan column marched by Rome, and Florence to Bologna; another by Ancona and Rimini. In all these places the Neapolitan troops and those of the enemy acted together, and at Ferrara a Neapolitan General even took the command of them.

They attempted to force General Nugent to evacuate Forli; but he maintained this post, in order to observe the Neapolitans, who continued to shew a hostile appearance;—the Alliance indeed was not at that time concluded.

This merely serves to shew in what manner Murat conquered the country as far as the Po, which he occupied as a friend and without striking a blow. Had the Neapolitan army remained stationary, two Austrian battalions and a couple of squadrons would have been sufficient to have cleared the whole country, the disposition of Tuscany and of the Romagna being known. The approach of the Neapolitan army kept these countries from rising; they would have furnished considerable military resources. But the most prejudicial consequence of the doubtful conduct of the Neapolitan army was, that it affected the operations of the Austrian army, which had just repulsed the Viceroy beyond the Adige, and compelled it to halt until it should be decided whether the Neapolitans were friends or foes. If Murat conquered, as he is pleased to assert, the country as far as the Po, it was from the Allies, and not from the enemy; and it is evident that the cause of the fall of these countries was their being destitute of troops, whom the enemy was employing elsewhere. It is therefore where the enemy's forces were posted—that is to say, in France and on the Mincio, &c. &c. that these provinces were conquered, and not by Murat's army, which came up in small detachments and by regular stations, till they reached the Po, without firing a single shot, and marching precisely as in times of profound peace.

Article 10.—The 10th Article cites a Proclamation, as though words were proofs, and could stand instead of deeds.

Article 11.—In the 11th Article it is a mistake to speak of a Convention of the 7th of February between the Generals Livron and Nugent—this Convention merely determined what districts should be administered by each army, according to a line drawn from the Sea to the summit of the Appenines. General Nugent would not extend it farther lest he should cramp the operations of Lord William Bentinck, who was to land on the coast of the Mediterranean, and whose line of operations was between that coast and the summit of the Appenines.

Articles 12, 13, 14.—These Articles contain the diplomatic transactions which brought about the Treaty with Austria, the modifications which this Power introduced into it, and the reasons which prevented England from acceding to it in form.

Murat having accepted the modifications, the Treaty was in effect concluded, even without formal Ratification, especially if, as he said, he relied most implicitly on the good Faith of the Cabinets. Besides, the object of the Alliance between Austria and Him being to increase exertions in the decisive moment, it was agreed that He should act instantly, without waiting for any other Ratification.

We come at length to the military operations.———Article 15.—The 15th Article quotes the passages in a letter from Marshal Bellegarde, which states his intentions and the effect produced by the Neapolitan army, but nothing is mentioned of the plan proposed by the Marshal, which was, that the Neapolitan army should march, without halting, upon Plaisance with General Nugent's division, and afterwards upon Alexandria, whilst the Austrian army should carry on operations on the right Bank of the Po, which Murat promised. We shall presently see how it was fulfilled.

Article 16.—If, according to article 16, Murat pushed forward only sixteen battalions and 1,500 horse, it was his own fault, and a manifest infraction of the Treaty. The fortresses of Ancona, Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn, were the pretext for leaving behind 18,000 men, the third of whom would have been more than sufficient; the real object was to have the command of the country, to draw every possible resource from it, and at the same time to be able to say that he was too weak to act.

Article 17.—Immediately after the Convention of the 7th February, General Nugent began his march from Bologna to co-operate in carrying the plan of the campaign into effect; he marched upon Modena and Reggio, but when his advanced-guard wished to pass the Enza, the Neapolitan General, who commanded at Reggio, declared he had orders to prevent the passage. The declaration that force would be resorted to, did not remove the obstacle until after a considerable loss of time. This conduct could not but create suspicions as to the sincerity of the new Ally, since not only he did not himself act as he had promised the Marshal, but he endeavoured to prevent General Nugent from acting. It was soon ascertained that Murat had promised not to commence hostilities without giving the enemy previous notice, who was consequently enabled to direct the whole of His force against the Marshal.

In this manner did King Murat *support* the movements of Nugent's division, and *hasten to contribute* to the success of the Austrian army. The Viceroy, who knew either directly or by the numerous officers who were every day passing from one head quarters to the other, that he had little to apprehend from Murat, stopped his retrograde movement, and opposed the Marshal with all his forces. King Murat could not, therefore, be surprised at the contents of a letter which he received from the Marshal, dated the 27th February. A single glance at the map will be sufficient to shew that it is not in cantoning his army at Bologna, Modena, and Reggio that he could fulfil his engagements; this, however, was the whole that he did.

All that is said in the Memoir of detachments to the right and left is of no consequence. The detachments to Tornuovo and Berzetto were two marches in the rear of the Austrian posts; as to those on the right, we shall presently see that they only covered that flank where it was not attacked.

General Nugent, perceiving the necessity of effecting a diversion, had left King Murat there, and had marched upon Plaisance with his single division. After a brilliant action the enemy was driven into the town and his communication cut off. He was on the point of being attacked there when the King directed General Nugent to fall back, and sent Count Mier to him for that purpose. He was obeyed with regret.

In the Memoir it is stated that General Nugent ought even to have retreated behind the Enza. Shortly after Murat takes merit to himself for the passage of the Po. This is a contradiction, because Sacca, where the passage was effected, is in front of the Enza; and that by retiring behind that river the passage could not have taken place. The fact is, that General Nugent fixed upon the point of Sacca; that Murat agreed to it, and sent him marines of His guard; that he effected the passage with celerity, and detached Baron d'Aspre to the other bank, who pushed on with boldness and prudence.

There is a mistake in the Memoir, that the King directed Baron d'Aspre to pass after the bridge was made. General Nugent sent over this detachment in boats previously, in order to protect the construction of the bridge; the surprise of Cassal Maggiore by Baron d'Aspre, with a single Austrian company, was an affair of the moment, and wholly unpremeditated. These are circumstances which King Murat could not know, being at the time at too great a distance. The bridge was constructed by the marines of the Neapolitan guard; the *tete-du-pont* on the other bank by Austrian pioneers, under direction of Captain Teyter of the engineers. Two Neapolitan companies passed the river with the Austrians. They behaved admirably, as well as the marines. The Neapolitan troops are free from reproach. At this period there was one Neapolitan battalion, and one squadron with Nugent's division; the rest of the army was far in the rear with the king.

The distance from the head-quarters produced serious inconvenience. The movement of General Grenier upon Plaisance was in consequence of the

march of General Nugent against that city, as the date will prove. In calling to recollection that Murat sought to prevent that march, one is astonished that he should endeavour to attribute to himself the merit of the measure, and to have weakened the forces before the Marshal. We see that up to the present moment (the difficulties he threw in the way excepted), the effect was the same as if Murat had not come up;—but the moment was come when he must either act or betray his engagements.

General Grenier had upon the right bank of the Po about 20,000 men. Nugent's division, with the Neapolitan forces, amounted at least to the same number. Surely it was not requiring too much to expect that an equal force of the enemy should be kept *constantly* on the alert. King Murat, on the contrary, considered it quite sufficient to shew, for some days, an appearance of engaging an equal force, and on its near approach to retreat, in order that the Marshal might once more have the whole of the enemies force to contend with.

For by falling back on the Secchia or on the Tanaro, as was the King's intention, the bridge of Borgo Forte became open, and General Grenier might rejoin the Viceroy. This conduct of King Murat was the more prejudicial on account of the position of the Marshal, which was between four fortresses, and required twice the amount of their garrisons to blockade them. The least advance of the Marshal would produce a change to his disadvantage in their respective forces, and if after some days, whilst the Viceroy avoided an engagement, General Grenier should return, the situation of the Marshal would become worse than ever. From the moment that General Grenier's movement was decided, there was no longer the smallest risk in sending a strong detachment by Borgo Forte. Murat might therefore join General Nugent, and beat Grenier. He could then pass the Po at Sacca, and the Viceroy, separated from Grenier, and attacked in his rear, would have been lost. By the retreat, all these advantages were lost; the bridge on the Po was lost; Borgo Forte was open to the enemy, who was relieved from all anxiety.

For these reasons General Nugent *obstinately persisted* in not retreating, and happy would it have been had King Murat possessed a little of his obstinacy. General Nugent only required the re-union of the division Caracosa to give battle; Murat promised it, but afterwards forbade the divison to march, notwithstanding the eagerness of the troops.

In the mean time, the enemy advanced upon Parma. General Nugent resolved not to retire but in the last extremity, hoping that Murat would at last act, and would not put himself in the wrong, by losing a position which offered such various advantages. Besides he risked nothing, being able to retire by Guastalla. This line of retreat was pointed out by Murat himself, who had given orders in consequence to Major D'Aspre, and to the detachments on the Lower Taro, directing them to stretch along the Po towards Guastalla.

General Nugent resolved to march thither himself, when he learnt with surprise, that a couple of thousand men from Borgo Forte had occupied Guastalla, which was abandoned by the Neapolitans: In this manner it was that Murat covered the right flank of the Austrians; whilst General Nugent had to oppose 20,000 men, the King with all his army could not make head against 3,000.

It is easy to conceive the ideas which this conduct, to say the least of it, not honourable, necessarily create amongst the Austrians.

The first consequence was, General Nugent was compelled to form his line of march upon Reggio, and to send orders to the detachments on the Po to do the like, by marching on their left upon Parma, the only road which

remained open. In order to give them time for this march, he was compelled to remain in the neighbourhood of Parma, which gave rise to a sanguinary engagement against a force more than quadruple, and which certainly does less honour to the *prudence* of King Murat than to the obstinacy of General Nugent.

The former had at this moment all his forces at Reggio and Modena, within a march of Guastalla, so that the whole of this transaction cannot be explained in a military manner.

General Nugent retreated upon Reggio, and the day after, partly upon Rubiera, and partly upon Modena. It is incorrect that the two first Neapolitan divisions stopped the enemy; they did not even come within sight of them, and the rear-guard of General Nugent remained in the presence of the enemy.

Murat's intention was to get behind the Tanaro, if the enemy had advanced; but the latter did not push his main body beyond Reggio, whence two divisions marched by Guastalla and Borgo Forte, to join the army of the Viceroy, only one division, consisting of 8000 men, under General Sevaroli, remaining at Reggio.

This was a favourable occasion for King Murat to have the appearance of doing something at very little expence. Nugent's division pushed forward on the 6th of March, on the three roads which led towards the enemy, and Starhemberg's brigade, of the same division, supported by a Neapolitan battalion, defeated the feeble advanced-guard of the enemy.

General Nugent made the dispositions for attacking the enemy at day-break; but during the night he received orders from Modena, where Murat had gone, not to attack, and that His Majesty would arrive at twelve o'clock on the 7th to reconnoitre the enemy, and give his orders. General Nugent, perceiving that the enemy would thereby have time to retire, or to take up better positions, did not think it right to obey. He ordered Generals Stahremberg and Gober and Colonel Garenda to put themselves immediately in motion, and began the attack at day-break. The Neapolitans seeing Nugent's division on the march did the same, and supported them gallantly. The first position was carried by the regiment Benjofsky, the English, and the Landwehr of the Archduke Charles: the second by General Pepe, with two Neapolitan battalions. King Murat arrived at mid-day when the affair was over, and the enemy were surrounded in Reggio. Murat wished to make proposals to the enemy to retire unmolested, when the intelligence came that we occupied the Parma road, and that the enemy was entirely cut off. Notwithstanding Murat allowed them to escape, and we could not follow them, so that they made their retreat without risk, although we were three times their strength. The troops were indignant to see the enemy escape, and attributed it to causes by no means honourable to the King.

Without entering into these mysterious questions, it is evident by this recital that the *impetuosity* which the Memoir attributes to the King did not exist, and that the battle of Reggio, on which he so much prides himself, was fought by General Nugent, supported by the Neapolitan Generals, during his absence, and against his express order. He had no other share in this action than in preventing the consequences which ought to have resulted from it, and he was suspected of having designedly spared the enemy.

There are numerous errors at the end of this article; as for instance, that the enemy was stronger, and that General Grenier, with several thousand men, could alone act against Borgo Forte, the remainder of his corps being obliged to retire upon Parma. General Grenier was not in the affair, but was at the time at Mantua. There was only one division, and this division alone was employed during the rest of the campaign; that is to say, nearly one fourth of the united forces of the Neapolitans and of Nugent's division.

The same effect would have been produced by Nugent's division alone. From this we may judge of the good effect of the self-declared co-operations of this Ally, and the degree of justice of the assertions at the commencement of the 17th article, that the dispositions of the King were carried into effect with *promptitude, energy,* and according to the *true principles of war!!!*

One may also form an opinion upon the accusations against Marshal Bellegarde, to whom it is wished to attribute the blame of the inactivity of which Murat was the cause. It was the duty of the latter to put himself sufficiently in advance to have drawn upon himself the attention of part at least of the enemy's forces; instead of which he remained at such a distance that he was of no use.

The Marshal had the whole of the enemy's force opposed to him, supported by the fortresses.

There is yet another consideration: the conduct of Murat must be attributed either to want of skill, or to a cause which one would be sorry to name; his former military reputation leads to presume that it was the latter, and leads one to put oneself on our guard against so suspicious an Ally.

Articles 18, 19, 20, and 21.

The 18th article relates to the landing of Lord William Bentinck near Leghorn. The two following contain observations of little consequence as to his operations, and propositions of little importance. Lord Bentinck did not understand the conduct of Murat, and repaired in person to Reggio. It is necessary to observe that Lord Bentinck had not transports for more than half of the troops which he afterwards landed at Leghorn; he sent his transports for the remainder, in order to march with his whole force upon Genoa; it would have been imprudent to have attacked this place with part of his forces, or to have landed a part too near the enemy before the arrival of the remainder.

The conduct of Murat was not calculated to inspire confidence in Lord Bentinck, who wished, by occupying Tuscany, to secure to its lawful Sovereign a part of the country.

Article 22—Contains pretended reasons against this demand, amongst others, that the country was conquered by His Arms. One has seen above how ridiculous this idea of conquest is. In fact, Murat wished to continue to enrich himself by Tuscany, as he had done by the other countries which he occupied, all the resources of which he had made use of.

Lord Bentinck rejected the proposal of holding any thing as under the protection of Murat—whose presence in Tuscany was solely attributable to the successes of the Allies, and not to his own promises. Moreover, He would not sanction by such an act the revolting oppression that Murat exercised over the country. He considered that the conduct of Murat would have been less suspicious, had he directed his Forces against the Enemy, instead of oppressing the Country. He likewise declared that he would not leave his own Troops there, who were to act against the Enemy, but that Troops should be raised for the Grand Duke, who would maintain internal tranquillity. In general Lord Bentinck was astonished that Murat should have the largest portion of his troops in his rear, and that the rest should be so far from the operations at Bologna, Modena and Reggio, protected by the Austrians, and employed, not in Battles and Sieges, but in parade and exercise.

Article 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32.

The articles from 24 to 29, contain various diplomatic transactions, to endeavour to prove that the Allies are bound by promises. It is, however, easy to perceive, that the whole of this is conditional and goes for nothing, if Murat has not fulfilled his engagements. One has seen what he has done for this object up to the present time.

His conduct after the affair, if Reggio was not more correct, the activity of General Nugent had hampered him till then. He found means to render it ineffectual by separating his division, partly at Parma, and partly at Guastella. He appointed a Neapolitan Brigade for General Nugent, but gave it orders not to act. An occasion presented itself for attacking the Enemy on the Taro—the Neapolitan General refused to do it. The whole of the Enemy's Army was employed against Marshal Bellegarde, with the exception of the single division opposed to General Nugent.

The Neapolitan army absolutely did nothing but consumed provisions, attend parades, and make trifling movements without object.

Murat, in consequence of the reiterated complaints of the Marshal, promised to cross the Po near Cassal Maggiore, but he made his preparations and his reconnoiterings with such marked publicity, that the Enemy immediately perceived his intention, and made disposition for preventing him. He then directed General Nugent to effect it, and gave up the plan when the latter was desirous to carry it into effect. Thus was a month lost after the affair of Reggio.

Article 33.—There is a mistake in article 33, in saying that it was agreed at Reveré, that Lord Bentinck should evacuate Tuscany, and march upon Genoa. This General seeing the conduct of Murat, resolved not to make his own operations depend upon those of the King. He directed the Troops which he had at Leghorn upon Spezzia, which was carried whilst the 2d and 3d divisions sailed directly for Genoa. The 1st of April he continued his operations upon Genoa with striking success. The conference of Reveré took place on the 7th, and could not fix an operation already executed.

Marshal Bellegarde insisted that Nugent's division should be re-united at Parma, and authorized that General to push forward, in concert with Lord Bentinck, whatever might be the conduct of Murat.

They no longer trusted in the promises of the latter, and then determined upon securing the means of acting without him.

Article 34.—The article 34 is almost entirely false. The passage of the Taro the 13th of April was not effected by the Neapolitan army, however, desirous it may have been of doing it, but by Nugent's division in three columns, under Generals Glober, Starhemberg and Scnittzer. It was impossible to prevent three Neapolitan battalions, with their General at their head, to follow the Austrians, and they took part in the affair of Borgo San Domino; these and a Squadron of Cavalry, were the only Neapolitan Troops which saw the Enemy, although the whole army desired it.

Murat never exposed himself, for on the banks of the river there was no engagement; the actions were considerably in advance, and he was not present—neither for two days nor two hours. Marshal Bellegarde, in pursuance of the arrangements made, was not to pass the Mincio until the operations on the right bank of the Po should have produced their effect, by attracting the attention of a part of the Enemy, so that he should not have the whole of the Enemy's army to engage in the strongest position possible.

The fact is, that Murat stopped the three above mentioned battalions.—The following day, Nugent's division *alone* forced the Nura, after the very warm action, and on the 15th, the same division *alone* forced the position of St. Lazaro, and drove the Enemy into Plaisance, whilst its advanced guard, moving along the mountains, came into communication with the detachments of Lord William Bentinck's Corps by Tortona.

The loss of the Austrians, was from 5 to 600 Men, that of the Neapolitans wholly inconsiderable.

Article 35, 36, and 37.

In the 36th Article mention is again made of the rights of conquest upon

Tuscany, and the generosity of the King is quoted for renouncing them: the absurdity of these pretensions has already been shewn.

Article 38.—Recapitulation.

In order to reply to this recapitulation, it is sufficient briefly to state what has been remarked above—the result is, First, That Murat, after long time wavering and hesitating, did at last appear to break with France—when she had the worst of it, and when her Italian army was driven back from the Saave to the farther side of the Adige and the Po. Secondly, That he delayed his accession as long as he had the smallest hope that Buonaparte would gain the ascendancy. Thirdly, That he greatly injured the operations of the Allies—1st, By coming up under a hostile appearance before the Treaty; 2dly, When the Treaty was made not only by remaining wholly inactive until the arrival of the Ratification, but by holding out false promises, by throwing obstacles in the way of the operations of the Emperor's troops, and by leaving to the enemy the important Post of Guastella in the rear of Nugent's Division, when this Division was attacked in front by a superior force. In fine, by retreating before an inferior force, instead of engaging it, as good faith required—and thus occupying the attention of part of the enemy's forces. Thirdly, In doing just as little after the Ratification; the affair of Reggio having taken place against his positive orders—in preventing the consequences of this affair, by allowing the enemy to escape, and not permitting him to be pressed in such a manner as to alarm him, or to draw his serious attention.

The enemy shewed in what light he held him, by leaving on the Right Bank of the Po a force only proportionate to Nugent's Division—thus counting King Murat for nothing—as he well might. Fourthly, That he profited by the total want of troops in Lower Italy, occasioned by the success of the Allies; to occupy that country, without firing a shot or the loss of a man; this he called *His Conquest*—loading these Provinces with imposts and vexations of every description, and treating it as if it was to remain to him in perpetuity.

5thly. That his army was well disposed to fight, and that it was with great difficulty he could prevent them. Four battalions did act at the affair of Reggio; but, as we have before seen, contrary to his wishes. There were three battalions at the affair of Taro, one of which was engaged, and a squadron of cavalry was with Nugent's division; with these exceptions there was only some skirmishes in which his troops took part. Their loss was inconsiderable, and did not amount in the whole to three hundred men killed and wounded.

A couple of Austrian battalions and squadrons would have done as much as the Neapolitan army; but the mischief which this self-declared co-operation has occasioned is incalculable. This must not, however, be attributed to the troops, who were perfectly brave and well disposed, as well as their Chiefs. Murat did not expose his person.

6thly. That the reasons which he assigns for his inactivity are without foundation, and in contradiction to what he so often asserts of his blind confidence in the good faith of the Allies: for, first, if the delay of the Ratifications was a reason, why did he not act when they arrived?—Secondly, why did he take the command in order to prevent the Austrian troops from acting, and to deceive them in the moment of danger?—Thirdly, there was nothing extraordinary in the conduct of Lord William Bentinck, unless it be his not placing confidence where it was not deserved.—Fourthly, what is attributed to Marshal Bellegarde recoils upon Murat, who was the cause of it.

7thly. That for all the abovementioned reasons King Murat has not fulfilled his engagements, and consequently that the Treaty with Austria is just as little binding upon her as upon the other Powers.

8 and 9thly. All that is said respecting the adhesion of England is on this account without foundation.

10 and 11thly. The same may be said of the pretended adhesion of the other Powers.

12 and 13thly. Do not require refutation.

No. 10.

Les Ministres Napolitains au Vicomte Castlereagh.

Vienne, le 29 *Décembre*, 1814.

Au moment où les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Européennes réunis à Vienne par effet du Traité de Paris du 30 Mai dernier s'occupent des moyens de cimenter l'état de paix heureusement rétabli en Europe par les efforts magnanimes de la Coalition; Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples, qui en a fait partie, seroit vivement affectée de ne voir pas consolidés en même tems par un acte solemnel les engagemens et les relations d'amitié et de commerce, qui subsistent entre les Couronnes d'Angleterre et de Naples, avec le plus grand avantage des Etats et des Sujets respectifs.

Dès son avènement au Trône, Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples avoit senti l'importance et l'utilité d'une union intime entre Son Royaume et la Grande Bretagne. Aussi, lorsque le Cabinet Autrichien lui proposa après la bataille de Leipsic, tant en son nom que de la part du Gouvernement Britannique, de se réunir aux Puissances Coalisées, pour rétablir en Europe la paix générale, Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples n'hésita pas un instant à donner à son Ministre Plénipotentiaire près la Cour de Vienne, l'ordre d'entrer en négociation avec tous les Alliés pour son accession à la Coalition. Et il manifesta de la manière la moins équivoque son empressement à se mettre en relation avec l'Angleterre, en révoquant tous les décrets et les tarifs Français contraires au Commerce Britannique, par une Ordonnance du 11 Novembre 1813, époque où la France conservoit encore toute sa prépondérance en Italie, et pouvoit aisément exercer sa vengeance contre le Royaume de Naples. Sa Majesté Napolitaine envoya en même tems M. le Marquis de St Elia en Sicile pour faire connoître à Son Altesse Royale le Prince Régent d'Angleterre, par l'organe de S. Ex. Lord W. Bentinck, son desir de conclure un Traité avec Sa Majesté Britannique. M. de St. Elia étoit autorisé à passer en Angleterré, et il étoit muni des pleins pouvoirs nécessaires pour négocier directement avec le Ministre Anglais: mais cette mission n'eut aucun résultat par les difficultés qu'y mit Lord Bentinck. Cependant elle ne prouva pas moins l'empressement du Roi à se lier avec l'Angleterre.

Sur ces entrefaites le Cabinet Autrichien, sentant l'extrême importance de prévenir la diversion puissante que Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples pouvoit faire du côté des Alpes, en réunissant ses forces à celles de la France, envoya de Smalkalden un courier à Naples avec la déclaration, que l'Autriche et l'Angleterre étoient prêtes à signer conjointement avec Sa Majesté Napolitaine un Traité d'Alliance contre la France auquel accéderoient toutes les Puissances Coalisées; et qu' à cet effet Lord Aberdeen, Ambassadeur d'Angleterre à la Cour de Vienne, étoit muni des pleins pouvoirs nécessaires de S. A. R. le Prince Régent, et nanti, en outre, d'une renonciation formelle du Roi Ferdinand de Sicile à ses prétentions sur le Royaume de Naples.

Sa Majesté Napolitaine expédia par le même courier les pleins pouvoirs à

Son Ministre Plénipotentiaire à la Cour de Vienne pour signer le Traité provoqué par l'Autriche, conjointement avec l'Angleterre.

Mais peu de jours après, et proprement le 30 Decembre 1813, l'on vit arriver à Naples le Général Autrichien Monsieur le Comte de Neipperg, avec des pleins-pouvoirs pour conclure et signer le Traité d'Alliance entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne. Il fut observé à ce Plénipotentiaire, que l'intention du Roi était de conclure en même tems l'Alliance avec l'Autriche et avec l'Angleterre, ainsi qu'il lui avait été proposé. Mais M. de Neipperg déclara que le Traité qu'il était chargé de signer seroit commun à l'Angleterre et aux autres Puissances Coalisées, étant convenues entr-Elles, que l'Allié de l'une seroit l'Allié de toutes les autres; et qu'au surplus il était chargé d'ordres du Gouvernement Anglais pour Lord Bentinck, à l'effet de faire cesser les hostilités de la part de la Grande Bretagne contre le Royaume de Naples.

Rassuré par cette déclaration, et voulant se prêter aux désirs des Puissances Coalisées, de commencer au plutôt les opérations militaires en Italie, S. M. le Roi de Naples se décida à signer le 11 Janvier 1814, avec l'Autriche un Traité d'Alliance, par lequel cette Puissance, en Lui garantissant la Souveraineté du Royaume de Naples, s'engage à Lui procurer la même garantie de l'Angleterre et de toutes les autres Puissances Alliées, et à assurer à Sa Majesté Napolitaine une augmentation de territoire, qui pût donner a Son Royaume une bonne frontière militaire.

Le Traité fut communiqué par Monsieur le Comte de Neipperg à S. Ex. Lord Bentinck, Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Commandant Général des forces de S. M. Britannique dans la Méditerrannée, qui se rendit lui-même à Naples et signa le 3 Février 1814, une Convention d'Armistice avec le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *de Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples.*

Par cette Convention il ne fut pas stipulé un simple armistice, mais l'équivalent d'un état de paix; puisque non-seulement il fut convenu qu'il y aurait cessation entière d'hostilités entre les deux Puissances, mais il fut déclaré que tous leurs ports seraient ouverts au commerce et au pavillon des deux nations, en sorte que l'Angleterre reconnoissait positivement le Gouvernement et le pavillon Napolitain. Il fut stipulé, en outre, qu'il serait arrêté entre les Généraux des Armées Autrichiennes, Anglaises, et Napolitaines, un plan d'opérations, d'après lequel ces armées réunies pour la même cause agiraient en Italie; condition qui établissait une véritable alliance entre l'Angleterre et le Royaume de Naples. Et cette alliance a existé par le fait puisque les troupes Anglaises ont combattu avec les troupes Napolitaines, sous les ordres du Roi; les Généraux Anglais ont concerté leurs opérations avec Sa Majesté Napolitaine, à qui S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh offrit même quinze mille fusils de la part de son Gouvernement, sur la demande que lui en fit le Plénipotentiaire Napolitain accrédité auprès des Puissances Alliées.

S. M. le Roi de Naples avait déjà fait avancer son armée sur le territoire de l'Empire Français et du Royaume d'Italie; il avait fait assiéger le Fort St. Ange et les places d'Ancône et de Civita Vecchia; et il avait forcé le Viceroi, en menaçant ses derrières, à quitter la ligne de l'Adige et à se retirer derrière le Mincio, lorsqu il apprit par une dépêche du Cabinet Autrichien, que le Traité du 11 Janvier n'avait pas pu être ratifié, parce que S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh l'ayant examiné, y avait fait de sa main des notes et des changemens, afin de le rendre tel que l'Angleterre ne pût trouver aucune difficulté à l'accepter, en sorte que si Sa Majesté Napolitaine acceptait le Traité, avec les modifications faites en commun avec l'Angleterre, cette Puissance l'accepterait également.

Le concours de l'Angleterre à la nouvelle rédaction du Traité fut confirmé par une Note des Plénipotentiaires Autrichiens du 10 Février et par une dépêche de S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh à Lord Bentinck, datée de Basle, le 22 Janvier, par laquelle il lui enjoignait, attendu la conclusion du Traité d'Alliance

entre les Cours de Vienne et de Naples, *d'intelligence avec l'Angleterre*, de cesser les hostilités contre le Royaume de Naples de la part de la Grande Bretagne; et de prendre les mesures propres à engager la Cour de Sicile à en agir de même.

Quoique le Roi de Naples dût être surpris de cet incident imprévû et inusité, il accepta néanmoins toutes les modifications proposées par S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh, qui regardaient principalement l'Angleterre par rapport à ses engagemens avec la Cour de Sicile, et il ratifia le Traité, dans l'assurance que l'Angleterre y aurait accédé de suite, car sans cela S. M. Napolitaine aurait pu se dispenser d'accepter les modifications proposées par ce Ministre auxquelles l'Autriche ne prenait aucun intérêt direct.

Le Roi comptant donc sur l'accession de l'Angleterre à son Traité avec l'Autriche, continua ses opérations militaires. Les troupes Napolitaines réunies aux troupes Autrichiennes et Anglaises déployèrent la plus brillante valeur dans plusieurs affaires, dont les détails sont trop connus pour les répéter ici. Il suffit de dire que M. le Feld-Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde et Lord W. Bentinck en ont adressé des félicitations au Roi, qui, dans plusieurs occasions, exposa sa propre personne pour la cause de la Coalition.

Pendant le cours de cette campagne, qui se termina par l'Armistice conclu entre le Viceroi et les Alliés en Italie au moment même où l'armée Napolitaine allait forcer Plaisance après s'être emparée de Modène, de Reggio, de Guastalla et de Parme, S. M. le Roi de Naples avait reçu une *lettre* autographe de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, qui ratifiait le Traité du 11 Janvier. Mais il avait été informé en même tems que l'accession promise de l'Angleterre n'avait pas eu lieu, parce que S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh desirait de différer la signature d'un Traité définitif entre la Grande Bretagne et le Royaume de Naples, afin de trouver le moyen de le porter à la connaissance du Parlement Britannique, conjointement avec quelques arrangemens pris avec le Roi de Sicile. Cependant, S. Ex. voulut bien déclarer verbalement au Plénipotentiaire Napolitain accrédité auprès des Puissances Coalisées, que si le Gouvernement Britannique ne pouvait pas pour le moment procéder à la conclusion d'un traité avec le Roi de Naples, par des sentimens de délicatesse envers la Cour de Sicile, S. M. Napolitaine devait s'en fier assez à la loyauté de l'Angleterre, et à la parole d'un Ministre Anglais, pour ne pas douter que le Gouvernement Britannique ne s'empressât de conclure ce Traité aussitôt qu'il le pourrait sans se trouver en contradiction avec les engagemens contractés avec la Cour de Sicile. S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh ajouta que le Ministre Britannique s'était porté à conclure sur-le-champ un armistice avec le Roi de Naples, parce qu'il était dans ses facultés de le faire; que le Gouvernement Anglais avait donné son consentement aux engagemens contractés par l'Autriche avec S. M. Napolitaine; et qu'il avait fait même de fortes représentations pour obtenir la renonciation du Roi Ferdinand de Sicile à ses prétentions sur le Royaume de Naples, mais que s'il ne voulait pas y renoncer, ou accepter une compensation, S. M. Napolitaine ne devait rien appréhender pour cela de l'Angleterre, puisqu'il suffisait à cette Puissance d'avoir fait tout son possible pour procurer une compensation à la Cour de Sicile. Enfin S. Ex. conclut que le Roi de Naples devait être convaincu que si le Gouvernement Britannique n'avait pas consenti à reconnaître la Dynastie actuellement régnante à Naples, il se serait opposé aux engagemens pris par l'Autriche avec le Roi, ou au moins il aurait protesté contre; mais qu'au contraire ayant été interpellé par les Alliés s'il concourrait à l'Alliance avec S. M. Napolitaine, la réponse du Gouvernement Anglais avait été affirmative.

Pour donner à ces déclarations verbales plus de force et d'authenticité, et pour ne pas laisser le Roi de Naples sans une garantie formelle des dispositions du Gouvernement Britannique à son égard, S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh fit remettre par Lord Bentinck au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de S. M.

Napolitaine une Note Officielle en date du 1 Avril, 1814, par laquelle le Gouvernement Anglais assurait au Roi de Naples son adhésion au Traité stipulé entre lui et l'Autriche ; qu'il consentait à l'augmentation de territoire qui lui était promise à titre d'indemnité ; et que si le Gouvernement Britannique ne signait pas de suite un traité particulier avec S. M. Napolitaine, cela provenait uniquement des sentiments de délicatesse qui l'obligeaient à faire marcher de front cette négociation avec celle d'une indemnité pour le Roi Ferdinand de Sicile.

S. Ex. Lord Castlereagh adressa, en outre, une dépêche à Lord W. Bentinck en date de Dijon le 3 Avril, par laquelle en chargeant ce Ministre de désavouer, au nom du Gouvernement Britannique, une Proclamation de la Cour de Sicile, répandue par les troupes Siciliennes débarquées à Livourne, et tendante à proclamer ses prétentions sur le Royaume de Naples, il déclarait, en même tems, que l'intention du Gouvernement Anglais était de faire marcher de front son traité avec le Roi de Naples avec un arrangement d'indemnité pour le Roi Ferdinand de Sicile ; mais que si le Gouvernement Sicilien voulait le contrarier dans ses vues, le Gouvernement Britannique ayant admis par son Armistice les principes du Traité conclu entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne, se croirait affranchi de toute condescendance envers la Cour de Sicile, et il se croirait même forcé de former immédiatement le Traité avec le Roi de Naples.

Cette intimation ne produisit pas pourtant l'effet que le Gouvernement Britannique devait s'en promettre, puisque la Cour de Sicile a montré constamment la plus forte opposition à ses vues, en protestant même formellement contre toute proposition d'indemnité, en sorte que le cas énoncé par la Dépêche de Lord Castlereagh s'est réalisé.

S. M. le Roi de Naples dut considérer encore, comme une preuve d'adhésion de l'Angleterre à son Traité du 11 Janvier avec l'Autriche, l'invitation qui lui fut faite par l'organe du Cabinet de Vienne, d'accéder à l'Alliance conclue le 1er Mars à Chaumont entre les quatre Premières Puissances Coalisées.

D'Ailleurs l'Article 14 de cet Acte portant que les Traités conclus entre les quatre Puissances Contractantes ne sauraient préjudicier aux engagemens qu'Elles pouvaient avoir pris envers d'autres Etats, ni les empêcher d'en former avec d'autres Puissances dans le but d'atteindre le même résultat bienfaisant, il est bien évident que le Traité du 11 Janvier existant entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne, qui était bien connu à l'époque du 1er Mars, ayant été stipulé du consentement des trois autres Puissances Coalisées, et spécialement de l'Angleterre, se trouve compris dans la garantie que l'Article susmentionné renferme.

En effet, les Puissances Alliées n'ont jamais mis en question la validité des engagemens pris par l'Autriche envers le Roi de Naples, et il est bien connu, que lorsque le Plénipotentiaire Français présenta aux Conférences de Châtillon un contre-projet à l'ultimatum des Alliés par lequel la France prétendait disposer de presque toute l'Italie, les Plénipotentiaires des Puissances Coalisées lui répondirent, qu'il n'appartenait pas à la France de s'immiscer dans les affaires d'Italie, dont le sort était déjà fixé, d'après les accords et les engagemens qui avaient été pris par les Puissances Coalisées.

D'après ces stipulations et ces promesses solemnelles, il serait injurieux pour le caractère noble et généreux de S. A. R. le Prince Régent d'Angleterre, et pour la loyauté de ses Ministres et de la Nation Anglaise, de penser que les dispositions du Gouvernement Britannique envers le Roi de Naples puissent être altérées, sans aucune provocation de la part du Gouvernement Napolitain, et par la seule raison que le but qui a fait rechercher l'Alliance du Roi de Naples a été rempli.

S. M. le Roi de Naples a été très-utile à la Coalition en général, en se détachant de la France, au moment où il pouvait réunir ses Troupes à l'Armée Française d'Italie et agir sur les derriéres de l'Armée Alliée. Il l'a été par ses opérations directes qui ont assuré toute l'Italie à la Coalition; et il l'a été encore d'avantage à l'Angleterre, puisqu' Il lui a permis, par son état d'Alliance envers Elle, de disposer de ses Troupes de la Sicile, et de les employer utilement à l'expédition de Gênes, et même en Amérique, sans que cette Alliance lui ait couté le moindre subside, Sa Majesté Napolitaine ayant par ses propres moyens conquis tous les Pays de l'Italie Méridionale qu' Elle a rendus ensuite à leurs Anciens Souverains, ne conservant qu'une petite partie du territoire conquis sur l'ancien Royaume d'Italie, destinée par les Alliés mêmes à l'indemnité stipulée en faveur de Sa Couronne par le Traité du 11 Janvier dernier.

D'un autre Côté quel Allié plus sûr, plus utile, et plus sincèrement attaché peut avoir l'Angleterre que le Roi Joachim, soit par sa reconnaissance, soit par son systéme politique, soit enfin par les avantages commerciaux qu'il offre à la Nation Anglaise.

Il est bien évident qu'un Souverain de la Famille des Bourbons sur le Tróne de Naples ne peut pas convenir, sous aucun rapport, à l'Angleterre. Le Gouvernement Britannique ne doit pas oublier qu'en 1762 il fut obligé d'envoyer une Escadre à Naples pour obliger le Roi Charles III à ne pas accéder au Pacte de Famille, qui serait renouvellé par le fait, s'il était possible que le Royaume de Naples passât sous la domination des Bourbons. L'Angleterre ne doit pas non plus oublier la conduite récente de la Cour de Sicile envers le Gouvernement et la nation Britannique, comparée à la protection, à la faveur spéciale et aux égards tous particuliers dont le Commerce et les Sujets Anglais jouissent dans le Royaume de Naples, non moins qu'aux facilités en tout genre que les troupes de Sa Majesté Britannique stationnées dans les Iles Ioniennes reçoivent journellement de l'amitié du Gouvernement Napolitain.

Ainsi, les lois de l'honneur et les véritables intérêts de la Grande Bretagne concourent également à démontrer le devoir et l'utilité d'une union intime entr'Elle et Sa Majesté Napolitaine.

C'est donc par suite de ces considérations que les Soussignés, Ministres Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples, prient Son Excellence Lord Castlereagh, Secrétaire d'Etat des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, de vouloir bien procéder à la prompte conclusion d'un Traité de Paix définitive entre les deux Couronnes, qui puisse fixer à jamais Leurs relations politiques et Leurs intérêts commerciaux, d'autant plus que l'Angleterre n'a jamais garanti par aucun Acte le Royaume de Naples au Roi Ferdinand, tandis qu'Elle l'a effectivement garanti au Roi Joachim par son adhésion au Traité du 11 Janvier, existant entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne.

Sa Majesté Napolitaine se flatte aussi, que le Gouvernement Britannique, animé du desir noble et généreux d'éteindre en Europe tous les germes de dissention, voudra bien trouver dans sa sagesse les moyens d'amener un rapprochement entre les Cours de Naples et de Sicile, Sa Majesté Napolitaine étant prête à concourir aux moyens qui pourraient être proposés pour procurer à la Cour de Sicile une indemnité convenable sur des Etats qui étant provisoirement occupés, et n'étant pas destinés ou promis par aucun Traité, se trouvent à la disposition du Congrès pour les arrangemens qui doivent compléter la Pacification Européenne.

Les Soussignés ont l'honneur de prévenir Son Ex. Lord Castlereagh, qu'ils ont adressé le Duplicata de la présente Note à S. A. Monsieur le Prince de Metternich, Ministre d'Etat, des Conférences, et des Affaires Etrangères de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, afin qu'il puisse être à même de

faire des démarches directes, conformément à l'Article 2d secret du Traité du 11. Janvier 1814.

Ils saissent, &c.

(Signé) Le DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
Le PRINCE DE CARIATI.

No. 10.

The Neapolitan Ministers to Viscount Castlereagh.—*(Translation.)*

Vienna, 29th December 1814.

While the Plenipotentiaries of the European Powers, united at Vienna, in virtue of the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May last, are occupied with the means of cementing the state of peace, happily re-established in Europe, by the magnanimous efforts of the Coalition, His Majesty, the King of Naples, having become a party to it, would feel great concern at not finding confirmed, likewise, by a solemn act, the engagements and relations of Amity and Commerce, subsisting between the Crowns of England and of Naples, to the great benefit of the two Kingdoms, and of their respective subjects.

Ever since his accession to the Throne, His Majesty, the King of Naples, has been aware of the importance and the utility of an intimate union between his Kingdom and Great Britain; accordingly, when the Austrian Cabinet, after the battle of Leipzig, proposed to him, in its own name, as well as on the part of the British Government, to unite himself to the Coalesced Powers, with a view of re-establishing in Europe a general peace, His Majesty, the King of Naples, hesitated not a moment to direct his Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, to enter into a negociation with all the Allies respecting his accession to the Coalition; and he manifested, in the most unequivocal manner, his anxious desire of a connection with England in revoking the French Decrees and Tarifs, hostile to the British Commerce, by an ordinance of the 11th of November 1813, at which period France was still in possession of all her preponderance in Italy, and might easily have taken vengeance on the Kingdom of Naples.

His Neapolitan Majesty, at the same time, sent the Marquis de St. Elia to Sicily, to acquaint His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, through the medium of His Excellency Lord William Bentinck, of his desire to conclude a Treaty with His Britannic Majesty. The Marquis was authorised to go to England, and was furnished with the necessary full powers for opening a direct negociation with the English Ministry. But that mission produced no result, owing to the difficulties thrown in the way of it by Lord Bentinck. Still, however, it evinced not the less the King's anxious wish of forming a connection with England.

In the mean time, the Austrian Cabinet, sensible of the extreme importance of preventing the powerful diversion which His Majesty the King of Naples might make from the Alps, by uniting his forces with those of France, dispatched a messenger from Smalkalden to Naples, with the declaration, that both Austria and England were prepared to sign, conjointly with His Neapolitan Majesty, a Treaty of Alliance against France, to which all the Coalesced Powers would accede; and that Lord Aberdeen, the English Ambas-

sador at the Court of Vienna, was accordingly furnished with the necessary full powers from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and had besides in his possession, King Ferdinand of Sicily's formal Renunciation of His Claims to the Kingdom of Naples.

His Neapolitan Majesty, by the same Courier, sent to his Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, full powers for signing the Treaty that originated with Austria, in conjunction with England.

A few days after, on the 30th December 1813, there arrived at Naples the Austrian General Count de Niepperg, with full powers for concluding and signing the Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Naples and of Vienna.

That Plenipotentiary was told, that the King's intention was to conclude, at once, the Alliance with Austria and with England, agreeably to the proposal made to him. But Count Niepperg declared, that the Treaty which he had it in charge to sign, would be obligatory on England and the other Coalesced Powers, they having agreed among themselves, that the Ally of one should be the Ally of all the rest; and that, moreover, he was charged with orders from the English Government, for Lord Bentinck to desist from hostilities on the part of Great Britain against the Kingdom of Naples.

Tranquillized by this declaration, and willing to yield to the desire expressed by the Coalesced Powers, of commencing, as soon as possible, military operations in Italy, His Majesty the King of Naples determined to sign, on the 11th of January 1814, a Treaty of Alliance with Austria, by which that Power, in guaranteeing to him the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Naples, engaged to procure for him the same guarantee from England and from all the Allied Powers, and to ensure to his Neapolitan Majesty an augmentation of territory, capable of giving his Kingdom a good military frontier.

The Treaty was communicated by Count Niepperg to His Excellency Lord Bentinck, Minister Plenipotentiary and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean, who came himself to Naples, and, on the 3d of February 1814, signed, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Naples, a Convention for an Armistice.

By that Convention was stipulated, not merely an Armistice, but what was equivalent to a state of peace, since it was not only agreed that Hostilities should entirely cease between the Two Powers, but it was declared, that all their Harbours should be open to the Commerce and to the Flag of the Two Nations, so that England positively recognized the Neapolitan Government and Flag. It was also stipulated, that the Generals of the Austrian, English, and Neapolitan armies, should agree upon some plan of operations, according to which the armies united for the same cause, should act in Italy, which condition established a real Alliance between England and the Kingdom of Naples. And this Alliance has existed in point of fact, because the English troops have fought along with those of Naples, under the orders of the King; the English Generals have concerted their operations with His Neapolitan Majesty, to whom even Lord Castlereagh, on the part of his Government, offered fifteen thousand muskets, upon a demand addressed to him by the Neapolitan Plenipotentiary, accredited to the Allied Powers.

His Majesty the King of Naples had already marched his army into the territory of the French Empire, and of the Kingdom of Italy; he had issued orders for besieging the Fort of St. Angelo, as well as Ancona and Civita Vecchia; and he had forced the Viceroy, by menacing his rear, to abandon the line of the Adige, and to retire behind the Mincio, when he was informed, by a dispatch from the Austrian Cabinet, that it had not been possible to ratify the Treaty of the 11th of January, in as much as his Excellency Lord Castlereagh, after examining it, had, with his own hand, made some notes and alterations, with a view of giving it that form in which Eng-

land could find no difficulty of accepting it, so that if His Neapolitan Majesty accepted the Treaty with the modifications made in concurrence with England, the latter Power would likewise accept it.

The accession of England to the Treaty, thus altered, was confirmed by a note of the Austrian Plenipotentiary of the 10th of February, and by a Dispatch from His Excellency Lord Castlereagh to Lord Bentinck, dated Basle, the 22d of January, by which the former desired him, in consideration of the Treaty of Alliance concluded between the Courts of Vienna and of Naples, *and to which England had agreed*, to cease Hostilities against the Kingdom of Naples, on the part of Great Britain, and to take proper measures for engaging the Court of Sicily to pursue the same course.

Although the King of Naples could not fail being surprised at this unforeseen and unusual incident, he, nevertheless, accepted all the modifications proposed by His Excellency Lord Castlereagh, which chiefly respected England relatively to her engagements with the Court of Sicily, and he ratified the Treaty in the confident expectation that England would accede to it afterwards, or His Neapolitan Majesty might have dispensed with accepting the modifications proposed by the English Minister, in which Austria took no direct interest.

The King, therefore, anticipating England's accession to his Treaty with Austria, pursued his military operations. His Neapolitan Troops, united to those of Austria and England, displayed the most brilliant valour in several combats, the details of which are too well known to need being repeated here. It is sufficient to observe, that Field-Marshal Count de Bellegarde and Lord William Bentinck addressed, on that account, congratulations to the King, who on several occasions exposed his own person for the cause of the Coalition.

During the course of that campaign, which terminated in the Armistice concluded between the Viceroy and the Allies in Italy, and at the very moment that the Neapolitan Army was on the point of storming Placentia, after having reduced Modena, Reggio, Guastalla and Parma, His Majesty the King of Naples had received from His Majesty the Emperor of Austria a letter, written with His own hand, which ratified the Treaty of the 11th of January. But he had been informed, at the same time, that the accession promised by England had not taken place, His Excellency Lord Castlereagh being desirous to defer the signature of a Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and the Kingdom of Naples, to be enabled to lay it before the British Parliament along with some arrangement, made with the King of Sicily. His Excellency, however, had the goodness to declare, verbally, to the Neapolitan Plenipotentiary accredited to the Coalesced Powers, that, if the British Government could not, from sentiments of delicacy towards the Sicilian Court, proceed at present to the conclusion of a Treaty with the King of Naples, His Neapolitan Majesty might repose sufficient confidence in the honour of England, and in the word of an English Minister, to entertain no doubt but that the British Government would be anxious to conclude the Treaty as soon as it should be able so to do, without prejudice to the engagements contracted with the Court of Sicily. His Excellency Lord Castlereagh added, that the British Minister had not hesitated to conclude an Armistice with the King of Naples, as he was furnished with Powers to that effect; that the English Government had given its consent to the engagements contracted by Austria with His Neapolitan Majesty, and that it had even made strong representations to obtain from King Ferdinand of Sicily, the renunciation of His pretensions to the Kingdom of Naples; but that if he declined either to renounce it, or to accept of any compensation, His Neapolitan Majesty did not, on that account, fear any thing from England,—that Power contenting itself with having used Its utmost exertions to procure for

the Court of Sicily a compensation. Finally, His Excellency observed, that the King of Naples might be assured, that, if the British Government had not consented to recognize the Dynasty now reigning in Naples, it would have either opposed the engagements entered into by Austria with the King, or would at least have protested against them; but that, on the contrary, having been called upon by the Allies, to declare, whether it concurred in the Alliance with His Neapolitan Majesty, the English Government had answered in the affirmative.

To give to these verbal declarations more force and authority, and not to leave the King of Naples without a formal security, as to the dispositions of the British Government, with regard to him, His Excellency Lord Castlereagh transmitted, through the medium of Lord Bentinck, to His Neapolitan Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, an official note, dated the 1st of April 1814, in which he declared, that the British Government assured to the King of Naples, its adherence to the Treaty concluded between him and Austria; that it consented to the augmentation of Territory promised him by way of Indemnity; and that, if the British Government did not immediately sign a Special Treaty with his Neapolitan Majesty, it was to be attributed solely to the sentiments of delicacy which obliged it to conduct this negociation simultaneously with that of an indemnity for King Ferdinand of Sicily.

His Excellency Lord Castlereagh, moreover, in a Dispatch addressed to Lord William Bentinck, and dated at Dijon the 3d of April, charged that Minister to disavow, in the name of the British Government, a Proclamation issued by the Court of Sicily, announcing its pretensions to the Kingdom of Naples, and circulated by the Sicilian troops which had landed at Leghorn; and declared also, that it was the intention of the English Government to Negociate at one and the same time, the Treaty with the King of Naples, and an arrangement of Indemnity for King Ferdinand of Sicily; but that, if the Sicilian Government shewed any disposition of opposing its views, the British Government, having framed its Armistice upon the principles of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Naples and of Vienna, would deem itself absolved from every regard to the interests of the Court of Sicily, and would even judge itself compelled immediately to form a Treaty with the King of Naples.

That intimation, however, did not produce the effect which the British Government had reason to expect, because the Sicilian Court has constantly opposed its views, in the strongest manner, and has even formally protested against any proposal of indemnity; so that the supposition in Lord Castlereagh's Dispatch has been realised by the event.

His Majesty the King of Naples was also warranted in considering, as a proof of England's adherence to His Treaty of the 11th of January with Austria, the invitation which he received, through the agency of the Cabinet of Vienna, of acceding to the Alliance concluded the 1st of March at Chaumont, between the four principal Coalesced Powers.

Besides, the 14th Article of that Act, purporting that the Treaties concluded between the four Contracting Powers, shall not affect the engagements into which they might have entered with other States, or prevent them from contracting fresh ones with other Powers, in order to the attainment of the same beneficial object, it is very clear that the Treaty of the 11th of January, existing between the Courts of Naples and of Vienna, which was well known on the 1st of March, having been stipulated with the consent of the three other Coalesced Powers, and particularly of England, comes within the Guarantee contained in the Article above-mentioned.

In fact, the Allied Powers have never called in question the validity of the engagements into which Austria entered with the King of Naples, and it is

well known, that, when the French Plenipotentiary, at the Conferences of Chatillon, presented a counter projet to the Ultimatum of the Allies, by which France attempted to dispose of almost the whole of Italy, the Plenipotentiaries of the Coalesced Powers replied to him, that France had no right to interfere in the affairs of Italy, whose fate was already fixed, according to the agreements and engagements entered into by the Coalesced Powers.

Considering these stipulations, and these solemn promises, it would be injurious to the noble and generous character of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England, and to the Honour of His Ministers and of the English nation to suppose that the dispositions of the British Government towards the King of Naples could be altered, without any provocation on the part of the Neapolitan Government, and for the sole reason, that the object, which made the Alliance of the King of Naples desirable, had been attained.

His Majesty the King of Naples has been very useful to the Coalition in general, in detaching himself from France at the moment when he might have united his troops with those of the French army in Italy, and might have acted upon the Rear of the Allied Army. He has been so by the direct operations which have ensured all Italy to the Coalition. And he has proved still more useful to England, having enabled Her, by his state of Alliance towards Her, to dispose of her troops in Sicily, and to employ them beneficially in the expedition to Genoa, and even in America; neither has that Alliance cost Her the smallest subsidy, His Neapolitan Majesty having, with His own means, reduced all the countries of southern Italy, which he afterwards restored to their former Sovereigns, preserving only a small portion of the territory conquered from the late Kingdom of Italy, which portion was designed by the Allies themselves, to form the indemnity stipulated in favour of his Crown, by the Treaty of the 11th of last January.

On the other hand, what Ally more safe, more useful, and more sincerely attached can England have, than King Joachim, whether from gratitude and his political system, or from the commercial advantages which he offers to the English Nation?

It is very evident, that a Sovereign of the Family of the Bourbons on the Throne of Naples, cannot suit England in any point of view. The British Government ought not to forget, that in 1762 it was obliged to send a Squadron to Naples to prevent King Charles III. from acceding to the Family Compact, which would be renewed, by the fact of the Kingdom of Naples passing under the dominion of the Bourbons. Never ought England to forget the recent conduct of the Court of Sicily towards the British Government and Nation, when compared with the protection, the particular favour, and the marked attention which English Commerce and English Subjects enjoy in the Kingdom of Naples, and the facilities of every kind which the troops of His Britannic Majesty, stationed in the Ionian Islands, daily receive from the friendship of the Neapolitan Government.

Thus the laws of honour and the true interests of Great Britain concur to demonstrate both the duty and the utility of an intimate union between Her and His Neapolitan Majesty.

In reference to these considerations, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of Naples request H. E. Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of His Britannic Majesty, to be pleased to proceed to the speedy conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace between the two Crowns, capable of fixing, for ever, their political relations and their commercial interests, so much the rather, as England has never, by any act, guaranteed the Kingdom of Naples to King Ferdinand, while she has effectually done so with regard to King Joachim, by her adhesion to the Treaty

of the 11th of January, subsisting between the Courts of Naples and of Vienna.

His Neapolitan Majesty flatters himself also, that the British Government, animated with the noble and generous desire of extinguishing every spark of dissention in Europe, will be pleased, in its wisdom, to devise some plan for bringing about an accommodation between the Courts of Naples and Sicily, His Neapolitan Majesty being prepared to concur in any means that may be proposed for procuring to the Court of Sicily a suitable indemnity out of those States, which, being provisionally occupied, and neither apportioned nor promised by any Treaty, are at the disposal of the Congress, and applicable to the arrangements intended with a view to the completion of the pacification of Europe.

The undersigned have the honour to inform H. E. Lord Castlereagh, that they have addressed the duplicate of the present Note to H. H. the Prince of Metternich, Minister of State for Conferences and Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to enable him to take such direct steps as are in conformity with the second Secret Article of the Treaty of the 11th of January 1814.

They avail themselves, &c.

(Signed) The DUKE DE CAMPOCHIARO.
The PRINCE DE CARIATI.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

Dispatch from Lord William Bentinck, to Viscount Castlereagh. Dated, Florence, January 7, 1815.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, dated December 10, 1814, inclosing a confidential paper of the Duke of Campochiaro, with the remarks of a General Officer thereupon, and requiring from me such comments as might assist the British Government in justly appreciating Murat's conduct through the period of the late campaign.—The Messenger, owing to detention at Genoa, and foul winds, did not reach me till the

It is very difficult for me to answer as I could wish to Your Lordship's commands, because all the papers relating to my negociations with Murat, and to the late campaign, are in England.

The opportunities I had of closely observing the whole of Murat's conduct, from the period of his return from Leipsic to the end of the War, enabled me to form, as I think, a tolerably clear conception of his character, his policy, and his good faith.

I can state at once, and without hesitation, that his views and principles were totally at variance with those upon which he offered himself, and was accepted as the Ally of the Coalesced Powers;—that he did not perform his engagements; and that on the contrary his conduct, although neutral and

negative in its general character, was in its result much more beneficial to the Enemy than to the common cause.

There can be no doubt, that all the advantages, contemplated in the alliance with Murat, by Austria and the Allies, would have been realized, if he had embarked honestly and cordially in the cause—but his policy was to save his Crown, and to do this, he must always be on the side of the conqueror—his first agents were sent to me directly after his return from Leipsic. He then thought Napoleon's fortune desperate—his language was plain and sincere—he said, "give me an Armistice, and I will march with the whole of the Army against the French—give me the friendship of England, and I care not for Austria or the rest of the world."

Subsequently, when Austria came to seek his alliance, he naturally discovered both his own importance and the uncertain issue of the contest. He then began to entertain views of aggrandizement, and by possessing himself of the whole of the South of Italy, he seemed to think he could render himself independent, whatever might be the event of the war.

It may be necessary here to say a word of the Counsels by which he was surrounded. Your Lordship already knows, that the courage of this Officer in the field is no less remarkable than his indecision and uncertainty in the Cabinet. This disposition, most unfortunately for him, was actively worked upon by two contending parties in his Court and Army, the one French and the other Neapolitan.—Murat's attachment was to France—In all his abuse of Buonaparte there was an evident feeling of fear and respect for him—He coveted above all the good opinion of the French Army—His French advisers played upon these feelings, always magnified the successes of the French Arms, and endeavoured to keep him in his alliance to their country—He was besides most anxious not to lose his French Officers, who, he knew, would not stay with him from the moment his conduct assumed a decided aspect. The Neapolitans, Counsellors, Army and Nation, were all against France, and were extremely desirous that Murat should join heartily in the cause. His most attached friends regretted his indecision. Living as much with them as I did—declaring always my sentiments with frankness—never concealing my regret at the necessity of the alliance, but being once made, professing, what I always felt, a sincere desire that it might be productive of all the advantages to both parties which it stipulated, they seemed to consider me as their friend. They excused their master as well as they could, on the score of his old attachments and connections, from which it was difficult for him to separate. They expressed their hope that I might succeed in determining his conduct. Both of these parties agreed in one sentiment, in that of Italian Independance, and in the Aggrandizement of their Chief.—I have sometimes thought, when willing to see his conduct in the most favorable point of view, that he himself never knew on which side he was.

One of the conditions of the Armistice made by me at Naples, stipulated, that a plan of operations should be arranged between the three Allied Corps. In pursuance of this object, Count Niepperg presented to me a *projet de campagne*, by which it was proposed that the Anglo Sicilian Troops should land at Leghorn and operate in the *Riviere de Gênes*, drawing its subsistence from Tuscany. The Neapolitans were to act on the right, and the Austrians on the left bank of the Po, each maintaining itself in the countries they respectively occupied. I immediately agreed to it, and dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli, in company with Count Niepperg, to arrange definitively the plan, in co-operation with Marshal Bellegarde and Murat. I returned to Sicily, and in order to avoid all loss of time, I ordered the Troops to proceed directly to Leghorn, and I appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli to meet me at Naples, from whence, upon my return from Palermo, I proceeded by land to Leghorn.

The Neapolitan Army had in the mean time occupied the Roman and Tuscan States. Having followed the steps of this Army, my own observations entirely confirm all that has been said in the "Paper of Remarks" upon the subject of these first military operations of the Neapolitan Army, and upon the misapplication of the term "*Conquest*," which has been so triumphantly used upon this occasion. The truth is, that every where there was an apparent concert between the French and Neapolitan Authorities; there was no act of hostility on either side. The French garrisons were allowed quietly to evacuate all the fortresses, and to reinforce the Viceroy in the North of Italy. Nobody believed that Murat was at War with France. Murat could not do a better service to Napoleon, than by securing the quiet re-union of his scattered troops with the main army;—than by taking to himself, and from the Allied cause, the benefit of all the resources of the South of Italy;—than by weakening by one half the force he stipulated to bring into the field, upon the pretended necessity of occupying these conquered countries; nor is the occupation less worthy of remark. Here indeed the manner of a Conqueror was assumed. The Countries were occupied, as it were, in permanent possession. No allusion was made to the ancient Sovereigns. The Neapolitan agents in the Roman States discouraged the idea of the Pope's return, and the principle of National Union and Independance was universally proclaimed. I will endeavour to collect all the papers and proclamations circulated by the Neapolitan Authorities. I write from a recollection of the impression at the time, and I do not believe that I am wrong. I also concur in the correctness of the "Paper of Remarks," upon the subsequent operations of Murat, as detailed in his comments upon the 15th, 16th and 17th Articles. I passed near ten days with the Austrian and Neapolitan Corps, under the orders of Murat. All the officers agreed in the same statement. Nothing could be better than the spirit of the Neapolitan troops; I remember to have heard, and I believe the fact, though I have no proof of it, that so strong was the feeling that the Corps of General Nugent, in the affair of Parma, had been sacrificed, that a representation in writing, signed by several Neapolitan General Officers, was made to Murat upon the subject of this stain upon their military characters. General Nugent, if at Vienna, can probably give positive information upon this point.

I now come to the 18th Article, which has immediate reference to my own conduct, and to the operations of the Anglo Sicilian force, and I must take the liberty of going into some detail, to expose the pretexts which are assumed from it, to excuse Murat's inactivity.

I have already said, that Count Niepperg proposed to me a plan of operations, to which I agreed, and which being the only one that was at all practicable, I immediately proceeded to execute. I have also said, that Count Niepperg, with Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli, went to the head quarters of Marshal Bellegarde and Murat, to obtain their concurrence to it. They proceeded first to Bologna, the Neapolitan head quarters—Murat was unwell—He saw Count Neipperg, but would not see Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli; this latter Officer waited in vain for two days for this honour, and not liking to lose any more time, he proceeded to Verona, the head quarters of Marshal Bellegarde, where he was soon after joined by Count Niepperg. The Count stated that he had not shewn the *projet de campagne* to Murat, and as well as I recollect, the reason he assigned, was, that finding Murat in an ill humour, he feared that the proposal to take from him any part of Tuscany would make him less actively disposed. Count Bellegarde's answer, as well as I recollect, approved the operation upon Genoa, but was altogether silent on the question of Tuscany.

Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli, upon his return from Verona, saw Murat at Bologna, and talked the whole plan over. He objected to giving up the whole of Tuscany, but he made no difficulty of giving up Leghorn with an *arrondissement*, and added, that when I arrived, and that we could treat together, he had no doubt we should be agreed.

I arrived at Leghorn two or three days before the first division of the expedition.

In the article 19, it is matter of complaint, that the expedition, instead of going to Genoa, was directed to Leghorn, contrary to the opinion of the Chiefs of both armies (Count Bellegarde and Murat).—Elsewhere he recommended the disembarkation in the Gulph of Spezia, and makes a merit of the offer of ten pieces of cannon and a regiment of cavalry to act with the British army in the Riviera di Genoa.

These affected grounds of complaint were made with the perfect knowledge that there were only transports sufficient for the conveyance of one half the expedition; that at Spezia there was no place of safety, where the first division could have waited the arrival of the second; that there were no means there of either feeding or equipping the army; and that Leghorn was in every point of view the only point of disembarkation and assembly. In proportion as Murat was really backward, it was necessary for him to make every display of activity and co-operation. Of this nature was the offer of a regiment of cavalry, and of a battery of cannon, to act in a country of mountains, where there is no carriage road, and the use of these arms is totally impracticable. Much better, I may remark, would it have been, if these troops had been with the main army, where his duty prescribed that every effort in his power should be made.

The same article complains that no plan was agreed upon, as pointed out by the Armistice. I trust the preceding explanation has fully proved that the omission is in no respect imputable to me.

With the same view of display, and the same disregard of fact, it is said that a Neapolitan General Officer was sent to me with a proposal of conjoint operations, to which I returned no answer—this Officer did arrive, and the day following I proceeded in person to Murat's Head-quarters to concert our future movements. When I represented to him (exclusively of the insuperable objection of leaving so entirely exposed our point of embarkation and our line of communication) the great inconvenience of uniting his and our Neapolitan troops, from whence nothing but discord and mutual complaint could arise, he at once admitted the validity of the remark. He complains also of the publication of a proclamation of the Court of Sicily, issued upon the disembarkation of the troops: The proclamation in question was an order of the day issued by the Hereditary Prince in Sicily to his own troops. The circulation of it in Leghorn was done without my knowledge. I admitted it at the time to be wrong, but the objection I had already made to the union of the troops of the same nation in each service, was a proof, that any project of seduction on my part was totally foreign to my intentions—and after this explanation I think the fact ought not to have been mentioned.

It is stated in the Duke of Campo Chiaro's Paper "*que s'il (Murat) n'a pû marcher à des succès plus decisifs, il faut l'attribuer; 1, au retard inattendu qu'ont eprouvé les ratifications de son Traité d'Alliance avec l'Autriche;—2, à la conduite extraordinaire de Lord Bentinck.*"

With the first I have nothing to do.

As to the second, which refers particularly to my demand of the occupation of Tuscany, or a part of it (for I offered to leave the extent of it to be decided by the Austrian Minister), I will make this general reflection, that had Murat been really sincere and downright, his knowledge that he could expect no mercy from Buonaparte, would have made him embrace,

with eagerness, any offer of assistance, and would have led him to consider no sacrifice too great, to obtain the British co-operation. Upon my arrival at Reggio, however, he refuses even to agree to the cession of Leghorn, which he had offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Catinelli. But by way of display he proposes—First, to submit the question to your Lordship's decision. The immediate security and supply of the army was the question, and did not admit of reference. Secondly, to give me the military command of Tuscany, which he administered. What advantage could I possibly derive from the command of troops that acknowledged a superior authority, and what objection was there not, to my making myself a party to his Civil Administration? Innumerable were the complaints of the inhabitants.—Thirdly, to supply the British army with provisions. Could I, with prudence, intrust the supply of the army acting in the mountains of Genoa, and entirely depending upon this source for its subsistence, to the will of a person whose bad faith was so notorious? Would such an arrangement have been consistent with the dignity of the British Government, or according with the usage of all the Allied Armies, whose conquests were in common and allotted for the general good?

I certainly did hold to Murat the language that his conduct, so unjustifiable and faithless, called for. But I made Count Bellegarde the arbiter of the difference, and in a renewed conference at Bologna, in which I begged Sir Robert Wilson to act upon my part, and at which the Russian General Balacheff assisted, Murat still continuing firm in his refusal, I consented, in compliance with General Bellegarde's wish, to give up the claim, and expressed my intention immediately to leave Tuscany and to act wherever I could with the greatest advantage.

Marshal Bellegarde, in my conversations with him, expressed his strong and full conviction of Murat's bad faith—He admitted the entire reasonableness of my demand—He said, that the best thing for the Allies would be the return of Murat to Naples, and this proposition was to have been made to him by Count Mier. That the Austrian and British troops together could act with much more effect. But he feared above all things Murat's declaration for France, and he preferred any alternative to that. I wholly disagreed with Marshal Bellegarde. I believe Murat would have yielded to our jointly decided remonstrances;—but if he had not, I thought the sooner the question of his ill faith was settled the better. He did not serve us as a friend; if our fortune turned, he would cause our ruin as an enemy. It appeared to me that the question could have been brought to an issue without any injury to the pending operations.

But whether I was right or wrong, the whole of this Negotiation occupied only about ten days, in which time there was no question of any movement; and it is clear that my extraordinary conduct could, in no respect, affect the efficacy or decisive results of the Neapolitan co-operation.

My note to the Duke de Gallo, as referred to by the Duke of Campo Chiaro, was presented at Bologna upon my return from Verona, in consequence of its being represented by Sir Robert Wilson, that a written declaration of the verbal assurances given by your Lordship, would be satisfactory to Murat, and might induce him to act. As well as I recollect, your Lordship had directed this communication, which I before had not offered, because I had no reason to suppose that Murat required it. I accompanied these assurances with a review of the conduct he had pursued. I did so, from having seen that coaxing had no influence upon him—in the belief that if he was only wavering, a decided line of conduct and language was the most likely to determine him—and lastly, with the object of then establishing and officially according the reasons upon which the Allies might punish his infidelity. I hoped the fear of it might recall him to his duty.

Your Lordship further asks, what was Murat's conduct subsequent to the presentation of this Note; as I immediately embarked for the Rivièra di Genoa, I had less means of information, but as far as I have heard, I have no reason to believe it underwent any change.

I have entirely omitted all mention of the continued communications, part of which I myself witnessed, between the Vice Roy and Murat.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 12.

Mr. Vice Consul Walker to Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord,

Naples, 7th March, 1815.

On the departure of Mr. Fagan from this city, the charge of the Consulate devolved upon me as Vice Consul, to which office I had the honour of being nominated provisionally by Lord W. Bentinck, until the pleasure of His Majesty's Ministers was known.

I have therefore the honour of informing your Lordship, that in consequence of the important and surprising intelligence of the escape of Buonaparte from the Island of Elba on the 26th ult. with twelve or fourteen hundred men, in five or six transports and a corvette, with provisions for five or six days, as is reported here, an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held yesterday; and I received a Note last night from the Duke of Gallo, requesting very particularly to see me this morning.

On my going there, he told me that he had it in special command from the King to inform me officially, as the only person in any public situation under the British Government here, that His Majesty had declared to the Council, in the strongest terms possible, his firm and most decided resolution to cultivate and preserve the friendship of Great Britain both politically and commercially, and that whatever events may result from this unexpected occurrence, his determination to attach himself, by every means in his power, to the interests of Great Britain was unalterable—his expression in French *inebranlable.*

His Grace requested me to transmit this information, which is the substance of the conference, to your Lordship, by a Cabinet Courier, which he sends off to London this morning.

I have omitted to say, that I took the liberty of explaining to the Duke my being persuaded what would be the King's decision, but that I was happy in having it announced from such high authority.

No particulars of the destination of Buonaparte seem to be known here, and even if they were, your Lordship will naturally be in possession of them long before you could receive them from me.

Being without any instructions, I have been under the necessity of acting according to the best of my own judgment; and if I have erred, it has not been from intention; but I should be extremely happy to be favoured with directions from your Lordship for my better regulation, to which I shall implicitly conform.

The Courier waits for my letter, and I have only to assure your Lordship, that whatever events may take place here, interesting to the British Government, I shall omit no opportunity of communicating as early as possible.

With the utmost respect I am, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD WALKER.

H. E. Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

No. 13.

Extract of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to the Duke Wellington, dated Foreign Office, March 24, 1815.

I inclose a communication received from Murat through the Chevalier Tocco, who has been residing here, as Mr. Walker has been at Naples, without any accredited character.

I am directed by the Prince Regent to acquaint your Grace, that Mr. Tocco has been informed, that no answer can be given to this overture in London, and that the decision will be taken by your Grace (to whom the proposition would be this night transmitted) in concert with the other Powers now assembled in Congress.

I have the honour to forward to your Grace a Dispatch from Mr. Tocco to the Duke de Campochiaro, by which he transfers, on the part of his Court, the negociation on the subject of this Dispatch to the Duke.

No. 14.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Vienna February 25th 1815.

Accounts have been received from Italy that Murat is making great exertions to reinforce his army by forced levies in the Marche d'Ancona; and that he is encoouraging the independent party in Italy, by conferring decorations and giving employments to those individuals belonging to it who have come into the Neapolitan dominions.

I inclose a Note which the Duc de Campo-Chiaro presented two days ago to Prince Metternich. The Duc de Campo-Chiaro at the same time informed him, that he was directed to ask for a passage for 80,000 men through the Austrian Dominions in Italy, who should pay for all they consumed; and he communicated to the Prince the instructions he had received, to present a Note to Prince Talleyrand, and in which he was ordered to demand from the Prince, whether France considered the King of Naples as an Ally of Austria, and if she did, whether she intended to maintain the relations of peace established by the Treaty of Paris, and to acknowledge His Majesty as King of Naples.

The receipt of the inclosed Note by Prince Metternich, and the demand for a Passage for 80,000 men, have induced the Austrian Cabinet at length to take measures for the security of the tranquillity of Italy, and orders have been issued within these two days for the march of a body of troops towards the Italian Provinces, which will make the disposable force, there amount to 150,000 men under arms.

Prince Metternich has likewise presented a Note to Prince Talleyrand, and the Duc de Campo Chiaro, in which he has informed them, that His Imperial Majesty is determined to maintain the tranquillity of Italy; and to consider as an Enemy any Power that shall move Troops into that Country.

(Inclosure in No. 14.)

Note from the Duke of Campo Chiaro to Prince Metternich.

Vienne, le 25 Janvier, 1815.

Par l'Article 1er du Traité de Paix conclu le 30 Mai, 1814, à Paris, entre les Cours de Vienne et des Thuilleries, il a été stipulé qu'il y auroit, à compter du jour de la signature du Traité, paix et amitié entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche et *Ses Alliés,* d'une part, et Sa Majesté le Roi de France, d'autre part.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples fait partie de la Coalition qui a donné la Paix à la France, et étant Allié de l'Autriche en vertu du Traité d'Alliance du 11 Janvier, 1814, il est bien évident qu'il se trouve compris dans la Paix de Paris, de la même manière que s'y trouvent Sa Majesté le Roi de Bavière, autre Allié de l'Autriche, et les Souverains Alliés des autres Puissances qui ont signé le Traité du 30 Mai.

On pourroit produire à l'appui de ce fait, s'il n'étoit pas assez clair par lui-même, la Déclaration faite, le 4 Juin 1814, par Sa Majesté le Roi Louis XVIII à la Chambre des Députés du Parlement François, portant qu'il avoit signé avec les quatre Premières Puissances Coalisées une Paix dans laquelle étoient compris Leurs Alliés, c'est-à-dire, tous les Princes de la Chrétienté, parmi lesquels on ne pourra pas certainement nier un poste à Sa Majesté Napolitaine.

D'après cela, le Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples, accrédité près les Puissances Coalisées, s'empressa de solliciter la Cour de France de reconnoître Son Auguste Souverain suivant les formes diplomatiques. Mais M. le Prince de Bénévent, lui fit observer, que n'ayant pas connoissance officielle de l'Alliance existante entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne, le Cabinet des Thuilleries ne pouvoit pas se porter à regarder le Roi de Naples comme compris dans le Traité de Paix du 30 Mai 1814.

En conséquence de cette observation, et sur la demande du Ministre Napolitain, Son Altesse Monsieur Le Prince de Metternich, Ministre d'Etat, des Conférences, et des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté L'Empereur d'Autriche, voulut bien communiquer officiellement, et pour l'objet sus-énoncé, le Traité du 11 Janvier à Monsieur le Prince de Bénévent.

Ainsi, le Cabinet des Thuilleries ne pouvoit pas, sans se mettre en contradiction avec Lui-même, et sans une mauvaise foi manifeste, différer encore de reconnoître formellement Sa Majesté Napolitaine, après qu'il fut convaincu, par la communication officielle du Cabinet Autrichien, de l'Alliance existante entre les Cours de Naples et de Vienne.

Cependant, Le Ministre Français cherchoit à trainer l'affaire en longueur. Mais, enfin, après plusieurs explications qui eurent lieu entre lui et le Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Napolitaine, Monsieur Le Prince de Bénévent lui fit presentir que Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne étroitement liée avec la Famille Royale de Sicile, ne pouvoit pas Se décider à reconnoître le Roi de Naples avant l'époque du Congrès. Mais il ajouta, qu'en attendant, la France se considéroit en paix avec le Roi de Naples, et que, hormis les formes diplomatiques, il y auroit entre les deux Puissances toutes les relations d'amitié et de commerce.

En effet, Le Plénipotentiaire Napolitain ayant adressé plusieurs Notes au Ministre Français, il lui a toujours répondu officiellement en le traitant de

Ministre de Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples. Tous les prisonniers Napolitains qui se trouvoient en France, ont été renvoyés; les Consulâts Napolitains ont été toujours en activité dans les Ports de la France; des bâtimens de guerre et de commerce ont été réciproquement admis dans les ports des deux Royaumes; et les pavillons et les sujets respectifs y ont joui de toute la faveur et de la protection des deux Gouvernemens.

Toutes ces circonstances avoient confirmé le Roi de Naples dans l'opinion, que si Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne défféroit de le reconnoître, on ne devoit pas attribuer ce retard à de mauvaises intentions, mais à de simples convenances de famille. Ainsi Sa Majesté Napolitaine, en cultivant les bonnes relations établies entre ses Etats et la France, attendoit de la marche des Négociations Sa reconnoissance formelle de la part de Sa Majesté Très-Chrétienne.

Mais les négociations auxquelles a donné lieu la réunion du Congrès Général des Puissances Européennes à Vienne, ont fait connoître aux Soussignés, Ministres Plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté Le Roi de Naples, que les dispositions de la France ne sont pas telles que le Roi avoit droit d'attendre d'une Puissance Amie, et d'un Souverain qu'il a contribué par tous ses moyens à placer sur le Trône.

Dans cet état de choses, Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples s'adresse avec confiance à Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Son Auguste et Puissant Allié, afin qu'il veuille bien employer toute son influence pour engager la Cour de France à respecter l'engagement qu'Elle a pris, par l'Article 1er du *Traité de Paris*, d'être en paix avec tous les Alliés de l'Autriche, et, par conséquent, avec la Cour de Naples. Sa Majesté le Roi de Naples croit d'autant plus pouvoir compter sur les bons offices de Sa Majesté Impériale, que la démarche pour laquelle Il les réclame, n'est qu'une suite de l'Article 10 du Traité du 11 Janvier, portant qu'il ne sera conclu ni Paix ni Trêve, de part ou d'autre, sans y comprendre réciproquement les deux Parties.

Sa Majesté Napolitaine se flatte que Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche voudra mettre d'autant plus de sollicitude à faire ces offices, qu'il est à prévoir que si l'on souffre que la France commette une infraction aussi révoltante au Traité de Paris, en agissant hostilement contre un Allié de L'Autriche, sans la moindre provocation, Elle ne sera pas plus religieuse à respecter les autres stipulations du Traité.

Les Soussignés prient Son Altesse Monsieur Le Prince de Metternich de vouloir bien porter cette Note à la haute connoissance de Sa Majesté L'Empereur d'Autriche, et de Ses Augustes Alliés, et de faire connoître ensuite aux Soussignés le résultat des démarches que le Cabinet de Vienne aura faites auprès du Gouvernement Français, et avec les autres Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris pour l'objet sus-mentioné.

Les Soussignés saisissent cette occasion pour réitérer à Son Altesse Mons. Le Prince de Metternich les assurances de leur haute considération.

(Signé) DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
LE PRINCE DE CARIATI.

(Inclosure in No. 14.)—Translation.

Note from the Duke of Campochiaro to Prince Metternich.

Vienna, January 25, 1815.

By the first Article of the Treaty of Peace, concluded on the 30th May 1814 at Paris, between the Courts of Vienna and of the Thuilleries, it was stipulated, that there should be, from the day of the signature of the Treaty, Peace and Amity between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and *His Allies* on the one part, and His Majesty the King of France on the other.

His Majesty the King of Naples belongs to the Coalition that has given peace to France, and being the Ally of Austria by virtue of the Treaty of Alliance of the 11th January 1814, it is very evident that He is included in the Peace of Paris, in the same manner as His Majesty the King of Bavaria, another Ally of Austria, and those Sovereigns allied to the other Powers that have signed the Treaty of the 30th May, are also included in it.

There might be produced in support of this fact, were it not sufficiently self-evident, the Declaration made on the 4th June 1814, by His Majesty King Louis the XVIII to the Chamber of Deputies of the French Parliament, stating that He had signed with the Four principal Coalesced Powers, a Peace wherein their Allies were included; that is to say, all the Princes of Christendom, amongst whom, a place cannot certainly be denied His Neapolitan Majesty.

Accordingly, the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Naples accredited to the Coalesced Powers, hastened to solicit the Court of France to recognize his August Sovereign, in conformity to Diplomatic Etiquette. But the Prince de Benevente, &c. &c. gave him to understand, that not having official knowledge of the existing Alliance between the Courts of Naples and Vienna, the Cabinet of the Thuilleries could not bring itself to consider the King of Naples as included in the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814.

In consequence of this observation, and on the demand of the Neapolitan Minister, his Highness Prince Metternich, Minister of State, of Conferences, and for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, obligingly made an official Communication, for the object before stated, of the Treaty of the 11th of January, to the Prince of Benevente.

Thus the Cabinet of the Thuilleries could not, without inconsistency, and without manifest bad faith, still delay formally to recognize His Neapolitan Majesty, after having been convinced, by the official Communication from the Austrian Cabinet, of the Alliance existing between the Courts of Naples and Vienna.

Nevertheless, the French Minister endeavoured to protract the affair; but at last, after many explanations, which took place between himself and the Plenipotentiary of His Neapolitan Majesty, the Prince de Benevente represented to him, that His Most Christian Majesty, closely united to the Royal Family of Sicily, could not decide to recognise the King of Naples before the conclusion of the Congress; but he added, that in the mean time France would consider herself at peace with the King of Naples, and that, excepting diplomatic forms, there should be between the two Powers every relation of amity and commerce.

In fact, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiary having addressed several Notes to the French Minister, he has always replied to him officially, treating him as Minister of His Majesty the King of Naples. All the Neapolitan prisoners who were in France have been sent back; the Neapolitan Consulships have always been in activity in the ports of France; ships of war and merchantmen have been reciprocally admitted in the ports of the two Kingdoms; and the respective flags and subjects have enjoyed therein all the favour and protection of both Governments.

All these circumstances had confirmed the King of Naples in the opinion, that, if His Most Christian Majesty deferred to recognise him, this delay was not to be attributed to evil intentions, but only to reasons of family interests. Thus His Neapolitan Majesty, while cultivating the good relations established between His States and France, awaited, from the regular course of negociation, His formal recognition on the part of His Most Christian Majesty.

But the negociations emanating from the union of the General Congress of the Powers of Europe at Vienna, have made known to the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Naples, that the dispositions of France are not such as the King had a right to expect from a friendly Power, and from a Sovereign whom he has contributed by all his means to place on his Throne.

In this state of affairs, His Majesty the King of Naples addresses Himself with confidence to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His august and powerful Ally, in order that He may kindly exert all His influence to engage the Court of France, to respect the engagment it has made, by the 1st Article of the Treaty of Paris, to be at peace with all the Allies of Austria, and consequently with the Court of Naples. His Majesty the King of Naples believes he may so much the more rely on the good offices of His Imperial Majesty, as the object for which he calls for them, is only a consequence of the 10th Article of the Treaty of the 11th of January, stipulating, that neither peace nor truce shall be concluded on either side, without reciprocally including in it both Parties.

His Neapolitan Majesty flatters himself that His Majesty the Emperor of Austria will perform this part with so much the more solicitude, as it must be foreseen that if France be suffered to commit so revolting an infraction of the Treaty of Paris, by acting in a hostile manner against an Ally of Austria, without the least provocation, she will not be more scrupulous in respecting the other stipulations of the Treaty.

The Undersigned request His Highness Prince Metternich will have the goodness to invite the attention of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and of His August Allies, to the subject of this Note, and then to acquaint the Undersigned with the result of the steps which the Cabinet of Vienna may have taken towards the French Government, and the other Powers who have signed the Treaty of Paris, with respect to the object abovementioned.

The Undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to His Highness Prince Metternich the assurances of their high consideration.

(Signed) DUKE OF CAMPOCHIARO.
PRINCE OF CARIATI.

No. 15.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington to Viscount Castlereagh.

Vienna, March 25th, 1815.

The Duke de Campo Chiaro called upon me some days ago, in company with the Prince Cariati, and informed me, that as soon as Murat had heard, at Naples, on the 5th instant, of the departure of Buonaparte from the Island of Elba, he had called together his Council, and had informed them of his determination to adhere to his Alliance with the Emperor of Austria; and had directed him (the Duke de Campo Chiaro) to inform the Austrian Ministers, and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies collected at Vienna, of this determination.

He made the same verbal communication to Prince Metternich, Prince Talleyrand, and all the other Ministers.

In three days afterwards, on the 23d, Prince Metternich received from Naples reports that the whole of the Neapolitan Army was in movement towards the Frontier; that Murat's horses and field equipages had been sent to Ancona, and that he was himself to follow immediately, and to establish his Head-Quarters at that place. He had not moved, however, as late as the 12th.

It appears, that for some days after the 5th, he had manifested a good deal of interest in what was passing in France, and was much agitated.

He had had frequent interviews with certain French Officers established at Naples, and had dispatched several of them into France; and he had given very unsatisfactory answers to the Austrian Minister, Count Mier, both in regard to the line he intended to pursue in the contest likely to take place in France, and in regard to the object of the movement of his troops to the frontiers.

By the same occasion, accounts were received from Rome, from which it appeared that he had given notice to Lucien Buonaparte of his intention to enter the Papal States, and to move one column upon Rome; and that Lucien, thinking the measure was in the progress of execution, had informed the Pope of it.

It is imagined that the failure of Buonaparte at Antibes, of which accounts had been received at Naples, had induced Murat to stop the march of his troops, and to delay his own departure from Naples; but that the plan will have been resumed, and carried into execution, as soon as the accounts will have been received of the first successes of Buonaparte.

These accounts of the conduct of Murat, coupled with the proofs transmitted to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 12th inst. of Murat's treachery in the last war, appear to have convinced the Powers assembled here of the absolute necessity of attacking him forthwith.

According to the latest accounts the whole of Italy was quiet, and apparently the Expedition of Buonaparte into France had occasioned a good deal of disgust and terror.

I entertain no doubt that Murat will move forward as soon as he shall hear of Buonaparte's success; and if he should find that the Austrians do not tamely submit to his encroachments, he will probably proclaim himself King of Italy, and will endeavour to revolutionize the Country.

No. 16.

The Duke of Wellington to Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, *Vienna, 28th March,* 1815.

I inclose the Copy of a Note from Prince Metternich, in which he has inclosed a letter from Marshal Bellegarde of the 20th of March; and one from Lord William Bentinck to Marshal Bellegarde of the 21st, containing the Opinion of his Lordship, that any attack by Marshal Murat would put an end to the Armistice existing between him and His Majesty's troops.

I likewise inclose the copy of the answer which I have written to Prince Metternich, inclosing the copy of a letter which I have written to Lord William, upon the situation in which he will find himself, and the measures it will be desirable to adopt forthwith, in case Murat should attack the Austrians.

As the time approaches at which the Austrians will commence their operations against Murat, I beg leave to submit to your Lordship the expediency of giving to Lord William Bentinck instructions to co-operate with them, to the same purport as what I have suggested, in case they should be attacked by Murat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 16.)

Le Prince Metternich au Duc de Wellington.

Vienne, ce 28 Mars, 1815.

Le Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté Impériale et Royale Apostolique vient de recevoir de Monsieur le Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde un Rapport de Milan, du 21 Mars, auquel est joint une lettre qui lui a été adressée par Lord Bentink, et il s'empresse de transmettre des copies de l'un et de l'autre à Son Excellence Monsieur le Duc de Wellington.

La manière dont Lord Bentink envisage les conséquences des mouvemens du Roi Joachim, répond entièrement à la marche que la Cour de Vienne est d'intention de tenir à l'égard du Gouvernement Napolitain. Le Soussigné n'hésite donc pas à inviter Son Excellence Monsieur le Duc de Wellington à vouloir bien confirmer Lord Bentink dans l'exécution des démarches qu'il se proposait, et dans sa disposition à agir dans une parfaite intelligence avec Monsieur le Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde. Le Soussigné doit également y ajouter la prière, que Son Excellence Monsieur le Duc de Wellington veuille bien adresser des directions analogues à Messieurs les Commandans des Forces Maritimes de Sa Majesté Britannique dans la Méditerranée et l'Adriatique, afin qu'ils s'opposent aux opérations du Gouvernement Napolitain, qui ne pourraient être considérées que comme hostiles par l'une et l'autre des deux Cours.

De son côté, le Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères, ne diffère pas d'approuver les démarches de Monsieur le Comte de Bellegarde.

Il a l'honneur de renouveller à Son Excellence Monsieur le Duc de Wellington l'assurance de sa haute considération.

(Signé) METTERNICH.

A Son Excellence Monsieur le Duc de Wellington, &c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 16.)—Translation.

The Prince Metternich to the Duke of Wellington.

Vienna, 28th March, 1815.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of His Imperial, Royal and Apostolick Majesty, has just received from the Marshal Comte de Bellegarde a report from Milan, dated the 21st of March; to which is annexed a letter addressed to him by Lord Bentinck, and he hastens to transmit copies of both to His Excellency the Duke of Wellington.

The manner in which Lord Bentinck views the consequences of the movements of King Joachim exactly agrees with the conduct which the Court of Vienna intends to pursue in regard to the Neapolitan Government. The undersigned, therefore, does not hesitate to request his Excellency the Duke of Wellington to sanction the measures which Lord Bentinck proposes to adopt, and his intention of acting in perfect concert with Marshal Comte de Bellegarde. The undersigned desires also to add his hope, that His Excellency the Duke of Wellington will give similar directions to the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, that they may counteract the operations of the Neapolitan Government, which can only be considered as hostile to both nations.

For his own part, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs does not withhold his approbation of the measures of the Comte de Bellegarde.

He has the honour, &c.

(Signed) METTERNICH.

His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c.

(Second Inclosure in No. 16.)

Extrait d'un rapport de Mr. le Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde.

Milan, ce 21 Mars, 1815.

J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre la copie d'une dépêche, que je viens de recevoir dans l'instant de Lord Bentinck, qui m'a été apportée par un courier qu'il envoyoit à Londres. Je lui répondrai demain à ses questions; j'adhérerai surtout à la seconde, car il ne peut que nous être avantageux si le Roi se trouve dans la nécessité de s'expliquer vis-à vis de Lord Bentinck sur la question qu'il veut lui adresser. Je chercherai surtout à m'assurer des dispositions de Lord Bentinck pour le cas où le Roi de Naples en viendroit à des hostilités contre nous.

Le passage d'une partie de la flotte Napolitaine du détroit de Messine dans l'Adriatique est un objet qui mérite notre attention, et qui indique clairement, que tous les moyens du Roi sont dirigés contre nous.

(Second Inclosure in No. 16.)—Translation.

Extract of a Report from Marshal Comte de Bellegarde.

Milan, 21*st March*, 1815.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a Dispatch which I have this instant received from Lord Bentinck, and which has been brought to me by a courier, whom he is sending to London. I will answer his questions to-morrow; I shall attend particularly to the second, for it cannot but be advantageous to us if the King finds himself under the necessity of explaining himself personally with Lord Bentinck on the question which he wishes to put to him.

I shall, above all, be particular to assure myself of the disposition of Lord Bentinck, in case the King of Naples should commence hostilities against us.

The passage of a part of the Neapolitan fleet from the Streights of Messina to the Adriatic is an object worthy of our attention, and which clearly indicates that all the means of the King are directed against us.

(Third Inclosure in No. 16.)

Lord W. Bentinck to Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde.

Génes, le 20 *Mars* 1815.

J'ai reçu de Milord Burghersh, Ministre de S. M. Britannique à Florence, l'intelligence communiquée à Sa Seigneurie par M. Lebzeltern, et dont Votre Excellence vraisemblablement aura aussi eu part, que le Maréchal Murat etoit sur le point de mettre toute son armée en mouvement. Je désirerois savoir de V. Ex. en cas que cet événement eût lieu, jusqu' à quel point vous considéreriez une pareille démarche comme une infraction du Traité, actuellement existant entre l'Autriche et le Gouvernement Napolitain, et jusqu'ou elle devroit être envisagèe comme un acte de positive hostilité.

Je propose cette question à V. Ex. pour les raisons suivantes :

1. Comme l'Armistice conclu par moi avec le Gouvernement de Naples fut une suite du Traité fait par l'Autriche, il devenait donc partie de cette même transaction, et il semble naturel, que si ce Traité est violé, l'Armistice doit aussi être virtuellement enfreint.

2. Si la conduite du Maréchal Murat est seulement suspecte, il seroit peut-être convenable de ma part (et je souhaiterois savoir vos sentimens à ce sujet), de demander un éclaircissement à l'égard d'une conduite, laquelle, si elle est hostile à l'Allié de S. M. Britannique, doit l'être aussi à Sa Majesté même.

3. Que si le Maréchal Murat est finalement en guerre avec l'Autriche, il paroitroit être du devoir des Commandants des Forces Britanniques, tant par

Mer que par Terre dans la Méditerannée, de s'opposer autant qu'il leur seroit possible à ses opérations.

Des nouvelles reçues hier de la Sicile, rapportent qu'une division de la flotte Napolitaine avoit dépassé le détroit de Messine, se dirigeant vers l'Adriatique.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

(Signé) W. BENTINCK.

Le Maréchal Comte de Bellegarde,
&c. &c. &c.

(*Third Inclosure in No.* 16.)—*Translation.*

Lord William Bentinck to Marshal Count de Bellegarde.

Genoa, March 20, 1815.

I have received from Lord Burghersh His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Florence, the intelligence communicated to his Lordship by Mr. Lebzeltern, and which your Excellency has also most probably been partly made acquainted with, that Marshal Murat was on the point of putting all his army in motion.

I should wish to know from your Excellency, supposing this event to have taken place, to what extent you would consider such a step as an infraction of the Treaty actually existing between Austria and the Neapolitan Government, and how far it ought to be considered as an act of positive hostility.

I propose this question to your Excellency for the following reasons:

1st. As the Armistice concluded by me with the Government of Naples was an immediate consequence of the Treaty made by Austria, it became then part of the same transaction, and it appears natural, that if this Treaty is violated, the Armistice ought also to be virtually broken.

2dly. If the conduct of Marshal Murat is only suspected, it would perhaps be proper on my part, (and I should wish to know your sentiments on the subject) to demand an explanation with regard to a conduct, which, if it is hostile to the Ally of His Britannic Majesty, must therefore be so to His Majesty himself.

3dly. That if Marshal Murat is really at war with Austria, it would appear to be the duty of the Commanders of the British forces, as well by sea as by land, in the Mediterranean, to oppose his operations as much as lay in their power.

Information was received yesterday from Sicily, that a division of the Neapolitan fleet had passed the Streights of Messina, and was directing its course towards the Adriatic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

The Marshal Comte de Bellegarde.
&c. &c. &c.

(*Fourth Inclosure in No.* 16.)

The Duke of Wellington to Prince Metternich.

Vienna, March 23, 1815.

My Prince,

I have had the honour of receiving your Highness's note, in which you have inclosed me the copy of a letter of the 21st of March, from Marshal Bellegarde, and one of the 20th March from Lord William Bentinck, in consequence of which I have written a letter to Lord William Bentinck, of which I inclose your Highness the copy.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

His Highness Prince Metternich,
&c. &c. &c.

(*Fifth Inclosure in No.* 16.)

The Duke of Wellington to Lord William Bentinck.

My Lord. *Vienna, 28th March,* 1815.

Prince Metternich has communicated to me a copy of your Lordship's letter to Marshal Bellegarde of the 20th of March, in which your Lordship states your opinion that, in case Murat should make a movement with his troops, which is considered an act of hostility and breach of Treaty with the Emperor of Austria, your Lordship will consider the Armistice existing between His Majesty and Murat as at an end.

I beg to inform you that I entirely concur with you in that opinion, which I have reason to believe to be in conformity with that of His Majesty's Government.

In case Marshal Murat should attack the Austrians in Italy, it is desirable that your Lordship should do every thing in your power to support the latter, and that your Lordship should inform the Officers commanding His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, that this Armistice is at an end, when the case shall occur, in order that he may co-operate with the Austrian troops, and particularly protect and aid the passage of the Austrian troops from Dalmatia to the opposite coast.

It would be desirable that, in the same case, the Officer commanding His Majesty's troops in the Seven Islands should be instructed to assist the Austrian corps in Dalmatia, either by Transports, or by detaching troops as far as may be in his power, consistently with the safety of the Possessions entrusted to his charge, in order to co-operate with the Austrians.

In the same case, and in the probable event of the Austrians being able to take the offensive against Murat, I need not point out to your Lordship how desirable it would be to co-operate with the Austrians from Sicily.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Lord Wm. Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

Dispatch from the Earl of Clancarty to Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, *Vienna, the 15th April*, 1815.

The accompanying Copies of Official Notes from the Duc de Campochiaro and the Prince Cariati, and of the answer of Prince Metternich to one of them, will put your Lordship in possession of the state of affairs between this Country and that of Naples, and the latter of them will acquaint you, that the Austrian Government has considered Murat's late attack, upon the advanced posts of the army, as a Declaration of War, that the same has been accepted, and that the two countries are now in a state of open and avowed hostility. To these, I have the honour to add translations of the Austrian Declaration which was published here on the 10th instant.

I am happy to be able to inform your Lordship, that the outset of this war has been favourable to the Imperial arms. Their Head-quarters have been, and still, by the last accounts, were at Bogelo on this side the Po; the advanced-guard, under General Bianchi, had been between Bologna and Ferrara. It seems to have been the intention, that this last should retire upon Murat's advance, for the purpose of defending the line of the Po, till the strong reinforcements in march should have time to come up, and that General Nugent, dispatched with a force for that purpose through the defiles of Tuscany, should be able to operate on the enemy's rear. Prince Metternich has read to me the Official Report received from their Head-quarters, stating, that the advanced-guard of the Austrian army had had rather a sharp affair with that of Murat, in which the latter was repulsed with the loss of several hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. This affair took place on the Pinaro. General Bianchi, with his force, retired without further obstruction to Borgo Forte.

I have the honour herewith to inclose the copy of a Dispatch, which, at the request of Prince Metternich, I have thought it my duty to write to Lord Wm. Bentinck, and in which copies of the Papers A. B. and C., herewith transmitted, were inclosed for his Lordship's information.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CLANCARTY.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

(*First Inclosure in No.* 17.)

Les Plénipotentiaires Napolitains à Milord Clancarty.

Vienne, le 8 *Avril*, 1815.

Les Soussignés, Ministres Plenipotentiaires de S. M. le Roi de Naples au Congrès de Vienne, s'empressent, d'après les ordres de leur Cour, de communiquer à Son Excellence My Lord Clancarty, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique au dit Congrès, une Note qu'ils ont adressée sous la même date au Cabinet de Vienne.

Ils prient Son Excellence de vouloir bien porter cette pièce à la connoissance de son Gouvernement, qui pourra y trouver les explications les plus

amples sur les motifs impérieux qui ont déterminé S. M. Napolitaine à faire marcher ses troupes sur le Pô, non moins que les vœux sincères qu'Elle forme pour la continuation de la Paix.

C'est uniquement pour en assurer sa durée dans Ses Etats, et à ses Peuples; c'est pour Se mettre en mesure contre les préparatifs extraordinaires de guerre qu'on fait en Italie, et contre la réverbération des événemens survenus en France, que le Roi de Naples s'est vu forcé à reprendre les anciennes positions qu'il occupoit sur le Pô, à la fin de la dernière guerre.

Mais Il n'a eu et n'a d'autre but que celui d'acquérir enfin les sûretés et les garanties qu'il a en vain sollicitées pendant la durée du Congrès, et qui lui sont dues en force de Son Traité d'Alliance avec la Cour de Vienne, auquel l'Angleterre a prêté son concours et son consentement.

Le Roi de Naples ne doute pas qu'éclairé sur Ses vraies intentions, le Gouvernement Anglais ne veuille concourir et employer sa puissante influence auprès des autres Puissances pour satisfaire les justes désirs de Sa Majesté Napolitaine, qui, de son côté, s'empressera de faire tout ce qui dépend d'Elle pour prouver au Monde entier son sincère désir de la Paix, et pour cimenter les relations d'amitié et de commerce qui existent heureusement entre les Couronnes d'Angleterre et de Naples.

Les Soussignés, &c.

(Signé) DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
Le PRINCE DE CARIATI.

A S. Ex. Milord Clancarty, &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 17.)—Translation.

The Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries to the Earl of Clancarty.

Vienna, April 8th, 1815.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of Naples at the Congress of Vienna, hasten, according to the orders of their Court, to communicate to His Excellency Lord Clancarty, First Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at the said Congress, a Note which they have this day addressed to the Cabinet of Vienna.

They entreat His Excellency to lay this Note before his Government, who will find in it the fullest explanation both as to the imperious motives which have determined His Neapolitan Majesty to march his troops to the Po, and as to the sincere desire which he entertains for the continuation of Peace.

It is only to secure the continuance of it in his States and to his people; it is only to place himself on a footing with the extraordinary warlike preparations which are making in Italy, and to prepare himself against the reaction of the events which have taken place in France, that the King of Naples has found himself forced to return to those positions upon the Po, which he occupied at the end of the last war.

But he has, and has had no other object in view than to obtain at last that security and guaranty, which he has in vain solicited during the continuance of the Congress, and which are due to him in virtue of his Treaty of Alliance with the Court of Vienna, to which England gave her concurrence and consent.

The King of Naples has no doubt that the British Government, informed of his real intentions, will concur, and employ her powerful influence with the other Powers, in satisfying the just wishes of His Neapolitan Majesty, who, on his part, will be desirous of doing every thing which depends upon him, to prove to the whole world his sincere desire of Peace, and to cement the Relations of Friendship and of Commerce, which so happily exist between the Crowns of England and of Naples.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF CAMPOCHIARO.
PRINCE CARIATI.

The Earl of Clancarty.

(Second Inclosure in No. 17.)

Les Plénipotentiaires Napolitains au Prince de Metternich,

Vienne, le 8 Avril, 1815.

Les Soussignés, Ministres Plénipotentiaires de S. M. le Roi de Naples au Congrès de Vienne, ont reçu l'ordre de leur Cour de faire la réponse suivante à la Note et à la Lettre Officielle de S. A. Monsieur le Prince de Metternich, Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Atriche, en date du 26 Fevrier dernier.

Toujours animé du plus vif et sincère désir de conserver les rapports les plus intimes d'amitié et d'union avec S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, Son Auguste Allié, et d'être en paix avec toutes les Puissances, le Roi n'a cessé de faire, pendant la durée du Congrès, tous ses efforts et tous les offices possibles pour cimenter Son Alliance avec la Cour de Vienne, et pour se mettre en relations directes avec les autres Cours de l'Europe.

A cet effet, le Roi a fait solliciter à différentes reprises le Cabinet de Vienne de conclure un nouveau Traité d'Alliance, conformément à l'Article 5, secret, de celui du 11 Janvier 1814; il a offert à S. M. I. et R. A. la coopération de toutes ses forces pour le maintien de la tranquillité Italienne, et il a mis même une partie de ses troupes à la disposition du Commandant Supérieur Autrichien en Italie, en cas qu'il pût en avoir besoin, pour rétablir ou entretenir le bon ordre dans les Provinces Italiennes appartenantes à la Maison d'Autriche. Il n'a omis enfin aucun moyen pour donner à S. M. I. et R. A. les preuves les plus convaincantes de Son constant dévouement et de son entier abandon.

S. M. Napolitaine se flattoit qu'une conduite si franche et si loyale auroit mérité une réciprocité parfaite de la part de la Cour de Vienne, et qu'Elle auroit agi enfin avec toute l'énergie et l'efficace d'un bon et fidèle Allié, pour l'accomplissement du Traité du 11 Janvier 1814.

On ne sauroit expliquer autrement que par un excès de confiance, la facilité avec laquelle la Cour de Naples s'est abandonnée au Cabinet de Vienne pendant les négociations du Congrès, tandis qu'il a toujours décliné toutes les sollicitations que les Soussignés lui ont adressées pour obtenir l'exécution des engagemens qu'il avoit contractés par Son Alliance avec leur Cour, et tandis que les Notes que les Soussignés lui ont adressées, et une Lettre Autographe même du Roi à S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, contenant les protestations et les offres les plus amicales, sont demeurées sans réponse.

Et lorsque, pour la première fois, le Cabinet de Vienne a rompu ce fatal

silence, il a intimé au Roi, d'un ton menaçant, par sa Note du 26 Février dernier, d'attendre, les bras croisés, que 150,000 Autrichiens, avec 200 pièces d'artillerie, se fussent rendus en Italie; que trois ponts fussent jettés sur le Pô, et que 8,000 ouvriers eussent mis la dernière main à des fortifications tracées sur la ligne de ce fleuve, pour lui imposer ensuite la loi qu'on auroit voulu lui faire subir.

Le Cabinet de Vienne cherche à justifier la nécessité de ces mesures par les armemens Napolitains. Cependant il savoit bien, et le Roi ne cessoit de le répéter en toutes occasions, qu'Il n'attendoit que le moment de voir consolidé par des Actes solennels la sûreté et le repos de Ses Etats et de Ses Peuples, pour réduire ses forces et pour se mettre dans une attitude tout-à-fait pacifique.

Pourquoi donc l'Autriche, au lieu de prendre en Italie des mesures qui devoient nécessairement augmenter les alarmes du Roi, n'a-t-elle pas préféré de les détruire par l'exécution du Traité du 11 Janvier? Ce moyen étoit bien plus simple, et il auroit réussi davantage. Mais le Cabinet de Vienne, loin de se déclarer l'Allié fidèle du Roi, et d'agir en conséquence, a évité, même avec une sorte d'affectation, d'insérer, dans la Note adressée sous la Date du 25 Février au Cabinet des Thuilleries, un seul mot qui pût donner à la France l'idée la plus éloignée, que l'Autriche étoit disposée à défendre le Royaume de Naples en cas qu'il fût attaqué. Et pourtant la garantie et la défense des Etats du Roi forment la base de Son Alliance avec l'Autriche, qui ayant stipulé, d'ailleurs, par le premier Article du Traité de Paris, que Ses Alliés seroient en paix avec la France, avoit un droit et une obligation de plus de défendre et de soutenir le Roi contre cette Puissance.

Il est digne de remarque, que le Roi a reçu les Notes du Cabinet de Vienne du 25 et du 26 Février, et les nouvelles des mesures extraordinaires de guerre que l'Autriche prenoit en Italie, le 7 Mars, c'est-à-dire, deux jours après que, nonobstant le peu de sûreté que Lui avoient offert jusqu'alors les négociations de Vienne, Il auroit déclaré solennellement que, quelques fussent les événemens qui pourroient se passer en France, il demeureroit toujours fidèle à ses engagemens.

Telle étoit, et telle est encore, la volonté du Roi. Néanmoins, après les démarches inattendues de la Cour de Vienne, qui ont jetté une lumière inquiétante sur toute la marche qu'Elle a suivie pendant les négociations du Congrès envers la Cour de Naples, et après les événemens survenus en France qui peuvent embraser de nouveau le Continent, le Roi a dû penser à assurer Sa conservation et la sûreté et la tranquillité de Ses Etats et de Ses Peuples par ses propres moyens.

C'est par suite de ces motifs aussi graves qu'impérieux, et sur l'exemple des autres Puissances, et de l'Autriche même, qui ont porté en avant et concentré leurs forces, que le Roi a jugé nécessaire de faire reprendre à son armée la même position qu'elle occupoit sur le Pô à la fin de la dernière guerre, d'après une Convention signée, le 7 Février, entre les Généraux Autrichien et Napolitain.

La marche de l'armée Napolitaine sur le Pô ne peut donc être envisagée que comme une mesure de précaution et de prévoyance dictée par le renouvellement de l'état de choses qui donna lieu à la Convention sus-énoncée, et par la consideration, que le Roi ne pouvant compter que sur ses propres forces, la ligne du Pô est la seule qui puisse le mettre en mesure de se défendre contre toute attaque qu'on pourroit méditer contre ses Etats.

Cette explication, qui a été donnée à temps au Commandant en Chef de l'Armée Autrichienne en Italie, pour prévenir tout acte d'hostilité jusqu'à ce que les deux Cours se fussent entendues, n'a pas produit l'effet qu'on attendoit, puisque le Roi a été informé qu'une canonnière Napolitaine a été arrêtée et désarmée dans le port de Cervia. Une autre canonnière, qui portoit des dépêches au Consul Napolitain à Venise a été également arrêtée sur la pointe de Goro, à l'embouchure du Pô, on a tiré sur elle, et lorsque, le

Commandant a déclaré qu'il étoit chargé de dépêches pour le dit agent, on lui a répondu que, d'après les ordres de M. le Feld-Maréchal Bellegarde, aucun bâtiment Napolitain ne pouvoit être reçu sur tout la côte Autrichienne.

Enfin, un officier Napolitain, qui avoit eté envoyé au Pont de Lagoscuro, pour recevoir des caisses de fusils dont le Gouvernement Autrichien avoit accordé l'exportation, a été renvoyé sans pouvoir obtenir la remise de ces armes.

S. M. Napolitaine regrette infiniment, que Sa Sainteté et S. A. T. et R. le Grand Duc de Toscane, malgré les assurances les plus amicales qu'Elle leur a fait donner, aient pris la détermination précipitée de s'éloigner de Leurs Capitales. Le Roi a dû voir avec peine dans cette circonstance, que le Ministre Autrichien à la Cour de Rome, au lieu de calmer les inquiétudes mal fondées du St. Père, ait contribué, au contraire, avec la plus grande chaleur, à l'engager à quitter Sa résidence, tandis que S. M. lui avoit fait déclarer, que le passage de ses troupes par les Etats Romains n'auroit pas apporté le moindre changement dans l'état du Gouvernement; qu'elles n'auroient pas même traversé la ville de Rome, et que tous les objets qui leur avoient été fournis dans leur passage, auroient été axactement payés.

Pourquoi donc s'effrayer de la sorte du simple passage de troupes amies avec des restrictions si rassurantes? Certainement, le Roi auroit bien voulu s'abstenir de faire passer Ses troupes par les Etats Romains, mais les circonstances étoient si urgentes et les routes des Abbruzzes si impraticables à cause de la fonte des neiges, qu'Il n'a pas pu suspendre cette mesure. Les Alliés, moins pressés peut-être que le Roi, en agirent de même à l'égard de la Suisse dans la dernière guerre, et personne ne put les blâmer.

Au reste, le Roi déclare comme Il a toujours déclaré à la face du monde entier, qu'Il n'a d'autre désir que la Paix, d'autres prétentions que l'accomplissement immédiat du Traité du 11 Janvier. Il se flatte que S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, animé des mêmes dispositions et de cet esprit de conciliation et de justice qui le caractérise, et pénétré des vrais motifs qui ont mis le Roi dans la fâcheuse nécessité de prendre des mesures extraordinaires, pour veiller à sa propre conservation et à la sûreté de Ses Etats, voudra bien étouffer le germe de mésintelligence si contraire à la politique et aux intérêts des deux Cours et des deux Nations, en rétablissant par la prompte exécution du Traité sus-énoncé le parfait accord et les rapports intimes qui Les a si heureusement unies.

A cet effet, les Soussignés prient S. A. M. le Prince de Metternich de vouloir bien porter cette Note à la haute connoissance de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, et de leur transmettre au plutôt une réponse cathégorique sur ces propositions, afin qu'ils puissent l'expédier sans délai à leur Cour.

Les Soussignés préviennent, en attendant, S. A. M. le Prince de Metternich, que d'après les ordres de leur Cour, ils ont communiqué la présente Note aux Ministres Plénipotentiaires des Cours de Russie, d'Angleterre, et de Prusse, qui ont pris part ou concouru au Traité sus-mentionné.

Ils Saisissent, &c.

(Signé) Le DUC DE CAMPOCHIARO.
Le PRINCE DE CARIATI.

Le Prince de Metternich, &c. &c.

Second Inclosure in No. 17.—*(Translation.)*

The Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries to Prince Metternich.

Vienna, April 8, 1815.

The undersigned, Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Naples, at the Congress of Vienna, have received the orders of their Court to make the following answer to the Note and to the official Letter of His Highness Prince Metternich, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, dated the 26th of February last.

Always animated by the most sincere and ardent desire to preserve those very intimate relations of friendship and union which existed with His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His august Ally, and to be at peace with every State, the King never ceased, during the continuance of the Congress, to use every effort, and all the means in his power, to cement his alliance with the Court of Vienna, and to place himself in direct relation with the other Courts of Europe.

For this purpose the King has, at different times, solicited the Cabinet of Vienna to conclude a new Treaty of Alliance, conformably to the 5th Secret Article of that of the 11th of January 1814. He has offered to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the co-operation of the whole of His forces for the maintenance of tranquillity in Italy; and he has even put a portion of his troops at the disposal of the Austrian commanding officer in Italy, in case he should require them for the re-establishment or maintenance of good order in the Italian provinces belonging to the House of Austria. He, in fine, omitted no opportunity of giving to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty the most convincing proofs of his constant and entire devotion.

His Neapolitan Majesty flattered himself that, a conduct so frank and loyal would have merited a perfect reciprocity on the part of the Court of Vienna; and that that Court would have at length acted with all the energy and efficiency of a good and faithful ally, in the accomplishment of the Treaty of the 11th of January 1814.

It is impossible to explain otherwise, than by an excess of confidence, the facility with which the Court of Naples abandoned itself to the Cabinet of Vienna, during the negociations of Congress; whilst that Cabinet uniformly declined all the solicitations addressed to it by the undersigned, in order to obtain the execution of the engagements which it had contracted by its Alliance with their Court, and whilst the Notes which the undersigned addressed to it, and even an autographical Letter of the King to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, containing the most friendly protestations and offers, were left unanswered.

And when, for the first time, the Cabinet of Vienna broke this fatal silence, it was to intimate to the King in menacing language, by the Note of the 26th February last, that he should quietly wait until 150,000 Austrians, with 200 pieces of artillery, had marched into Italy, until three bridges had been thrown over the Po, and until eight thousand workmen had completely finished the fortifications traced upon the line of that river; in order to impose upon him afterwards whatever laws it might be wished he should submit to.

The Cabinet of Vienna tries to justify the necessity of these measures by the Neapolitan Armaments. It well knew, however, and the King never ceased to repeat it on all occasions, that he only waited for the moment when

he should see established, by solemn acts, the safety and repose of his states and of his people, to reduce his forces and to assume an attitude perfectly pacific.

Why then did not Austria, instead of taking those measures in Italy which must necessarily increase the alarm of the King, prefer doing away that alarm, by the execution of that Treaty of the 11th January? Such a mode of proceeding was much more simple, and would have been more successful. But the Cabinet of Vienna, far from declaring itself the faithful Ally of the King, and acting in consequence, did, in the Note addressed on the 25th February to the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, avoid, even with an appearance of affectation, the insertion of one word which could give to France the most distant idea, that Austria was disposed to defend the Kingdom of Naples, in case it should be attacked; and yet the guarantee and defence of the States of the King formed the basis of his Alliance with Austria; who having likewise stipulated, by the first of Article of the Treaty of Paris, that her Allies should be at peace with France, was bound by an additional obligation to defend and sustain the King against that Power.

It is worthy of remark that the King received the Notes of the Cabinet of Vienna, of the 25th and 26th February, and the accounts of the extraordinary war measures, taken by Austria in Italy, on the 7th of March, that is two days after: notwithstanding the little prospect of safety which the Negotiations of Vienna had yet offered to him, the King had solemnly declared, that, whatever events might take place in France, he would remain always faithful to his engagements.

Such was and such is still the wish of the King. Nevertheless after the unexpected steps taken by the Court of Vienna, and which have thrown a light by no means satisfactory upon the whole course of her proceedings towards the Court of Naples, during the Negotiations of the Congress, and after the events which have arisen in France, which may again light up the flame of war upon the Continent. The King has been obliged to turn his attention to the securing by his own means his own preservation, and the safety and tranquillity of his States and of his people.

It is under the influence of these motives, which are as weighty as they are imperious, and of the example set by other Powers, and even by Austria, which have advanced and concentrated their forces, that His Majesty has judged it necessary to direct his army to take up again that position which it occupied upon the Po at the end of last war, in consequence of a Convention signed on the 7th February between the Austrian and Neapolitan Generals.

The march of the Neapolitan army to the Po, can therefore be considered only as a measure of precaution and of foresight, dictated by the renewal of that state of things which had given rise to the above-mentioned Convention, and by the consideration that the King being able to rely only on his own forces, the line of the Po is the only one which can enable him to defend himself against all attack which may be meditated against his States.

This explanation, which was given to the Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army in Italy in time to prevent every act of hostility, until the two Courts should have come to an understanding, has not produced the effect which was expected from it, for the King has been informed, that a Neapolitan gun-boat has been detained and disarmed in the Port of Cerria. Another gun-boat, which carried dispatches to the Neapolitan Consul at Venice, has been also detained at the Point of Goro, at the mouth of the Po: she was fired upon, and when the Commander declared that he was charged with Dispatches for the said agent, he was answered, that, in consequence of orders from Field-Marshal Bellegarde, no Neapolitan vessel could be received on the whole Austrian coast.

Lastly, a Neapolitan Officer who had been sent to the bridge of Lagosciuro, to receive some cases of muskets, the exportation of which had been agreed to by the Austrian Government, has been sent back without being able to obtain these arms.

His Neapolitan Majesty extremely regrets, that His Holiness, and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany should, notwithstanding the most friendly assurances given to them by Him, have taken the precipitate determination of withdrawing from their Capitals. The King saw with pain in this transaction, that the Austrian Minister at the Court of Rome, instead of calming the unfounded apprehensions of the Holy Father, had contributed with the greatest warmth in engaging him to leave his residence, even when His Majesty had caused it to be declared to him that the passage of his Troops through the Roman States, would not have caused the least change in the State of Government, that they would not even have traversed the City of Rome, and that whatever was furnished to them during their passage, should have been exactly paid for.

Why then be thus alarmed at the simple passage of friendly Troops, under such tranquillizing restriction? Certainly, the King would have much preferred abstaining from marching his Troops through the Roman States, but circumstances were so urgent, and the roads of Abbruzzo were so impracticable, in consequence of the melting of the snow, that he could not delay that measure. The Allies, in circumstances less pressing, did the same with respect to Switzerland in the last War, and no body could blame them for it.

The King however declares, as he has ever declared in the face of the whole world, that he has no wish but for Peace, no pretentions but the immediate fulfilment of the Treaty of the 11th January. He flatters himself, that His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, animated by the same disposition, and by that spirit of conciliation and of justice which characterizes him, and convinced of the real motives which have reduced the King to the unpleasant necessity of taking extraordinary measures to watch over his own preservation and the safety of his States, will crush these seeds of misunderstanding, so contrary to the policy and interest of the two Courts, and of the two Nations, by re-establishing, in the prompt execution of the Treaty above mentioned, that perfect accord, and those intimate relations which have so happily united them.

For this purpose, the undersigned request his Highness Prince Metternich to have the goodness to lay this Note before His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and to transmit to them as soon as possible, a categorical answer upon these propositions, in order that they may forward it without delay to their Court.

The undersigned, in the mean time, acquaint His Highness the Prince Metternich, that, in consequence of orders from their Court, they will communicate this Note to the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Courts of Russia, England, and of Prussia, who have either taken part or concurred in the above-mentioned Treaty.

They seize this opportunity, &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF CAMPOCHIARO.
THE PRINCE CARIATI.

The Prince Metternich,
&c. &c. &c.

(*Third Inclosure in No.* 17.)

Le Prince de Metternich aux Plénipotentiaires Napolitans.

Vienne ce 10 *Avril* 1815.

Le Soussigné Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères de l'Empereur d'Autriche a mis sous les yeux de S. M. Impériale la Déclaration que M. M. les Plénipotentiaires de Naples lui ont fait l'honneur de lui adresser le 8 de ce mois. Il a l'ordre de leur faire la réponse suivante.

Le Traité d'Alliance entre l'Autriche et la Cour de Naples étoit à peine conclu qu'on ne tarda pas à reconnoître tant par l'inaction prolongée de l'Armée Napolitaine, que par une foule de preuves matérielles tombées entre les mains des Armés Alliées, que dans le Cours des Négotiations, le Roi, loin de se rallier au but commun pour lequel les Puissances agissoient dans la guerre de 1813, et de 1814, avoit principalement calculé ses démarches sur l'issue des événemens.

L'Empereur ne resta pas moins fidèle au Traité d'Alliance du 11 Janvier 1814. Ne voulant s'arrêter ni aux motifs qui pouvoient avoir provoqué la Négociation, ni aux circonstances qui avoient amené l'accession du Roi, S. M. I. ne règla ses déterminations que sur la nature des engagemens de l'Alliance. Elle ne differa pas de s'employer à établir des relations entre ses Alliés et la Cour de Naples.

Les raisons qui ont empêché que ces rapports ne fussent étendus à des Alliances formelles sont trop connues du Cabinet de Naples, pour que le Soussigné croie devoir les rappeler.

Plus la marche qu'a suivie le Roi, depuis le premier moment de l'Alliance, s'est écartée de celle de l'Autriche, moins il est en droit d'imputer au Cabinet de Vienne les inconveniens qui ont pu résulter de cette divergence pour la Cour de Naples.

L'Empereur n'a cessé de faire représenter au Roi les conséquences dans lesquelles l'entrainerait l'occupation prolongée des Marches, dans les conjonctures, où une saine politique prescrivoit au Roi le borner ses prétentions à la Conservation de Son Royaume, en s'écartant de tout projet de conquêts ; où cette même politique l'appeloit à la tâche honorable d'aider les Gouvernemens de l'Italie à assurer le repos de la presqu' Ile, au lieu d'y entretenir l'agitation des esprits, en renforçant sans cesse des Armées disproportionnées aux ressources de ses Etats et plus encore en rassemblant ces Armées sur des points qui se trouvant, par la situation Geographique des possessions Autrichiennes, à l'abri de toute attaque de la part des Puissances opposées à la Cour de Naples, ne pouvoient dès-lors être considérées que comme des positions prises contre l'Autriche et contre les autres Princes de l'Italie.

Quoique dans ces entrefaites, les intérêts généraux de l'Europe et de Sa Monarchie réclamassent toute l'attention de S. M. I, Elle ne négligea néanmoins rien pour ramener le Roi à plus de modération. Elle ne renonça à aucuns moyens de confiance et de persuasion, jusqu'à l'époque où les armemens de ce Prince prirent le caractère d'une agression plus directe ; Elle dut enfin se décider à une démarche provoquée par des ouvertures du Cabinet Napolitain qui ne decèlerent que trop les vues sur lesquelles il ne reste plus d'incertitude depuis les ouvertures faites par le Roi à la Cour de Rome.

Le Soussigné reçut l'ordre de remettre simultanément aux Plénipotentiaires de Naples et à celui de France des Déclarations qui ne pouvoient laisser de

doute que l'Empereur, dans aucun cas, n'accorderoit à des troupes Etrangères le passage sur son territoire.

La Déclaration adressée à la France le 26 Février, fut communiquée le lendemain aux Plénipotentiaires de Naples. Si ces Déclarations simultanées présentent une différence de rédaction, la raison en est simple: la Cour de Naples étoit celle qui avoit agité la question, c'étoit elle qui s'étoit placée dans l'attitude de l'agression.

L'Empereur a dû à la sureté de ses Etats et à ses rapports généraux avec l'Europe de porter ces Déclarations. Il doit au sentiment de sa dignité de les soutenir. S. M. I. eût rejeté toute demande de la France d'envoyer des armées en Italie; Elle eût regardé, en suite de la déclaration du 27 Février toute démarche de sa part, comme une déclaration de guerre. L'Empereur regarde de même la sortie des troupes Napolitaines des frontières du Royaume et de leurs cantonnemens dans les Marches comme une rupture de l'Alliance, et comme une mesure dirigée contre lui. De même S. M. regarde aujourd'hui l'entrée de l'armée Napolitaine dans les Légations et les actes d'hostilités contre les troupes Impériales, comme une déclaration positive de guerre, quels que soyent les prétextes sous lesquels le Cabinet de Naples présente ces faits.

Le Soussigné a, en conséquence, l'ordre de rappeler sur-le-champ de Naples la Mission Impériale, en même tems qu'il doit mettre les passeports ci-joints à la disposition de la Mission de Naples à Vienne.

(Signé) METTERNICH.

Leurs Excellences M. le Duc de Campochiaro,
et le Prince de Cariati, &c. &c. &c.

(Third Inclosure in No. 17.—Translation)

The Prince Metternich to the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries.

Vienna, April 10, 1815.

The Undersigned, Minister of State, and for Foreign Affairs, of the Emperor of Austria, has submitted to His Imperial Majesty the Declaration which the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries have done him the honour to address him the 8th instant. He is commanded to make them the following reply:

The Treaty of Alliance between Austria and the Court of Naples was hardly concluded before it became manifest, both by the prolonged inactivity of the Neapolitan army, and by a multitude of material proofs, which fell into the handsof the Allied Armies, that, in the course of the Negociations, the King, far from striving for the common object for which the Powers acted in the war of 1813 and 1814, had principally calculated his measures upon the issue of events.

The Emperor nevertheless continued faithful to the Treaty of Alliance of January 11th, 1814. Without adverting to the motives which led to its negotiation, or to the circumstances which induced the King's accession to it, His Imperial Majesty regulated His determinations solely upon the nature of the engagements of that Alliance. He employed His good offices without delay in establishing relations between His Allies and the Court of Naples.

The reasons which have prevented these relations from being converted into formal Alliances are too well known to the Cabinet of Naples, to make it necessary for the Undersigned here to repeat them.

The more the conduct adopted by the King since the first moment of the Alliance, has been opposite to that of Austria, the less right has he to impute to the Cabinet of Vienna the inconveniences which may have resulted therefrom to the Court of Naples.

The Emperor has never ceased representing to the King the consequences in which he must be involved by his prolonged occupation of the Marches, at a time when sound policy prescribed to the King to limit his pretensions to the preservation of his Kingdom, and to abstain from all schemes of conquest; and when the same policy called him to the honourable task of assisting the Governments of Italy in securing the tranquillity of the Peninsula, instead of fomenting the agitation of men's minds, by continually augmenting his armies, disproportioned to the resources of his State. And what is still more, these armies were assembled upon points which by the geographical situation of the Austrian possessions, being secure from all attack on the part of the Powers opposed to the Court of Naples, were to be from that moment considered only as positions taken up in hostility to Austria, and to the other Princes of Italy.

Although during this interval, the general interests of Europe, and of the Austrian Monarchy, claimed the entire attention of His Imperial Majesty, He nevertheless neglected no means by which the King might be brought back to more moderate views. His Majesty tried every method of conciliation and persuasion, until the period when the armaments of that Prince assumed the character of more direct aggression. His Majesty was finally obliged to decide upon a step provoked by the overtures of the Napolitan Cabinet, which revealed too plainly the views, with respect to which there remains no longer any doubt, since the overtures made by the King to the Court of Rome.

The undersigned was commanded to transmit simultaneously to the Plenipotentiaries of Naples, and of France, Declarations which could leave no doubt that the Emperor would never grant to any foreign troops a passage through his territories.

The Declaration, addressed to France the 25th of February, was the next day communicated to the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries. If there be any difference in the wording of these simultaneous Declarations, the reason is plain. The Court of Naples it was by whom the question was brought forward; it was that Court which had assumed an hostile attitude.

The Emperor owed it to the security of his dominions, and to his general relations with the rest of Europe, to make these Declarations. He owes it to his dignity to maintain them. His Imperial Majesty would have rejected every demand on the part of France to send an army into Italy. After the Declaration of the 27th of February, he would have considered any step in furtherance of such a demand, as a declaration of war. The Emperor, in like manner, looks upon the advance of the Neapolitan troops beyond the frontiers of the kingdom, and from their cantonments in the Marches, as a rupture of the Alliance, and as a measure directed against himself. In the same manner also does His Majesty now consider the entrance of the Neapolitan army into the Legations, and the acts of hostility committed by it upon the Imperial troops, as a positive declaration of war, whatever be the pretexts under which the Cabinet of Naples presents these facts.

The undersigned is, consequently, commanded immediately to recall the Imperial Mission from Naples, at the same time that he places inclosed passports at the disposal of the Neapolitan Mission at Vienna.

(Signed) METTERNICH.

To the Duke of Campo Chiaro and the Prince Cariati, &c. &c.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 17.)

Déclaration de l'Autriche contie le Roi de Naples.

Vienna, 12 *Avril*, 1815.

Après la campagne de 1812, le Roi de Naples quitta l'armée Française, dont il avoit comandé un des corps. A peine arrivé dans sa capitale, il fut faire des ouvertures à la Cour Impériale d'Autriche, annonçant l'intention d'unir sa marche politique à celle de cette Cour. Bientôt après commença la campagne de 1813. Séduit par quelques apparences trompeuses d'événemens favourables à Napoleon, le Roi Joachim partit de Naples, et se chargea de nouveau d'un commandement à l'armée Française. Il offrit en même tems secrettement au Cabinet d'Autriche sa médiation entre les Puissances Alliées et l'Empereur de France. La journée glorieuse du 18 Octobre décida du sort de Napoléon. Le Roi de Naples retourna dans ses Etats et renoua de suite les négociations sur son accession à la cause Européenne. Il fit avancer son armée, et proposa à l'Autriche le partage de l'Italie. Le Pô devoit former la limite entre les deux Etats. Quelques mois s'écoulérent dans des pourparlers continuels avec les Alliés et une correspondance non moins soutenue du Roi avec le Chèf de l'armée Française en Italie. Les forces Napolitaines ne se trouvoient dans la balance ni de l'un ni de l' autre parti ; aucun ne pouvoit y compter, aucun n'avoit à les combattre. Cet état de choses fut, cependant moins défavorable à l'Autriche, à qui il fournissoit, le moyen de tourner ses forces principales contre L'ennemi commun sans fixer ses regards sur l'Italie.

Enfin le 11 Janvier 1814, le Traité entre l'Autriche et Naples fut signé sous le prétexte que les ratifications n'étoient pas échangés, l'armée Napolitain resta pendant quelque tems encore dans l'inaction. Des preuves matérielles tombées entre les mains des Allies ne permirent pas de douter des intelligences toujours subsistantes entre le Roi de Naples et l'ennemi. Elles trahirent surtout une intention de faire croire à l'Empereur des Français, que l'accession du Roi à la ligue des Puissances n'avoit pas effectivement eu lieu. Les victoires dans l'intérieur de la France mirent un terme aux vacillations du Roi. Paris avoit ouvert ses portes aux vainqueurs ; et l'armée Napolitaine ouvrit la campagne.

La Convention du 11 Avril 1814, avoit terminé la guerre avec Napoléon. Les négociations de Paris déterménèrent les rapports entre la France et ceux qui avoient été ses ennemis. Toutes les armées quittèrent la France ; les Napolitains se retirèrent dans les Marches du Pape, auxquelles le Roi, en conséquence du Traité du 11 Janvier, eut des prétentions à former.

Les rapports de toutes les Puissances devoient être fixés au Congrès de Vienne. Les Cours des Bourbons protestoient contre la reconnoisance du Roi Joachim. La situation de celui ci étoit évidemment changée par le retour de l'ancienne Famille Royale aux trônes de France et d'Espagne ; une politique sage lui eût prescrit de borner ses vues ultérieures à la conservation d'un des plus beaux Royaumes de la terre, et de renoncer à toute idée de conquête et particulièrement à celles qui ne pouvoient avoir lieu qu'aux dépens d'un voisin incapable de nuire, comme Puissance Militaire, extremement important sous tout autre rapport. Mais la moderation et la fidélite sont des termes sans valeur pour les Roi de la nouvelle école Française.

Au lieu de s'occuper de sa propre conservation le Roi Joachim méditoit en secret de vastes projets pour l'avenir ; il prépara l'execution de ses projets, en réunissant tous les elemens d'une révolution militaire et politique. Aucune de ses vues, aucun de ses mouvemens n'échappa au Cabinet Autrichien.

Ce n'étoit pas là le moyon de faire changsr les dispositions des Cours, qui s'opposoient à la réception du Roi de Naples au rang des Souverains de l'Europe.

Le poids des efforts militaires devenant enfin insupportable au Royaume, le Roi se porta à des mesures plus tranchantes. Au mois de Fevrier dernier, il fit annoncer à la Cour de Vienne l'intention d'envoyer une armée en France, et ne demanda rien moins que le passage à travers l'Italie. Une proposition aussi extravagante fut traitée comme elle le méritoit.

S. M. Impériale addressa, les 25 et 26 Fevrier, au Gouvernement Royal de France, et à celui de Naples, des déclarations, portant que Elle ne permettroit jamais que le repos de la Haute et de la Moyenne Italie fut compromis par l'entrée ou le passage de troupes étrangères. L'Empereur ordonna en meme tems d'envoyer dans ses Provinces Italiennes des renforts de troupes considérables à l'appui de cette declaration. De la part de la France il fut répondu, que le Roi n'avoit pas l' intention pareille ; le Roi Joachim retarda sa réponse ; le moment de devoiler ses véritables desseins n'etoit pas encore venu.

Le 5 Mars le nouvelle de l'évasion de Buonaparté arriva à Naples. Le Roi fit appeler aussitôt le Ministre de Sa Majesté Imperiale et Royale, et lui annonça qu'il seroit et resteroit fidèle au système de l'Alliance. Il fit renouveller la même Déclaration aux Cabinets de Vienneet de Londres. Mais en même tems il envoya en Franceun de ses Aides-de-Camp, le Comte de Beaufremont en le chargeant de se rendre auprès de Buonaparté et de l'assurer de son soutien. A peine eut-on appris à Naples l'entrée de Buonaparté à Lyon que le Roi fit positivement savoir, " qu'il regardoit la cause de Napoleon comme la sienne et lui prouveroit maintenant, qu'elle ne lui avoit jamais été étrangère." Il demanda en même tems à Sa Sainteté le passage par le Territoire Romain pour deux de ses divisions, ajoutant que, loin d'agir d'une manière hostile, elles ne dérangeroient pas le Saint Père dans Sa Capitale. Le Pape protesta contre cette violation de son Territoire ; lorsqu'elle eut lieu Sa Sainteté quitta Rome et se rendit à Florence.

Le 8 Avril, les Plénipotentiaires de Naples à Vienne remirent au Cabinet une note, dans laquelle, en protestant des sentimens amicals de leur maître et le de la volonté invariable de ne jamais se séparer de l'Autriche, ils annonçoient que S. M. en conséquence des changemens qui s'étoient opérés et des mesures militaires jugées nécessaires par toutes les Puissances avoit cru devoir aussi pour sa propre sureté donner à ses forces une position plus étendue, et qu'elles occuperoient pour cet effet la ligne de demarcation que l'armistice de l'année 1813 avoit assignée à l'armée Napolitaine.

Dans ces entrefaites, l'armée Napolitaine avoit commencé le 30 Mars, sans autre déclaration préalable, les hostilités contre les postes Autrichiens dans les Légations.

S. M. Impériale et Royale, se reposant sur la justice de Sa cause, sur le valeur de Son Armée sur la fidèlité éprouvée de Ses peuples, et sur Ses rapports intimes avec toutes les Puissances Européennes, a fait savoir au Gouvernement Napolitain, par une Note du 10 de ce mois, qu'Elle regarde l'état de guerre comme etabli entre les deux Etats et que toute décision ultérieure est remise au pouvoir de ses armes.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 17.)—Translation.

Austrian Declaration of War against the King of Naples.

Vienna, April 12, 1815.

After the campaign of 1812, the King of Naples left the French army, in which he had commanded a corps. He had scarcely arrived in his capital, when he caused overtures to be made to the Austriau Court, announcing his intention of combining his future political proceedings with those of the Austrian Cabinet. Shortly after the campaign of 1813 commenced: dazzled by some illusive appearances of events favourable to Napoleon, King Joachim left Naples, and again took a command in the French army. At the same time he secretly proposed to the Austrian Cabinet his mediation between the Allies and the French Emperor. The glorious 18th of October decided the fate of Napoleon; the King of Naples returned to his dominions, and immediately renewed the negociations respecting his accession to the European Alliance. He caused his army to advance, and proposed to Austria the partition of Italy. The Po was to be the limit of the two States. Some months elapsed in continued negociations with the Allies, and no less frequent correspondence on the part of the King, with the Commander in Chief of the French Italian army. The Neapolitan Army did not side with either party. Neither could reckon upon it; neither had to combat it. This state of things was, however, least unfavourable to Austria, to whom it furnished the means of turning its principal force against the common enemy, without attending to Italy.

On the 11th of January 1814, the Treaty between Naples and Austria was at length signed, yet the Neapolitan army remained long inactive, under the pretext that the ratifications were not yet exchanged. Material proofs, which fell into the hands of the Allies, left no doubt that the King's secret connections with the enemy still continued. They betrayed chiefly his intentions of making the French Emperor believe that the accession of the King to the Alliance of the Powers had not actually taken place. The victories obtained in France itself, put an end to the vacillations of the King. Paris had opened its gates to the Allies, and the Neapolitan army began its campaign.

The Convention of the 11th of April 1814, had ended the war against Napoleon; the Negociations at Paris fixed the reciprocal relations between France and its late enemies; all the armies quitted France; the Neapolitans retired to the Papal Marches, to which the King, in virtue of the Treaty of January 11, had formed pretentions.

The relations between all the Powers were to be fixed at the Congress of Vienna. The branches of the House of Bourbon declared against the recognition of King Joachim. The situation of the latter was evidently much changed by the return of the ancient Royal Family to the Thrones of France and Spain. A wise policy would have prescribed to him to limit his future views to the preservation of one of the finest kingdoms of the earth, and to renounce every idea of conquest, and particularly of such conquest as could not be made but at the expence of a neighbour, who in a military point of view was wholly inoffensive, and in every other point of view of the highest importance. But moderation and good faith are words without meaning for the Princes of the new French dynasty.

King Joachim, however, instead of thinking of maintaining himself, formed, in secret, extensive projects for the future. He prepared the execution

of them by bringing together all the elements of a political and military revolution: none of his plans, none of his movements escaped the Austrian Cabinet. This was not the way to bring over to his side, the opinion of the Courts who opposed the admission of the King of Naples to a place among the Sovereigns of Europe.

The burden of such military exertions becoming at last too great for the kingdom to bear, the King resolved to take more decisive steps. In February last he announced to the Court of Vienna his intention of sending an army into France, for which end he required nothing less than the passage through Italy. A proposition so extravagant was treated as it deserved.

On the 25th and 26th of February 1815, his Imperial Majesty sent Declarations to the French and Neapolitan Governments, announcing his irrevocable determination never to allow the tranquillity of Middle and Upper Italy to be endangered by the marching in or passage of foreign troops. His Imperial Majesty at the same time gave orders for the march of a large reinforcement of the troops to his Italian provinces, in support of this Declaration; on the part of France it was announced that the King had no such intention. King Joachim kept his answer back; the moment for revealing his real designs was not yet come.

On the 5th of March, the news of Buonaparte's escape arrived at Naples. The King immediately sent for His Imperial Majesty's Ambassador, and declared to him that he was and would still remain faithful to the system of the Alliance; he renewed the same declarations to the Cabinets of Austria and England; but at the same time he sent one of his Aide-de-Camps, Count de Beaufremont, to France, with the commission to go to Buonaparte, and to assure him of his support. Scarcely was the news of Napoleon's entry into Lyons received at Naples, when the King made it positively known—"*That he considered the cause of Napoleon as his own, and would now prove to him that it had never been foreign to him.*" He required at the same time from his Holiness, a passage through the Roman States for two of his divisions, adding, that far from acting in an hostile manner, they should not disturb the Holy Father in his Capital; the Pope protested against this violation of his territory, and when it took place, he left Rome and repaired to Florence.

On the 8th of April the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a Note to the Cabinet, which, with assurances of the most friendly sentiments of their master, and of his unalterable wish never to separate from Austria, announced that His Majesty, in consequence of the changes that had taken place, and of the military measures which all the Powers thought it necessary to take, had deemed it right also, for his own security, to give to his military forces a more extended position, and that for this reason they would occupy the line of demarkation which was fixed for the Neapolitan army, by the armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration, began on the 30th of March hostilities against the Austrian posts in the Legations.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, strong in the justice of his cause, in the valour of his army, in the tried loyalty of his people, and in his intimate connexion with all the Powers of Europe, has caused it to be signified to the Neapolitan Government, by a Note, dated the 10th instant, that his Imperial Majesty considers war between the two States as begun, and leaves all further decision to the force of his arms."

No. 18.

Extract of a Letter from the Comte de Blacas to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, 4th March, 1815.

Vous trouverez ci-jointes, Milord, les Copies des Lettres dont vous avez vu les originaux entre mes mains. J'ai retrouvé encore depuis, dans une autre liasse, trois minutes de lettres écrites par Napoléon, dont une n'a point de date. J'ai l'honneur de vous en adresser pareillement des Copies, et ce ne sont pas les moins intéressantes des pièces qui ont été découvertes dans l'immense quantité des papiers où il a fallu faire des récherches.

(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(No. 18.)—*Translation.*

Extract of a Letter from the Comte de Blacas to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, 4th March, 1815.

Herewith you will find, My Lord, the copies of the letters, the originals of which you have seen in my hands. Since that time I have found in another bundle, three minutes of letters written by Napoleon, one of which has no date. I have the honor likewise to address to you copies thereof, and they are not the least interesting of the documents which have been discovered in the immense quantity of papers amongst which it has been necessary to make search.

(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(First Inclosure in No. 18.)

SIRE, *Lucques, le* 14 *Fevier* 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de rendre compte à votre Majesté par mes rapports des 5 et 8 de ce mois, du mouvement de concentration que le Prince de Lucques a operé sur Pise, par suite des circonstances qui m'ont engagée à quitter Florence, à fair evacuer cette ville et à réunir toutes les troupes de la division sur un point plus sur. Le Prince s'est maintenu à Pise jusqu' à présent, mais d'après les avisque j'ai recus d'une expedition Angloise dont tous les renseignemens recueillis portent la force au moins á 6 mille hommes et qui paroit avec certitude dirigée de la Sicile contre Livourne, la Spezia ou Gênes, je me suis décidée à ordonner au Prince de continuer son mouvement sur Gênes pour éviter que la retraite ne lui soit fermée par la seule route qui jusqu' à présent est restée libre.

J'ai été confirmée dans cette disposition par l'assurance que je viens d'acquerir que des troupes Napolitaines en nombre superieur sont déjà arrivées à Pistoye, et ont forcé nos avant postes à abandonner le passage de Serravalle.

Je sais également que l'intention de l'ennemi est de couper nos communications, en s'emparant de la route qui de Pontremoli conduit à la Spezia et à la Riviere de Génes.

Il m'a paru convenable de le prévenir pour conserver des troupes sur les quelles le Viceroi a dû compter, et qui ne peuvent rendre ailleurs de services décisifs.

Les projet des Anglois et des Autrichiens levant toutes les incertitudes que pouvoit laisser la conduite personnelle du Roi de Naples, Je ne dois pas taire à votre Majesté que jài reçu de lui plusieurs lettres bien en opposition avec les opérations de ses troupes.

Le Roi est dans une grande agitation d'esprit, il s'étonne de ce que le Viceroi s'est retiré de l'Adige, et que j'ai quitté la Toscane avec la pensée qu'il puisse être l'ennemi de votre Majesté et de la France. Il exprime hautement son devouement et sa reconnoissance pour votre personne et a même dit aux députés Toscans qu'il préféreroit être frappé le premier que de tirer l'épée contre un François.

Je ne sais comment concilier ces discours dont la sincérité ne m'est point suspecte, avec toutes les mesures arbitraires qui ont compromis mon Autorité, et celles qui aujourd'hui même me forcent de songer à la sureté des troupes Francoises réunies a Pise. Votre Majesté appréciera ces contradictions qui me paroissent provenir d'une résolution que le Roi a cru dans ses intérêts, mais dans laquelle il a été entrainé contre le vœu de ses propres affections. On m'assure que les discours et la conduite du Roi sont les mêmes dans ses rapports avec le Viceroi.

Il n'en est pas moins certain qu'une proclamation du Général Bellegarde qui rapelle les peuples d'Italie à leur ancien Etat, a été réimprimée à Bologne sous les yeux du Roi.

Cette proclamation faite avec art a produit le plus grand effet dans la Toscane où elle est très repandue.

Je suis avec un profond respect,

Sire,

De votre Majesté Impériale et Royal la plus devouée
et soumise sœur et sujette,

(Signé) ELISA.

Pour Copie conforme,

(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(First Inclosure in No. 18.)—Translation.

SIRE, *Lucca, Feb.* 14, 1814.

I have had the honour of informing Your Majesty by my reports of the 5th and 8th of this month, of the concentrating movement made by the Prince of Lucca upon Pisa, in consequence of the circumstances which induced me to quit Florence, to order the evacuation of that city, and to assemble all the troops of the division upon a point of greater security. The Prince has maintained himself at Pisa till now; but having received advice of an English expedition, amounting, by all accounts, to at least 6000 men, and which appears to be undoubtedly directed from Sicily against Leghorn, Spezia, or Genoa, I have determined to order the Prince to continue his movement upon Genoa, in order that his retreat may not be cut off by the only road which still remains open.

I have been confirmed in this plan by having ascertained that some Neapolitan troops, superior in numbers, are already at Pistoya, and have forced our advanced posts to abandon the passage of Serravalle.

I also know that the enemy intends to cut off our communications by seizing the road which conducts from Pontremoli to Spezia and the Riviera di Genoa.

I have thought proper to give him notice to keep some troops upon which

the Viceroy must have reckoned, and which cannot render any very decisive services elsewhere.

The projects of the English and Austrians do away all the doubts which the personal conduct of the King of Naples might create. I ought not to conceal from your Majesty, that I have received from him several letters much at variance with the operations of his troops.

The King is in a state of great agitation. He is astonished that the Viceroy should have retired from the Adige, and that I have quitted Tuscany upon the notion that he could be the enemy of your Majesty and of France. He loudly expresses his devotion and his gratitude for your person, and he even said to the Tuscan Deputies, that he would prefer receiving the first blow to drawing his sword against a Frenchman.

I know not how to reconcile this language, of which I do not suspect the sincerity, with all the arbitrary measures which have endangered my authority, and those which oblige me even now, to provide for the safety of the French troops assembled at Pisa.

Your Majesty will appreciate these contradictions, which seem to me to proceed from a resolution deemed by the King conformable to his interests, but in which he has been dragged contrary to his own affections. I am assured that the language and conduct of the King are similar in his communications with the Viceroy.

It is nevertheless certain, that a Proclamation of General Bellegarde's, which recalls the nations of Italy to their former state, has been reprinted at Bologna, under the eyes of the King.

This Proclamation, drawn up with much art, has produced the greatest effect in Tuscany, where it is extensively circulated.

I am, with profound respect,
Sire,
Of your Imperial and Royal Majesty,
The most devoted and obedient Sister and Subject,
(Signed) ELIZA.

A correct Copy.
(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Second Inclosure in No. 18.)

A la Reine de Naples.

Nangis, le 17 Fevrier.

Votre mari est un fort brave homme sur le champ de bataille, mais il est plus lâche qu'une femme ou qu'un moine quand il ne voit pas l'ennemi. Il n'a aucun courage moral. On lui a fait peur et il n'a pas risqué de perdre pour un moment ce qu'il ne peut avoir que par moi et avec moi. Faites lui bien comprendre sa sottise. Quand il a quitté l'armée sans mon ordre, j'ai prévu tous les mauvais conseils qu'on lui donneroit. Je suis cependant plus content de ce qu'il m'a fait dire par vous. S'il est sincèrement affligé, qu'il attende le moment de me prouver qu'il n'a point eté aussi ingrat qu'il est pusillanime. Je peux encore lui pardonner le mal qu'il m'a fait.

Pour Copie conforme,
(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Second Inclosure in No.* 18.)—*Translation.*

To the Queen of Naples.

Nangis, 17th February.

Your husband is a very brave man in the field of battle, but he is more cowardly than a woman or a monk when not in presence of the enemy. He has no moral courage. He has been frightened, and he has not hazarded losing for a moment that, which he can only hold by me and with me. Make him fully sensible of his absurdity. When he quitted the army without my order, I foresaw all the evil counsels which would be given him. I am, however, better satisfied with the message he has sent me through you. If he be sincerely sorry, let him watch the moment for proving to me that he has not been so ungrateful as he is pusillanimous. I may yet pardon him the injury which he has done me.

A correct Copy.
(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Third Inclosure in No.* 18.)

SIRE, *Lucques*, 18 *Février*, 1814.

J'ai reçu la lettre du Ministre de la Guerre, qui me transmettoit les ordres et les instructions de votre Majesté, concernant l'évacuation des Etats Romains et de la Toscane. Immédiatement après avoir reçu cette lettre, je suis parti pour Bologne où se trouvoit le Roi de Naples. Je n'ai éprouvé aucune difficulté jusqu'à Florence, mais à mon arrivée dans cette ville, les nouvelles autorités m'ont signifié que je ne pouvois ni poursuivre ma route ni sèjourner à Florence, que je devois retrograder jusqu'à *Prato* pour y attendre la réponse du Roi. J'ai expedié un courier à ce Prince et je suis revenu à Lucques où je suis plus en sûreté qu'à *Prato* qui est insurgé. Je ne sais ce qui sera permis au Roi de repondre ; les Ministres Autrichiens et Anglois lui reprochent d'être François et sur tout trop d'attachement à Votre Majesté. Les Révolutionnaires qui gouvernent Florence aujourd'hui, disent hautement que le Roi de Naples s'éntend avec les François, qu'il trahit les Italiens. Ils attribuent à mes conseils, l'inaction des troupes Napolitaïnes que les Coalisés vouloient faire marcher contre le Viceroi, au moment qu'il alloit être attaqué par le Général Bellegarde. Le Roi est malade de chagrin, il sent parfaitement aujourd'hui la situation où il s'est placé. Il m'est difficile de lui faire arriver des conseils. S'il avoit dans le caractère autant de décision qu'il a de qualités dans le cœur, il seroit plus fort en Italie que la coalition.

(Signé) Le DUC D'OTRANTE.

Pour Copie conforme,
(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Third Inclosure in No.* 18.)—*Translation.*

SIRE, *Lucca, February* 18, 1814.

I have received the letter from the Minister of War, transmitting to me your Majesty's instructions, concerning the evacuation of the Roman States and of Tuscany. Immediately after the receipt of that letter, I set out for Bologna, where the King of Naples was. I experienced no difficulty as far as Florence, but upon my arrival in that town, the New Authorities signified to me that I could neither continue my route, nor remain at Flo-

rence; and that I must go back as far as Prato, there to await the answer of the King. I dispatched a courier to that Prince, and am returned to Lucca, where I am in greater safety than at Prato, which is in a state of insurrection. I know not what the King will be allowed to answer. The Austrian and English Ministers reproach him with being French, and particularly with being too much attached to your Majesty. The Revolutionists, who now govern Florence, assert loudly that the King of Naples has an understanding with the French, and that he deceives the Italians. They attribute to my counsels the inaction of the Neapolitan troops, which the Allies wished should march against the Viceroy at the moment when he was about to be attacked by General Bellegarde. The King is in the greatest distress; he now thoroughly feels in what a situation he is placed: it is difficult for me to send him advice. If there were as much firmness in his character, as there are good qualities in his heart, he would be stronger in Italy than the Coalition.

(Signed) The DUKE OF OTRANTO.

A correct Copy.

(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Fourth Inclosure in No.* 18.)

SIRE, *Volta, le* 20 *Février*, 1814.

J'ai l'honneur d'adresser à votre Majesté la situation ordinaire de son armée d'Italie à l'époque du 18 de ce mois.

Le Roi de Naples, qui paroissoit avoir l'intention de marcher contre nous, et de se rendre aux sollicitations des Autrichiens, s'est arrêté dès qu'il a connu les dernières victoires de votre Majesté des 10, 11 et 12. Il n'avoit point encore, avant hier soir, reçu la ratification de son traité; j'espère donc encore qu'il n'ajoutera pas aux torts qu'il a déjà envers votre Majesté, celui de tirer le canon contre ses troupes.

Je suis avec respect, Sire,

De votre Majesté,

Le très-soumis et tendre fils et fidele sujet,

(Signed) EUGENE NAPOLEON.

Pour Copie conforme,

(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Fourth Inclosure in No.* 18.)—*Translation.*

SIRE, *Volta, February* 20, 1814.

I have the honour to address to your Majesty a return of your army of Italy, up to the 18th of this month.

The King of Naples, who appeared inclined to march against us, and to yield to the solicitations of the Austrians, arrested his progress, as soon as he became acquainted with your Majesty's late victories of the 10th, 11th, and 12th. He had not yet received the ratification of his Treaty the evening before last; I therefore hope that he will not add to the wrongs of which he has been guilty towards your Majesty, by firing upon your troops.

I am, with respect, Sire,

Your Majesty's

most humble and affectionate son,

and faithful subject,

(Signed) EUGENE NAPOLEON.

A correct Copy.

(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Fifth Inclosure in No.* 18.)

Extrait de la Correspondance des Consuls.

Royaume d'Italie, Milan, le 2 Mars, 1814.

Huit Hongrois et un officier sont arrivés le 25 Fevrier à *Bellinzona* dans l'intention d'établir leurs communications avec le Feld Maréchal Bellegarde qu'ils supposoient être à Milan. Ce petit détachement est rentré en Suisse. On parle d'une lettre écrite par l'Empereur Napoleon au Landaman de la Suisse, afin qu'il ait à s'opposer à la retraite des troupes Alliées par le territoire Helvetique. Les troupes stationnées à Iselle au pied du St. Plon ont été renforcées par ordre du Prince Viceroi. Le fort d'Ancône s'est rendu le 16 Fevrier. La garnison de cette place est attendue le 3 de ce mois à Plaisance. On est informé que la garnison de Venise a fait une sortie qui lui a procuré un grand nombre de bestiaux. L'armée qui marche de Plaisance sur Parme, a éprouvé quelque résistance sur le Taro : elle n'à du entrer dans cette ville que le 1er Mars. Selon des lettres de Suisse, il regne une épidemie parmi les troupes des Puissances Alliées. On fait dans ce pays beaucoup de requisition pour le service des armées ennemies.

3 MARS.

On annonce la rentrée de nos troupes à Parme après avoir fait 1500 prisonniers à l'ennemi et pris 8 piéces de canon. On assure que le Général Bellegarde fait retrograder son artillerie de Veronne sur Vicence, et que deux régimens de son armée se portent sur les confins des Provinces Illyriennes, pour faire partie d'un cordon sanitaire qui doit y être formé, une maladie épidémique s'étant déclarée depuis peu dans les pays supérieurs.

Lettre du Consul d'Ancone, sans date et qu'on suppose écrite de Luck.

Le Consul a quitté Ancone le 14 fevrier. La Citadelle defendue par le Général Barbou étoit depuis deux jours attaquée par les Napolitains. Les batteries ennemies faisoient feu des forts des Capucins et de Montgardet qu'ils occuppoient. Le Général Barbou a capitulé le 15.

Le Consul a eû occasion de voir le Roi de Naples relativement á ses passeports : voici l'analyse de la conversation qu'il a eûe avec lui. La nécessité seule, a dit le Roi, m'a contraint á me reunir aux Princes Coalisés ; le grand developpement des côtes de mon Royaume le laissoit exposé aux debarquemens des Anglois. On connoit leur puissance maritime et leurs forces en Sicile. Qui l'auroit defendu, en portant mon Armée au delà du Po ? D'ailleurs il m'eût été impossible de la faire sortir du Royaume ; D'un autre coté mes peuples étoient mécontens par l'effet de la stagnation du commerce qui empéchoit de realiser les richesses des productions territoriales ; il auroit été facile á l'ennemi de les séduire et de les porter à la séduction en pure perte pour moi et pour la France. D'un autre coté ma nation auroit été mecontente si je n'avois acquiescé aux propositions que les Coalisés me faisoient de m'indemniser de la Sicile sur les pays en deça du Po, aux quels S. M. l'Empereur des François étoit obligé de renonçer par la force des circonstances. Il ajouta que ses intentions étoient d'autant plus pures à cet égard, qu'il étoit convenue que son armée ne se battroit jamais contre les François ; qu'il se rappelleroit constamment qu'il l'étoit lui même, et qu'il n'oublieroit pas non plus tout ce qu'il devoit à son illustre beau-frère. Il invita le Consul à rester à Ancône et à continuer ses fonctions, l'assurant que sa correspondance seroit libre puisqu'il n'étoit point en guerre avec la France. Le Consul na pas pensé qu'il lui appartint de faire aucune objection.

Le Colonel du 9ème régiment Napolitain, M. Mariotti et tous ses officiers furent les premiers à demander leur démission. Les autres officiers employés dans les différents corps de l'armée suivirent cet exemple; mais la plupart ont été envoyés à Naples avec promesse de ne jamais servir contre la France. On doit les employer à former d'autres corps La garnison de Cattaro, composée presque d'Italiens, a été laissée sans secours après son arrivée à Ancône, afin d'obliger cette troupe à passer dans le royaume de Naples.

A leur arrivée à Ancône les autorités Napolitaines ont fait abattre toutes les armoiries Italiennes: l'Ecusson de France placé sur la Maison du Consul a éte respecté.

Pour Copie conforme,
(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(*Fifth Inclosure in No.* 18.)—*Translation.*

Extract of the Consular Correspondence.

Kingdom of Italy. Milan, March 2, 1814.

Eight Hungarians and one Officer arrived on the 26th February at *Bellinzona*, with the intention of establishing their communications with Field-Marshal Bellegarde, whom they supposed at Milan. This little detachment has re-entered Switzerland. A letter is mentioned as having been written by the Emperor Napoleon, to the Landaman of Switzerland, to induce him to oppose the retreat of the Allied Troops through the Helvetic Territory. The Troops stationed at Iselle, at the foot of the Simplon, have been re-inforced by order of the Prince Viceroy. The Fort of Ancona surrendered on the 15th February. The Garrison of that place is expected at Placentia on the 3d of this month. Information has been received, that the Garrison of Venice made a sally, by which they obtained a great number of cattle. The army which marches from Placentia on Parma, met with some resistance on the Taro: It cannot have entered that town before the 1st of March. According to letters from Switzerland, an Epidemic disorder prevails amongst the Allied Troops. In that country, great requisitions are made for the service of the Enemy's Armies.

3d March.

The re-entrance of our Troops into Parma is announced, after taking from the Enemy 1500 prisoners, and 8 pieces of cannon. It is stated positively that General Bellegarde counter-marches his Artillery from Verona on Vicenza, and that two regiments belonging to his army are marching towards the confines of the Illyrian Provinces, to form part of a cordon of health to be there established—an Epidemic disorder having lately broken out in the upper countries.

Letter from the Consul of Ancona, without date, and supposed to be written from Lucca.

The Consul quitted Ancona the 4th February; the Citadel, defended by General Barbou, was during two days attacked by the Neapolitans. The enemy's batteries fired from the forts of the Capuchins of Montgardet which they occupied. General Barbou Capitulated the 15th.

The Consul had occasion to see the King of Naples, respecting his passports. The following is the substance of the conversation he had with him. Necessity alone, said the King, has obliged me to unite with the

Allies; the great extent of the coasts of my Kingdom, exposed them to the Invasions of the English. Their maritime strength, and their force in Sicily are well known:—who would have defended my kingdom, had I carried my army beyond the Po? Besides, it would have been impossible for me to make it leave the kingdom. On the other hand, my people were discontented in consequence of the stagnation of commerce which prevented them from realizing the rich produce of the soil; it would have been easy for the enemy to have seduced them, to the sole detriment of myself and of France. On the other hand, my nation would have been dissatisfied, had I not acceded to the proposals which the Allies made me, of indemnifying myself for Sicily by the countries on this side the Po, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French was obliged to renounce by the force of circumstances. He added that his intentions were so much the purer on this head, as it was agreed that his army was never to fight against the French; he would recollect constantly that he was himself a Frenchman, and that he would not forget all he owed to his illustrious brother-in-law. He desired the Consul to remain at Ancona, and to continue his functions, assuring him that his correspondence should be free, since he was not at war with France. The Consul did not think that it was for him to make any objection.

The Colonel of the 9th Neapolitan regiment, Mr. Mariotti, and all his Officers, were the first to demand their dismissal. The other officers employed in the different corps of the army followed this example; but the greater part have been sent to Naples with the promise never to be obliged to serve against France. They are to be employed in the formation of other corps. The garrison of Cattaro, composed almost entirely of Italians, was left without resources after its arrival at Ancona, in order to oblige it to enter the kingdom of Naples.

On their arrival at Ancona, the Neapolitan authorities removed all the Italian escutcheons. The arms of France, placed on the Consul's House, were respected.

(*Sixth Inclosure in No.* 18.)

Au Roi de Naples.

Je ne vous parle point de mon mécontentement dela conduite que vous avez tenue, elle a été toute contraire à vos devoirs. Toutefois cela tient à la foiblesse de votre moral. Vous êtes bon soldat sur le champ de bataille; mais vous n'avez aucune vigueur, aucun caractère hors delà. Profitez au moins d'une trahison que je n'attribue qu'à la peur, pour me servir par de bons avis. Je compte sur vous, sur vos regrèts, sur vos promesses. S'il en étoit autrement, songez que vous vous en repentiriez. Je suppose que vous n'êtes pas de ceux qui imagineroient que le lion, est mort, et quón peut lui pisser dessus. Si vous calculiez ainsi, vous feriez de faux calculs. J'ai battu hier les Autrichiens, et je poursuis les débris de leurs Colonnes. Encore une victoire comme celle lá, et vous verrez que mes affaires ne sont pas si mauvaises qu'on vous l'avoit fait croire. Vous m'avez fait tout le mal que vous avez pu depuis votre départ de Wilna, mais n'en parlons plus. Le titre de Roi vous a gâté la tête. Si vous voulez le conserver, comportez vous bien et soyez de parole.

Pour Copie conforme,

(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Sixth Inclosure in No. 18.)—Translation.

To the King of Naples.

I say nothing to you of my displeasure at your conduct, which has been diametrically opposite to your duty. That, however, belongs to the weakness of your nature. You are a good soldier on the field of battle, but excepting there, you have no vigour and no character. Take advantage, however, of an act of treachery, which I only attribute to fear, in order to serve me by useful information. I rely upon you, upon your contrition, upon your promises. If it were otherwise, recollect that you would have to repent of it. I suppose that you are not one of those that imagine that the lion is dead. If such are your calculations, they are false. I defeated the Austrians yesterday, and I am in pursuit of the remains of their columns. Another such victory, and you will see that my affairs are not so desperate as you have been led to believe. You have done me all the harm that you could since your departure from Wilna, but we shall say no more about it. The title of King has turned your head. If you wish to preserve the former, behave well, and keep your word.

A correct Copy.

(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Seventh Inclosure in No. 18.)

SIRE, *Paris*, 3 *Mars* 1814.

Depuis plusieurs jours j'ai écrit tous les jours au Prince Borghèse pour qu'il envoye à Chambery une division de 8 à 10 mille hommes, et ce sous peine de désobéissance, ainsi que votre Majesté l'avoit prescrit; Je vais envoyer à Son Altesse Impériale un officier et lui reitérer l'ordre par le télégraphe. Votre Majesté pense que le Roi de Naples ne bougera pas. Cependant l'attaque et le bombardement de la citadelle d'Ancône sont de bien mauvais augure. J'ai donné des ordres pour qu'on traitât pour les garnisons de Rome et de la Toscane. J'ai écrit successivement pour cela, d'abord, au Duc d'Otrante, et depuis, à Madame la Grande Duchesse de Toscane. J'ai prescrit qu'on fît venir ses garnisons dans la direction de Chambéry. Ce qui m'inquiète, c'est Corfou; ou le Général Donzelot va se trouver sans moyens et avec des communications incertaines par Venise. Il est facheux qu'on n'ait pu ramener en France, ou dans la haute Italie les vieilles troupes qu'il a sous son commandement.

Je pense qu'il eût été bien aussi puisque la marine ne pourroit s'opposer à ce qu'on ravitaille Santona à cause de la dépense qu'on eût ramené la garnison en France, ou qu'on lui eût laissé la faculté de capituler sous condition d'y revenir.

Je suis avec respect, Sire,
De Votre Majesté Impériale et Royale
Le très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,
et fidèle sujet,
le Ministre de la Guerre,
(Signé) LE DUC DE FELTRE.

Pour Copie conforme,
(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Seventh Inclosure in No. 18.)—Translation.

SIRE, *Paris, March* 3, 1814.

For several days I have daily written to Prince Borghese to send to Chambery a division of 8 or 10,000 men, and this under pain of disobedience,

as your Majesty had prescribed: I am about to dispatch an officer to his Imperial highness, and to repeat the orders by telegraph. Your Majesty thinks that the King of Naples will not move: yet the attack and bombardment of the citadel of Ancona, are rather bad omens.

I have given orders that negociations should be entered into for the garrisons of Rome and of Tuscany. I have written successively to that effect, first to the Duke of Otranto, and afterwards to the Grand Dutchess of Tuscany. I have desired that these garrisons should be sent in the direction of Chambery.

What makes me anxious is, that General Donzelot, at Corfu, is nearly unprovided, and his communications with Venice are uncertain. It is unfortunate that the old troops under his command could not be conveyed to France or to Upper Italy. I think that it would have been well also, as the fleet could not oppose the re-victualling of Santona, on account of the expence, that its garrison had been brought back to France, or that it had retained the means of capitulating, on condition of returning home.

I am, with respect, Sire,
of your Imperial and Royal Majesty,
the most humble and most obedient servant,
and faithful subject,
the Minister of War,
(Signed) DUKE DE FELTRE.

A correct Copy,
(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Eighth Inclosure in No. 18.)

Au Roi de Naples.

Le 5 Mars.

Monsieur mon Frère, je vous ai déjà fait connoître mon opinion sur votre conduite. Votre position vous avoit tourné la tête; mes revers vous ont achevé. Vous vous êtes entouré d'hommes qui ont en haine la France et qui veulent vous perdre. Je vous ai donné autrefois d'utiles avertissemens. Ce que vous m'écrivez contraste bien avec ce que vous faites. Je verrai, au reste, par la manière dont vous agirez à Ancône, si vous avez le cœur encore François, et si vous ne faites que céder à la nécessité. J'écris à mon Ministre de la Guerre pour le tranquilliser sur votre marche. Songez que votre Royaume, qui a coûté tant de sang et tant de peine à la France, n'est à vous que pour l'avantage de ceux qui vous l'ont donné. Il est inutile que vous me répondiez, à moins d'avoir à me mander quelque chose d'important. Rappellez-vous que je ne vous ai fait Roi que pour l'intérêt de mon système. Ne vous y trompez pas; si vous cessiez d'être François, vous ne seriez rien pour moi. Continuez de correspondre avec le Vice-Roi, en vous assurant que vos lettres ne seront point interceptées.

Pour Copie conforme,
(Signé) BLACAS D'AULPS.

(Eighth Inclosure in No. 18.)—Translation.

To the King of Naples.

March 5.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

I have already communicated to you my opinion of your conduct. Your situation had turned your head. My reverses have finished you. You

448—450

have surrounded yourself with men who hate France, and who wish to ruin you. I formerly gave you useful warnings. What you write to me is at variance with your actions. I shall, however, see by your manner of acting at Ancona, if your heart be still French, and if you yield to necessity alone.

I write to the Minister at War, in order to tranquillize him with respect to your conduct Recollect that your Kingdom, which has cost so much blood and trouble to France, is yours only for the benefit of those who gave it you. It is needless to send me an answer, unless you have something important to communicate. Remember that I made you a King solely for the interest of my system. Don't deceive yourself; if you should cease to be a Frenchman, you would be nothing for me. Continue to correspond with the Viceroy, taking care that your Letters be not intercepted.

A correct Copy,
(Signed) BLACAS D'AULPS.

No. 19.

Extract of a Letter from Lord William Bentinck to Marshal Bellegarde, dated Verona, March 25, 1814; transmitted officially by Lord William Bentinck to Viscount Castlereagh.

It is now necessary to consider what has been the conduct of Murat.

1. Has he fulfilled his Treaty with Austria, the object and sole object of which was his *immediate* co-operation?

2. Was not this immediate co-operation, if he were sincere, as necessary to his own safety, as to the success of the common cause?

3. But has he not rather acted, as if his apprehensions were not of Buonaparte, but of the Allies?

4. Was it not the natural feeling and policy of a deserter from the cause of Buonaparte, to throw himself with all his weight into the scale, and be the most forward in the contest? He would have no hope of escaping the effects of the vengeance of Buonaparte, if successful.

5. In what manner has he occupied the different parts of Italy evacuated by the French? Has not his occupation had more the air of permanent than of temporary possession?

6. Is it not the language of all his officers, and of himself, that all Italy should be united, and that he should be the chief of Italian independence?

7. Is not this sentiment in exact accord with that of Buonaparte?

8. What mean his great endeavours to retain in his service the French officers, who, he knows, will never serve against his countrymen?

9. What means either his continual friendly intercourse with all the French Authorities—with Fouché—with the advanced posts—and latterly, with peculiar activity, direct with the head quarters of the Viceroy, without the knowledge and participation of the Austrian Minister?

10. Finally, is there any man in Italy—is there any man or officer in the Austrian army South of the Pô—has Your Excellency, or have I myself, any confidence whatever in his sincerity? Do not all believe, that his sole object is to gain time; that he is making and will make use of every pretext to do nothing until the issue of the present struggle shall have been decided, when he will throw himself into the strongest side?

PAPERS

RESPECTING THE

PAPAL AUTHORITY.

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

JULY, 1815.

LONDON.

Printed by R. G. Clarke, Cannon-Row, Westminster.

Sanctissimi in Christo Patris, et Domini Nostri Domini Pii, Divinâ Providentiâ Papæ Septimi Constitutio, quâ Societas Jesu in statum pristinum in Universo Orbe Catholico restituitur.

Pius Episcopus Servus Servorum Dei. (ad perpetuam rei Memoriam.)

SOLICITUDO omnium ecclesiarum humilitati nostræ meritis licet, et viribus impari, Deo sic disponente, concredita, nos cogit omnia illa subsidia adhibere, quæ in nostra sunt potestate, quæque a Divina Providentia nobis misericorditer subministrantur, ut spiritualibus Christiani orbis necessitatibus, quantum quidem diversæ, multiplicesque temporum locorumque vicissitudines ferunt, nullo populorum, et nationum habito discrimîne, opportune subveniamus.

Hujus nostri pastoralis officii oneri satisfacere cupientes, statim, ac tunc in vivis agens, Franciscus Kareu, et alii sæculares presbyteri a pluribus annis in amplissimo Russiaco imperio existentes, et olim addicti societati Jesu a felicis recordationis Clemente XIV. prædecessore nostro suppressæ, preces nobis obtulerunt, quibus facultatem sibi fieri supplicabant, ut auctoritate nostra in unum corpus coalescerent, que facilius juventutî fidei rudimentis erudiendæ, et bonis moribus imbuendæ ex proprii instituti ratiòne operam darent, munus predicatione obirent, confessionibus excipiendis incumberent, et alia sacramenta administrarent, eorumque precibus eo libentius annuendum nobis esse duximus, quod Imperator Paulus primus, tunc temporis regnans, eosdem presbiteros impense nobis commendavisset humanissimis litteris suis die undecim Augusti Anni Domini millesimi Octingesîmi ad nos datis, quibus singularem suam erga ipsos benevolentiam significans gratum sibi fore declarabat, si Catholicorum imperii sui bono societas Jesu auctoritate nostra ibidem constitueretur.

Qua propter nos attento animo perpendentes quam ingentes utilitates in amplisimas illas Regiones, Evangelicis operariis propemodum destitutas, essent proventuræ, quantumque incrementum ejusmodi Ecclesiastici viri, quorum probati mores tantis laudum præconiis commendabantur, assiduo labore, intenso salutis animarum procurando studio, & indefessa verbi divini prædicatione Catholicæ Religioni essent allaturi, tanti tamque beneficii principis votis obsecundare ratione consentaneum existimavimus. Nostris itaque in forma Brevis litteris datis die septima Martii, anno domini Millesimi Octingentissimi primi prædicto Francisco Kareu, aliisque ejus sodalibus in Russiaco Imperio degentibus, aut qui aliunde illuc se conferre possent, facultatem concessimus, ut in unum corpus, seu congregationem societatis Jesu conjungi, unique liberum ipsis esset, in una vel pluribus domibus, arbitrio superioris, intra fines duntaxat Imperii Russici, designandis; atque ejus congregationis

Præpositum Generalem eumdem Presbyterum Franciscum Kareu ad nostrum, et sedis Apostolicæ beneplacitum, deputavimus, cum facultatibus necessariis et opportunis, ut Sancti Ignatii de Loyola regulam a felicis recordationis Paulo tertio Prædecessore nostro, Apostolicis suis constitutionibus, approbatam, et confirmatam retinerent & sequerentur: atque ut hoc pacto socii in uno Religioso cætu congregati Juventuti Religioni ac bonis artibus imbuendæ operam dare, Seminaria & collegia regere, et probantibus ac consentienbus locorum ordinariis confessiones excipere, Verbum Dei annunciare, & sacramenta administrare libere possent; et Congregationem Societatis Jesu sub Nostra et Apostolicæ Sedis immediata tutela, et subjectione recipimus, et quæ ad illam firmandam & communiendam, atque ab abusibus & corruptelis, quæ forte irrepsissent, repurgandam visum fuisset in Domino expedire, Nobis ac successoribus Nostris, præcribenda & sancienda reservavimus; atque ad hunc effectum Constitutionibus Apostolicis, Statutis, consuetudinibus, privilegiis, et indultis, quomodolibet in contrarium præmissionem concessis et confirmatis, præsestim litteris Apostolicis memorati Clementis XIV. Prædecessoris Nostri incipientibus *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, expresse derogavimus in iis tantum, quæ contraria essent dictis Nostris in forma Brevis litteris, quarum initium *Catholicæ*, et dumdaxat pro Russiaco Imperio, elargitis.

Consilia, quæ prò imperio Russiaco capienda decrevimus, ad utriusque Siciliæ Regnum, non ita mult post, extendenda censuimus ad preces charissimi in Christo Filii Nostri Ferdinandi Regis, qui a Nobis postulavit, ut Societas Jesu eo modo, quo in præfato Imperio stabilita a Nobis fuerat, in sua quoque Ditione ac Statibus stabiliretur; quoniam luctuosissimis illis temporibus ad juvenes christiana pietate ac timore Domini, qui est initium sapientiæ, informandos, doctrinaque & scientiis instruendos præcipue in Collegiis, Scholisque publicis Clericorum Regularium Societati Jesu opera uti in primis opportunum ubi arbitrabatur. Nos ex muneris Nostri Pastorali debito piis tam Illustris Principis desideris, quæ ad majorem Dei gloriam, animarumque salutem unice spectabant, morem gerere exoptantes Nostras litteras pro Russiaco Imperio datas, ad utriusque Siciliæ Regnum extendimus novis in simili forma Brevis litteris incipientibus *Per alias* expeditis die trigesima Juli Anni Domini Millesimi Octingentesimi Quarti.

Pro ejusdem Societatis Jesu restitutione unanimi fere totius Christiani Orbis concensu instantes, urgentesque petitiones a Venerabilibus Fratribus Archiepiscopis & Episcopis, atque ab omnium insignium Personarum Ordine & Cætu quotidie ad nos deferuntur; præsertim postquam fama ubique vulgata est uberrimorum fructuum, quos hæc societas in memoratis Regionibus protulerat, quæque prolis in dies crescentis foecunda, Dominicum Agnum latissime ornatura, et dilatatura putabatur.

Dispersio ipsa lapidum Sanctuarii ob recentes calamitates, et vicissitudines, quas deflere potius juvat, quam in memoriam revocare, fatiscens disciplina regularium Ordinum (Religionis et Ecclesiæ Catholicæ splendor et columen), quibus nunc reparandis cogitationes curæque nostra diriguntur, efflagitant, ut tam æquis et communibus votis assensum nostrum præbeamus. Gravissimi enim criminis in conpectu Dei reos nos esse crederemus, si in tantis Reipublicæ necessitatibus, ea salutaria auxilia adhibere negligeremus, quæ singulari Providentia Deus nobis suppeditat, et si nos, in Petri Navicula assiduis turbinibus agitata et concussa collocati, expertes et validos, qui sese nobis offerint, remiges ad frangendos pelagi naufragium nobis, et exitium quovis momento minitantis fluctus, respueremus.

Tot ac tantis rationum momentis, tamque gravibus causis animum nostrum moventibus id exequi tandem statuimus, quod in ipso Pontificatus nostri exordio vehementer optabamus. Postquam igitur Divinum auxilium ferventi-

bus precibus imploravimus, suffragiis et consiliis plurimum venerabilium Fratrum nostrorum Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalium auditis, ex certa scientia, deque Apostolicæ Potestatis, plenitudine ordinare et statueri decrevimus, uti revera hac nostra perpetuo valitura constitutione ordinamus et statuimus, ut omnes concessiones et facultates, a nobis pro Russiaco Imperio, et Utriusque Siciliæ Regno unice datæ, nunc extensæ intelligantur, et per extensis habeantur, sicut vere eas extendimus, ad totum nostrum Statum Ecclesiasticum, æque ad omnes alios status et ditiones.

Quare concedimus et indulgemus dilecto filio Presbytero Thaddeo Borzozowski, moderno præposito Generali Societatis Jesu, aliusque ab eo legitime deputatis, omnes necessarias, et opportunas facultates, ad nostrum et sedis Apostolicæ beneplacitum, ut in cunctis præfatis statibus et ditionibus omnes illos, qui regularem ordinem Societatis Jesu admitti et cooptari petent, admittere et cooptare libere ac licite valeant; qui in una vel pluribus domibus, in uno vel pluribus collegiis, in una vel pluribus provinciis, sub præpositi generalis pro tempore existentis obedientia conjuncti, et prout res feret, distributi, ad præscriptum regulæ Sancti Ignatis de Loyola, Apostolici Pauli Tertii constitutionibus approbatæ et confirmatæ, suam accomodent vivendi rationem: concedimus etiam et declaramus, quod pariter juventuti Catholicæ Religionis rudimenti erudiendæ ac probis moribus instituendæ operam dare, nec non seminaria et collegia regere, et consentientibus, atque adprobantibus ordinariis locorum in quibus eos degere contigerit, confessiones audire, verbum Dei prædicare, et sacramenta administrare libere et licite valeant: omnia vero collegia, domus, provincias, sociosque sic conjunctos, at quos in posterum conjungi et aggregari contigerit, jam nunc sub immediata nostra et hujus Apostolicæ sedis tutela, præsidio, et obedientia recepimus; nobis et Romanis Pontificibus successoribus nostris reservantes ac præscribere, quæl ad eamdem Societatem magis magisque constabiliendam et communiendam, et ab abusibus, si forte (quod Deus avertat) irrepserint, repurgandam, statuere ac præscribere visum fuerit expedire.

Omnes vero et singulos superiores, Præpositos, Rectores, Socios, et Alumnos qualescumque hujus restitutæ Societatis, quantum in Domino possumus, commonefacimus et exhortamus, ut in omni loco ac tempore sese fideles Asseclas, et imitatores tanti sui parentis et institutores exhibeant, regulam ab ipso conditam et præscriptam accurate observent, et utilia monita ac consilia, quæ filiis sui tradidit, summo studio exequi conantur.

Denique dilecti in Christo filiis Illustribus et Nobilibus viris, principibus ac Dominis temporalibus, nec non venerabilibus Fratribus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis, aliisque in quasis dignitate constitutis sæpedictam Societatem Jesu et singula illios socios plurimum in Domino commendamus, eosque exhortamur, ac rogamus, non solum ne eos inquietari a quocumque permittant, ac patiantur, sed ut benigne illos, ut decet, et cum charitate suscipiant.

Decernentes presentes litteras, et in eis contenta quæcumque semper ac perpetuo, firma, valida et efficacia existere, et fore, suosque plenarios, et integros effectus sortiri et obtinere, et ab illis, ad quos spectat, et pro tempore quandocumque spectabit inviolabiliter observari debere, sicque, et non aliter per quoscumque Judices quavis potestate fungentes judicari et definiri pariter debere: ac irritum, et inane si secus super his a quoquam quavis auctoritate scienter vel ignoranter contigerit attentari.

Non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis, ac præsertim supra memoratis litteris in forma Brevis felicis recordationis Clementis XIV. incipientibus: *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, sub annulo piscatoris expeditis die vigesima prima Julii Anni Domini millesi septingentesimi

tertii, quibus ad præmissorum effectum expresse ac speciatim intendimus derogare, cæterisque contrariis quibuscumque.

Volumus autem, ut earundem præsentium litterarum transcriptis, sive exemplis, ætiam impressis, manu alicujus notarii publici subscriptis, et sigillo personæ in ecclesiastica dignitate constituta munitis, eadem prorsus fides in judicio et extra adhibeatur, quæ ipsis præsentibus adhiberentur, si forent exhibitæ vel ostensæ.

Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostræ ordinationis, statuti, extensionis, concessionis, indulti, declarationis, facultatis, receptionis, reservationis, moniti, exhortationis, decreti, et derogationis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire; si quis autem hoc attentare præsumpserit indignationem Omnipotentis Dei, ac Beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem; anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo octingentesimo quartodecimo septimo Idus Augusti, Pontificatus nostri anno quintodecimo.

A. CARD. PRO-DATARIUS.
R. CARD. BRASCHI HONESTI.
VISA
De Curia D. Testa,
Loco ✠ Plumbi,
F. LAVIZZARIUS,
Registrata in Secretaria Brevium.

Bull of Pope Pius VII. for the Restoration of the Order of Jesuits.

(Translation.)

Pius, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God. (for the perpetual commemoration of the Deed).

IT having pleased the Almighty God to confide to our humble person, notwithstanding the littleness of our deserts and abilities, the care of all the churches, We feel it our duty to employ all the aids in our power, and which the mercy of the Divine Providence has placed at our disposal, in order that we may be able, as far as the changes of times and places will allow, to relieve the spiritual wants of the Catholic world, without any distinction of people and nations.

Anxious to fulfil the duty of our Apostolic Ministry, as soon as Francis Kareu, (then living) and other secular Priests resident for many years in the vast empire of Russia, once members of the Company of Jesus, suppressed by Clement the XIV. of happy memory, had implored our permission to unite in a body for the purpose of being able to apply themselves more easily, and in conformity with their institution, to the instruction of youth in religion and good morals, to devote themselves to preaching, to confession, and the administration of the other sacraments: We felt it our duty more willingly to comply with their prayer, inasmuch as the then reigning Em-

peror Paul I. had warmly recommended the said Priests in his gracious dispatch, dated the 11th of August 1800, in which, after setting forth his special regard for them, he declared to us, that it would be agreeable to him, to see the Company of Jesus established in his empire, under our authority.—And we on our side, considering attentively the great advantages which those vast regions might thence derive, considering likewise how useful those Ecclesiastics, whose morals and doctrine were equally tried, would be to the Catholic religion, thought fit to second the wish of so great and beneficent a Prince.

In consequence, by our Brief, dated the 7th of March 1801, we granted to the said Francis Kareu and his colleagues residing in Russia, or who should repair thither from other countries, power to form themselves into a body or congregation of the Company of Jesus, and to unite in one or more houses, to be pointed out by their superior, provided these houses be situated within the Russian Empire. It pleased us on that occasion, likewise, to name and appoint the said Francis Kareu General of the Congregation; and we authorised them to reassume and to follow the rule of St. Ignatius of Loyola, approved and confirmed by the Constitutions of Paul III. our predecessor of happy memory, in order that the companions, religiously united, might freely engage in the instruction of youth in religion and learning; in directing seminaries and colleges; and with the consent of the Ordinary, in confessing, preaching the word of God, and in administering the sacraments. By the same Brief, we received the Congregation of the Company of Jesus under our immediate protection and dependence, reserving to ourselves and our successors, the prescription of every thing that might appear to us proper to consolidate, to defend it, and purge it from any abuses or corruption that might creep within it; and for this purpose, we expressly abrogated such other apostolical constitution, statutes, privileges, and indulgences, granted in contradiction to these concessions, especially the Apostolic Letters of Clement XIV. our predecessor, which begin with the words *Dominus ac Redemtor noster*, only in so far as they were contrary to our Brief, beginning *Catholicæ*, and which was given only for the Russian Empire.

We had not long ordained the above things for the Russian Empire, when we thought proper to extend the same favour to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, on the warm request of our dear son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand King of that nation, who begged that the Company of Jesus might be re-established in his dominions and States as it had been in Russia. This prayer he made from a conviction that in those deplorable times the Jesuits were instructors most capable of forming youth to Christian piety and the fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom, and to instruct them in the sciences and belle-letters. The duty of our pastoral charge leading us to second the pious wishes of these Illustrious Monarchs, and having only in view the glory of God and the salvation of souls, we, by our Brief, beginning *Peralias*, and dated the 30th of July 1804, extended to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the same concessions which we had made for the Russian Empire.

The Catholic world demands with unanimous voice the re-establishment of the Company of Jesus. We daily receive to this effect the most pressing petitions from our venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops, and the most distinguished persons, especially since the abundant fruits which this Company has produced in the above Countries have been generally known. The dispersion even of the stones of the Sanctuary in the recent calamities (which it is better now to deplore than to repeat); the annihilation of the discipline of the regular Order (the glory and support of Religion, and the Catholic Church), to the restoration of which all our thoughts are at present directed, require that we should accede to a wish so just and general.

We should deem ourselves guilty of a great crime towards God, if, amidst the dangers of the Christian Republic, we neglected the aids which the special Providence of God has put at our disposal; and if, placed in the bark of Peter, tossed and assailed by continual storms, we refused to employ the vigorous and experienced rowers who volunteer their services, in order to break the waves of a sea which threatens every moment shipwreck and death. Decided by these motives, so numerous and powerful, we have resolved to do now what we could have wished to have done at the commencement of our Pontificate. After having by fervent prayers implored the Divine assistance, after having taken the advice and counsel of a great number of our venerable Brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have decreed, with full knowledge, in virtue of the plenitude of Apostolic power, and with perpetual validity, that all the concessions and powers granted by us solely to the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, shall henceforward extend to all our Ecclesiastical States, and also to all other States. We therefore concede and grant to our well-beloved son Taddeo Barzozowski, at this time General of the Company of Jesus, and to the other Members of that Company lawfully delegated by him, all suitable and necessary powers, in order that the said States may freely and lawfully receive all those who shall wish to be admitted into the regular Order of the Company of Jesus, who, under the authority of the General, *ad interim*, shall be admitted and distributed, according to opportunity, in one or more houses, one or more colleges, and one or more provinces, where they shall conform their mode of life to the rules prescribed by St: Ignatias of Loyola, approved and confirmed by the constitutions of Paul III. We declare besides, and grant power, that they may freely and lawfully apply themselves to the education of youth in the principles of the Catholic faith, to form them to good morals, and to direct colleges and seminaries; we authorize them to hear confessions, to preach the word of God, and to administer the sacraments in the places of their residence, with the consent and approbation of the Ordinary. We take under our tutelage, under our immediate obedience and that of the Holy See, all the colleges, houses, provinces, and members of this Order, and all those who shall join it; always reserving to ourselves and the Roman Pontiffs our successors, to prescribe and direct all that we may deem it our duty to prescribe and direct, to consolidate the said Company more and more, to render it stronger, and to purge it of abuses, should they ever creep in, which God avert. It now remains for us to exhort, with all our heart, and in the name of our Lord, all Superiors, Provincials, Rectors, Companions, and Novices of this re-established Society, to shew themselves at all times and in all places, faithful imitators of their Father; that they exactly observe the rue prescribed by their great Founder; and that they obey, with an always increasing zeal, the useful advices and salutary counsels which he has left to his children.

In fine, we recommend strongly, in the Lord, the Company and all its members to our dear sons in Jesus Christ, the illustrious and noble Princes and Lords temporal, as well as to our venerable brothers the Archbishops and Bishops, and to all those who are placed in authority: we exhort, we conjure them, not only not to suffer that these religious persons be in any way molested, but to watch that they be treated with all due kindness and charity.

We ordain that the present letters be inviolably observed, according to their form and honour, in all time coming; that they enjoy their full and entire effect; that they shall never be submitted to the judgment or revision of any Judge, with whatever power he may be invested—declaring null and void any regulation made to encroach on the present our pontifical determi-

nation, either knowingly or from ignorance; and this notwithstanding any apostolical constitutions and ordinances, especially the Brief of Clement XIV. of happy memory, beginning with the words *Dominus ac Redemptor noster*, issued under the seal of the Fisherman on the 22d of July 1773, which we expressly abrogate, as far as contrary to the present order.

It is also our will that the same credit be paid to copies, whether in manuscript or printed, of our present Brief, as to the original itself, provided they have the signature of some notary public, and the seal of some ecclesiastical dignitary; that no one be permitted to infringe upon, or by any audacious temerity to oppose any part of this ordinance: and should any one take upon himself to attempt it, let him know that he will thereby incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the holy Apostles, Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome, at *Santa Maria Maggiore*, on the 7th of August, / 7°. Idus Augusti, in the year of our Lord 1814, and the 15th of our Pontificate.

(Signed) A. CARD. PRO-DATARIUS.
R. CARD. BRASCHI HONESTI.
VISA
De Curia D. Testa.
(L. S.) Registered, F. LAVIZZARIUS.

Memoria Giurisdizionale.

Fino da' tempi della Repubblica Fiorentina il Governo fu sempre vigilantissimo, chè non restassero mai lesi i diritti sovrani da veruna Autorità, e specialmente dalla Corte di Roma, non permettendo, che alcun atto di Potenza straniera potesse eseguirsi in Toscana senza la licenza dei Signori; che non si prendesse possesso di Benefizio senza la stessa licenza; e tenendo ferma la massima, che la nomina ai Vescovadi cadesse nella persona prescelta dal Governo.

Venuto a stabilirsi il principato, Cosimo I. istituì una particolar Segreteria detta della Giurisdizione, affidata in origine al celebre *Lelio* Torelli, destinata espressamente a preservare i diritti della Sovranità da' ogni attentato di qualunque Autorità Estera.

Questa Segreteria della Giurisdizione è sempre esistita fino all' epoca dell' invasione Francese, ed attualmente trovasi ripristinata.

Molte misure furon prese sotto il Governo Austriaco per ritenere nei suoi confini la Giurisdizione Ecclesiastica, e riparare al danno del' emissione rispettabile di danaro, che, per tanti titoli, passava dalla Toscana alla Corte Pontificia.

Si cominciò colla legge d' Ammortizzazione, vegliante tuttora, che limitò gli acquisti della chiesa, dichiarando manimorte, incapaci d' acquistare, ogni corpo morale, ed ogni individuo legato con voti religiosi.

Fu quindi interamente abolita la giurisdizione delle Curie Vescovili negli affari di giustizia, e transportata ai Tribunali laici, riservata alle Curie la cognizione soltanto degli affari meri spirituali, e di coscenza; e quanto alla

pretesa immunità degli ecclesiastici, furono obbligati i Vescovi a delegare, una volta per sempre, la loro autorità su i medesimi ai rispettivi Tribunali laicali; ond' è che gli Ecclesiastici, come qualunque altro suddito, sono sottoposti alle misure di giustizia, e di polizia delle magistrature secolari.

Rimase soppresso il Tribunale dell' Inquisizione, come poco coerente alla mansuetudine della Chiesa, e già reso inoperoso.

Le regole della Cancelleria Apostolica con tutte le conseguenze, che ne venivano per attirare a Roma la collazione della maggior parte dei Benefizj, restarono affatto proscritte, e restituita ai Vescovi la facoltà di conferirli, in qualunque tempo e modo ne seguisse la vacanza; e siccome non poteva praticarsi l' istesso in rapporto ai Benefizi Concistoriali, ne venne ordinata la soppressione per provvedere con i loro fondi le parocchie le più bisognose.

Quanto poi alle *Mense Vescovili* è stato sempre tenuto fermo il diritto, che la nomina Papale debba cadere sul sogetto primo nominato nella terna che dal Principe si presenta al Santo Padre.

All' istesso oggetto di sussidiare le parocchie, si fecero servire i capitali, e le rendite delle Compagnie Laicali e di diversi corpi religiosi soppressi.

Si fissò una età più matura di quella stabilita dal Concilio di *Trento* per la professione religiosa, e fu tolta ai superiori e Generali esteri ogni influenza su i conventi di Toscana.

Si obligarono i Vescovi a dar la nota, e sottoporre alla Sovrana approvazione, quegl' individui che si volevano promuovere agli ordini sacri; nè fu permesso ad alcun Vescovo di pubblicar colle stampe veruna Pastorale è Enciclica, senza la revisione e l'annuenza del Governo.

Si ebbe cura principalmente di tener fermo il *Regio Exequatur* per ogni Breve e dispensa proveniente da Roma, e si andò più oltre, vietando ai sudditi d' impetrarne dalla Corte Pontificia senza preventiva permissione.

Al diritto di *Regalia* competente ai Sovrani su i vacanti dei Benefizj, fu provveduto mediante l' istituzione dell' economato Regio su tutti i Benefizii vacanti o sospesi, con la dichiarazione, che gli avanzi non fossero dovuti al nuovo Rettore se non quando non ne fosse stato disposto dal Governo; e questa misura si estese anche alle *Mense Vescovili*, sulle quali restò, per concordato, inibito al Papa di imporre pensioni, fuoriche sulle due più ricche *Mense* di *Pisa* e d' *Arezzo*, con la condizione che i pensionati fossero designati dal Principe.

Queste massime adottate e tenute in vigore sotto il governó Austriaco, soffrirono qualche alterazione durante il governo Borbonico, ne per questo rimase distrutto l'antico sistema di Legislazione giurisdizionale, che riprendé forza attualmente quanto lo permettono le circostanze dei tempi, e la confusione delle cose, sconvolte per le passate vicende.

Li 23 *Febbrajo* 1815.

Delivered to me as the regulations of the Tuscan Government, by order of the Secretary of State charged with the Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Fossombroni.

(Signed) BURGHERSH.

15*th March* 1815.

A Memorial on the Tuscan Legislation in Ecclesiastical matters.

(Translation.)

Ever since the time of the Florentine Republic, the Tuscan Government has been extremely watchful that no authority whatever, particularly that of the Court of Rome, should infringe on its sovereign rights. To this end no act or decision of Foreign Powers were allowed to be carried into execution within the Tuscan territory, without the previous permission or licence of the Lords, (Signori); nor could any Ecclesiastical living be taken possession of without a similar licence, it being held as an unquestionable maxim, that the nomination to all vacant Sees, should invariably fall on the individual selected by Government.

After the erection of Tuscany into a principality, Cosmo I. established a particular office of JURISDICTION, which name it bore, filled, in the first instance, by the celebrated Lelio Torelli;* and purposely intended for the preservation of the Prince's rights from any attempts that might be made upon them by Foreign Powers.

This office of Jurisdiction existed until the period of the French invasion, and has since been re-established.

Various measures have been adopted at different periods by the Austrian Government, in order to retain in its own hands the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and thus repair the injury caused by the considerable emission of money, which, under a thousand pretexts, found its way from Tuscany to the Pontifical Court.

The first of these measures was the law of *Amortizzazione*, now in force, by which the acquisitions of the Church were limited; and all persons or religious bodies, bound by Ecclesiastical vows, were thereby declared as *mainmort (manimorte)* and incapable of acquiring property.

The next step was that of abolishing the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Courts in matters of pure justice, transfering it to the Civil Tribunals; the former retaining simply the power of taking cognizance of spiritual affairs, and of matters of conscience. As to what regards the pretended immunity of the Ecclesiastics, the Bishops were directed to transfer their authority over them, once for all, to the respective Courts at Civil Law; so that every Ecclesiastic, in common with all other citizens, has been equally subject to the measures of justice and police, exerted by the Secular Magistrates.

The tribunal of the Inquisition was suppressed, as incoherent with the benignity of the Church, and as inefficient.

The regulations of the Apostolic Chancery, with all the consequences thereof, established for the purpose of drawing to Rome the revenue of the greater number of livings, were wholly abolished, and the faculty of disposing of them, at whatever time, and in whatever manner the vacancy might occur, was restored to the Bishop. The same measure, however, could not be applied to the concistorial livings, and they were consequently suppressed and their funds destined for the relief of the parishes most in need of it.

In regard to the Episcopal *Tables*†, or Revenues, it has always been insisted upon as a right, that the Pope's nomination to them, should fall on

* A celebrated Florentine Jurisconsult and Statesman, who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century. He published a revised edition of the Pandects.

† Mensa Veseovile, means the maintenance, properly speaking, of the Bishop—his Family and Chapter—*alias* his *Revenue*.

the first named in the list of three individuals proposed by the Prince to the Holy Father, for that effect.

The Capitals and Income of the Lay Companies, and of several religious Orders, which had been suppressed, were likewise applied to the same end of relieving the parishes which stood most in want.

A maturer age, than had been determined by the Council of *Trent*, was fixed upon as the period for making religious vows; and all kind of influence over the Convents in Tuscany was taken away from the Superiors and Generals of the same Orders, belonging to foreign nations.

The Bishops were directed to present a list of, and to solicit the Prince's approbation for the individuals who intended to take orders; nor were any of the Bishops allowed to print and publish any Pastoral Oration, or Circular Letter, without the previous revision, and permission of Government.

It was moreover insisted upon, that briefs and dispensations coming from Rome, should immediately be furnished with the *Regium exequatur*; and the subjects were further enjoined, not to ask for any more such dispensations or briefs, without previous permission.

As to the right of *Regalia* belonging to the Sovereign over vacant livings, a provision was made by instituting a Royal Board of Economy, under the care of which, all such livings were placed; with a full declaration, that the arrear should not be considered as due to the newly appointed Rector, except in such cases where the Government had not otherwise disposed of them. This measure was extended to the Episcopal Revenues, upon which the Pope was, by a Concordat, forbad to impose any pension, except on the two richest, namely, those of Pisa and Arezzo; and even in respect to these two, the pensioners were to be named by the Prince.

These laws, adopted and held in force by the Austrian Government, suffered some alteration under the administration of the Bourbons; but never did a complete subversion take place of that ancient system of juridical Legislation, which is again called into action at this moment, as far as the circumstances of the times, and the confusion of things, from past events, will permit so to do.

23d Feby. 1815.

Delivered to me as the regulations of the Tuscan Government, by order of the Secretary of State charged with the Foreign affairs, Monsieur Fossombroni.

15th March 1815. (Signed.) BURGHERSH.

403

PAPERS,

SHEWING THE PRESENT STATE OF THE

SLAVE TRADE:

PRESENTED TO

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

BY COMMAND OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT,

APRIL, 1815.

LONDON:
Printed by R. G. Clarke, Canon-Row, Westminster.

LIST OF PAPERS.

SWEDEN.

DENMARK.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, and PRUSSIA.

HOLLAND.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

PORTUGAL.

CONGRESS.

465

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

SWEDEN.

No. 1.

EXTRACT from the TREATY between GREAT BRITAIN and SWEDEN, signed at Stockholm the 3rd day of March 1813.

Separate Article.

AS a consequence of the cession made by His Britannic Majesty in the fifth article of the Treaty signed this day, of the island of Guadaloupe, His Majesty the King of Sweden engages;

To forbid and prohibit, at the period of the cession, the introduction of slaves, from Africa into the said island, and the other possessions in the West Indies of His Swedish Majesty, and not to permit Swedish subjects to engage in the Slave Trade; an engagement which His Swedish Majesty is the more willing to contract, as this traffic has never been authorised by Him.

DENMARK.

No. 2.

EXTRACT of a Treaty between Great Britain and Denmark, signed at Kiel, 14th January, 1814.

Article 8th.—His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Nation, being extremely desirous of totally abolishing the Slave Trade, the King of Denmark engages to co-operate with His said Majesty for the completion of so beneficent a work, and to prohibit all His subjects, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any share in such trade.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA.

No. 3.

Paris, May 20, 1814.

(Circular.)

The undersigned, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has the honour to transmit to his Excellency N. N. by the Prince Regent's commands, the enclosed Additional Article* on the subject of the Slave Trade, which has been signed between His Majesty and the King of France, and which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is desirous should, without delay, be communicated to the N. N. &c. &c. &c.

The Prince Regent trusts, that an object so interesting to humanity, will at once attract the attention and call forth the early exertions of His Majesty in its behalf.

His Royal Highness persuades Himself that the Powers of Europe, when restoring peace to Europe, with one common interest, will crown this great work by interposing their benign offices in favour of those regions of the globe, which yet continue to be desolated by this unnatural and inhuman traffic.

The undersigned, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

To the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, &c. &c. &c.

* See No. 8.

No. 4.

Paris, $\frac{21\ Mai,}{2\ Juin,}$ 1814.

Le Soussigné Sécretaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies a mis sous les yeux de son Auguste Maitre, l'Office que S. E. Lord Castlereagh, Secretaire d'Etat de S. M. B. pour les Affaires Etrangères lui a passé sous la date du jour, une pièce motivée par tout ce qui doit interesser la liberté, le droit des gens, les lumières, la justice et l'humanité ne pouvait pas être étrangère au Cœur de l'Empereur. Depuis long tems Ses vœux s'étaient accordés avec ceux de tous les bons citoyens en Angleterre pour l'abolition du trafic connu sous le nom de *traite de Nègres*. C'est avec une vive satisfaction que S. M. I. a appris que S. M. Très Chrétienne etoit d'accord sur les mêmes principes, et l'Empereur s'engage d'abondance de faire seconder et soutenir de concert avec le Gouvernement Britannique au Congrès qui va fixer les rapports definitifs entre toutes les puissances, la proposition de l'Abolition générale de la traite des Nègres.

Le soussigné en s'acquittant des ordres qu'il a reçus remplissoit une tache trop intéressante pour qu'il n'y mit point le même empressement qu'à renouveller, &c.

(Signé) LE COMTE DE NESSELRODE.

A Son Excellence milord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.—*Translation.*

Paris, $\frac{21\ May}{2\ June,}$ 1814.

The undersigned Secretary of State of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has laid before his august Master the note which his Excellency Lord Castlereagh, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has transmitted to him, under date of this day. A proposal, founded upon all the motives of liberty, the law of nations, enlightened reason, justice and humanity, could not but greatly interest the heart of the Emperor. His wishes have, for a long time, been in unison with those of every good citizen in England, respecting the abolition of the traffic known by the name of the *Slave Trade*. His Imperial Majesty learns, with a lively satisfaction, that His Most Christian Majesty likewise concurs in these principles, and the Emperor engages, moreover, to take such steps, as that the proposal concerning the general Abolition of the Slave Trade may be agreed to and supported at the Congress, which is to settle the final relations between all the Powers, so as to second the views of the British Government.

The undersigned, in complying with the order which he has received, considers the above subject as a matter of too great importance not to feel most anxious about it, and repeats, &c. &c.

(Signed) COUNT DE NESSELRODE.

His Excellency Lord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

An ANSWER to the above effect was also received from the Austrian Secretary of State, the Prince METTERNICH.

No. 6.

Paris ce 2 Juin, 1814.

Rien de ce qui interesse la cause de l'humanité en général ne pouvant être ètranger à celle que les hautes Puissances alliées, se sont fait gloire de défendre, le Soussigné Chancelier d'Etat de Sa Majesté le Roi de Prusse, a dû accueillir avec empressement la proposition contenue dans la Note de Son Excellence Lord Castlereagh Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères, rélative à la traite des négres. Il n'a pas manqué d'en rendre compte à son Auguste Souverain, et il est autorisé de déclarer au nom de Sa Majesté que la Prusse secondera, de tous ses efforts au Congrès qui doit se réunir à Vienne, toutes les démarches que fera le Governement Britannique dans l'intention de l'abolition générale d'un commerce odieux, également contraire à la morale et aux principes magnanimes, qui caracterisent les Souverains alliés.

Le Soussigné profite, &c. &c.

(Signe) HARDENBERG.

Son Excellence Lord Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.—*Translation.*

Paris, June 2, 1814.

As nothing that interests the cause of humanity in general, can be foreign to that which the high Allied Powers have taken a pride in defending, the undersigned, Chancellor of State of His Majesty the King of Prussia, could not but with the utmost alacrity embrace the proposal contained in the note of his Excellency Lord Castlereagh, His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, respecting the Slave Trade. He has not failed to inform his august Master of it, and is authorised to declare, in His Majesty's name, that at the Congress which is to assemble at Vienna, Prussia will support all the steps which the British Government shall take, in order to the general abolition of so hateful a traffic, which is equally at variance with morality and the magnanimous principles that characterise the Allied Sovereigns.

The undersigned avails himself, &c.

(Signed) HARDENBERG.

His Excellency Lord Cathcart.
&c. &c. &c.

HOLLAND.

No. 7.

My Lord, *The Hague, 17th June,* 1814.

I herewith have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, for the information of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the copy of his Excellency M. de Nagell's note of this date, this moment received, covering a translated copy also of the Decree issued by the Prince of Orange in Council, respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade.

I should hope that the line taken by the Dutch Government upon this important and interesting subject will prove satisfactorily to coincide with the anxious views so strongly expressed by the orders I had received, and with the wishes of the British nation in Parliament assembled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CLANCARTY.

Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 7.)

La Haye, ce 17 *Juin,* 1814.

Le Soussigné, Secretaire d'Etat pour les Affaires Etrangères, s'empresse de donner connaissance à S. E. Lord Clancarty, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plenipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique que S. A. R. le Prince Souverain, ayant pris Connaissance de la note de S. E. en date du 7 du Courant, tendante à faire adopter à S. A. R. les mesures prohibitives pour le Commerce des Esclaves, a pris avant hier d'arêt dont il a l'honneur de joindre ici une traduction, par lequel en conformité des désirs de S. A. R. Monseigneur le Prince Regent; 1. La traite des Nègres sur la Côte d'Afrique est entièrement défendu, et 2. S. A. R. exprime le vœu que dans la convention éventuelle pour la restitution des Colonies Hollandaises il y ait un article d'inséré qui statue la prohibition du Commerce des Esclaves dans ces Colonies à perpétuité.

Le Soussigné saisit, &c.

(Signé) A. W. C. DE NAGELL.

A. S. E. Milord Clancarty.
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 7.—Translation.)

The Hague, 17*th June*, 1814.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is anxious to acquaint his Excellency Lord Clancarty, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, that His Royal Highness the Prince Sovereign, after perusing his Excellency's note of the 7th instant, the object of which is to engage His Royal Highness to adopt prohibitive measures with respect to the Slave Trade, has already issued a decree, of which the undersigned has the honour of inclosing a translation, and by which, in conformity with the wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, 1. He prohibits the Slave Trade entirely on the coast of Africa. 2. His Royal Highness agrees that in the eventual Convention for the restoration of the Dutch Colonies, an article shall be inserted declaring the perpetual prohibition of the Slave Trade in these colonies.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. W. C. DE NAGELL.

His Excellency Lord Clancarty,
&c. &c. &c.

(Second Inclosure in No. 7.)

WE, William, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the united Netherlands, &c. &c. &c.

Having heard the report of our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs relative to the contents of a note received by him from the Ambassador of Great Britain, bearing date the 7th instant, and requesting to obtain our prompt and effectual assistance in the measures which Great Britain has already adopted for herself, and earnestly recommended to other European powers with regard to the Slave Trade;

And being desirous to embrace every opportunity of affording to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Great Britain, proofs of our amicable sentiments, and of our readiness to contribute, as much as possible, to the attainment of His views;

Have decreed and do decree;

Article 1.—Henceforward no ships or vessels destined to convey Negroes from the coast of Africa, or from any islands belonging to that quarter of the globe, to the Continent or to the islands of America, shall be cleared out or expedited from any of the harbours or roads within the territory of the United Netherlands, the Financial Department being specially ordered to take such precautions that our intentions in this respect be complied with, and that no ship or vessel be cleared out, which, from its equipment or from other circumstances may lead to a supposition of its being destined to the aforesaid purpose, or of being any way connected with the Slave Trade.

Article 2.—It shall be signified to the general Government of the coast of Guinea, that in none of the forts, offices, or possessions within the limits of that command, any ships or vessels destined or equipped for the Slave Trade

shall be admitted; and also that no inhabitants of that country, or any other persons in the vicinity of those ports or offices shall be sold or exported as slaves; and to such ships or vessels, in case they navigate under foreign colours, notice shall be given of the existing prohibition, and they shall forthwith be ordered to put back to sea; whilst such vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the Netherlands shall be seized, and a report thereof made to the Commercial and Colonial Department.

Article 3.—Copies of this present Decree shall be sent to the Financial and to the Commercial and Colonial Departments, that they may respectively attend to the execution of the same; and also to our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is ordered to communicate the contents of these presents.

"1. To the Ambassador of Great Britain, in answer to his aforesaid note, adding, that at the eventual negociations relative to the restitution of the Dutch Colonies, we shall not be averse to having inserted in the Treaty such an article as shall continue to bind the Government of this State to the perpetual observance of the aforesaid measures, and to the effectual prohibition of the Slave Trade.

"2. To the Boards of Trade for the information of the trading parts of the inhabitants."

Given at the Hague the 15th June in the year 1814, and of Our reign the First.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

By order of His Royal Highness the Secretary General of State.

(Signed) A. R. FALCK.

FRANCE.

No. 8.

EXTRACT from the Definitive Treaty of Peace between GREAT BRITAIN and France, signed at Paris the 30th of May, 1814.

Additional Article.

Article 1.—His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that during the said period no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the colonies of the state of which he is a subject.

No. 9.

My Lord, *Foreign-Office, August* 4, 1814.

I am directed by Viscount Castlereagh to forward to your Grace the inclosed map of Africa, containing certain memoranda illustrative of the state of the Slave Trade, as abandoned by other powers, and as now carried on by the Portuguese.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G. &c. &a. &c.

No. 10.

My Lord, *Foreign-Office, August* 6, 1814.

I am to signify to your Grace the commands of the Prince Regent, that you do take the earliest opportunity, after your arrival at Paris, to call the attention of the French Government to the important question of the Slave Trade.

That your Grace may be fully possessed of the present state of the discussions with the French Government on this point, I send your Grace a variety of documents according to the annexed schedule.

It having been my duty to press the immediate abolition to the utmost, in repeated conferences with the Prince de Benevent, you will find the topics only cursorily alluded to in the notes and letters which passed between that Minister and myself. This correspondence will serve however to prove to your Grace, that the British Government has every reason to expect the cordial co-operation of the Government of France, in gradually circumscribing, and, at the latest at the end of five years, absolutely abolishing this offensive traffic.

That your Grace may enter upon the discussion of this subject with the weight and solemnity with which the Prince Regent, the Parliament, and the British nation regard it, you will solicit a particular audience from His Most Christian Majesty, for the purpose of presenting the accompanying letter. You will support the earnest representations therein contained, with such arguments and facts as your Grace's knowledge of the public feeling, and of the state of the trade, may warrant you in laying before His Majesty; and you will feel yourself enabled to press the measure with the more earnestness from the sacrifices made in negociating the peace, by the British Government, to what the King of France considered to be due to His own situation, under the extent of prejudice amongst His subjects against an immediate abolition.

Upon the subject of immediate abolition, the voice of the nation will not permit me to omit instructing your Grace to make another effort. Your Grace will again urge all the arguments resulting from the experience of this country in respect to the safety of the measure of abolition.

You may represent, that it will be easier to prevent the revival, than to terminate it when once recommenced; and above all, you will suggest, that as one of the strong objections brought forward by the Government of France, namely, their repugnance to have a stipulation of this nature in appearance forced upon them, is now wholly at an end; France having made its peace, can, at the present moment, with the highest character and with true glory, yield that to a principle of humanity which she would not concede as the condition of peace, and of the restoration of her colonies.

Should your Grace fail in this attempt, you will try what can be effectuated in reduction of the import into the French Colonies. If the French Government can be prevailed on to confine the import of Slaves, to the making good the deficiences in the gangs required for the existing plantations,

much would be gained. This might be regulated by licences, to the exclusion of import for breaking up and cultivating fresh grounds.

I send your Grace an Order in Council for the Registration of Slaves in the Island of Trinidad; it is intended, without delay, to extend this measure to the colonies lately ceded by France to Great Britain. You will see the importance of some regulation of this nature, to check the illicit introduction of fresh Slaves into the French colonies, where this traffic may either be prohibited or limited.

But the measure to which, in failure of absolute abolition, I am, above all others, to direct your attention, is the preventing the revival of the trade on the coast of Africa north of the Line. With the exception of some very slight attempts made by the Portuguese near Whiddaw, on the Gold Coast, I believe I am warranted in stating, that, during the war, the whole north-western coast of Africa has been freed from this traffic, and has in consequence made a certain progress towards a social and civilizing system of commerce.

Your Grace will press the importance of an early decree on this subject on the part of the French Government. If the traffic is once suffered to revive on this coast, even for the shortest time, it may estrange the nations from their industrious habits, and renew their taste for those crimes which the Slave Trade generates. The nearer you can carry the point of demarkation to Cape Lopez the better. It must not be further to the westward than Cape Formoso, else the current of supply from the interior will only take another direction, and vent itself between Cape Palma and Cape Formoso.

To guard against illicit trading, vessels found with Slaves on board, within a certain distance of the coast, to the northward of the point named, should be seizable. Without this precaution they will run down the coast from Senegal and Goree, and receive the Slaves on board by boats from the shore, without the necessity of entering a port. Such a regulation is in fact no hardship, as the course to the West Indies, for the vessels having taken Slaves on board in the ports to the southward of the Line, is large to the westward, and does not require them to recross the Line, till far advanced on their voyage.

A second regulation, highly important to prevail on France to accede to, is, a reciprocal permission to our respective cruizers, within certain latitudes, to visit the merchant ships of the other power, and, if found with Slaves on board, in contravention of the law of their particular State, to carry or send them in for adjudication. To soften the exercise of this power, perhaps it might be expedient to require the sentence of condemnation to be passed in the Courts of Admiralty of the country to which the ship detained belongs; the proceeds, if condemned, being divided between the captors and the State. Some power of this nature, within the track of the Slave Trade is of the first importance.

Your Grace will urge the French Minister to take a decisive measure, at least for the North Western Coast, before he leaves Paris for the Congress. The season for vessels fitting out for this traffic approaches. It is besides important that the voice of His Most Christian Majesty should make itself publicly heard on this question without loss of time. Such a demonstration of sentiment is of great moment, as well to give weight to the mediation of the French Negociator at Vienna, as to create a public sentiment in France upon a subject, to which their Sovereign has solemnly vowed his unremitting protection.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Duke of Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 10.)

Schedule.

Address of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, 3d May, 1811, and His Royal Highness's Answer.
Address of the House of Peers to the Prince Regent, 9th May,
Address of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, 27th June.
Address of the House of Lords to the Prince Regent, 1st July.

(Second Inclosure in No. 10.)

Carlton House, August 5, 1814.

SIR, MY BROTHER, AND COUSIN.

Your Majesty's long residence in this country has enabled You to appreciate the sentiments of the British nation on the subject of the Slave Trade. The King's Ambassador at Your Majesty's Court will lay before Your Majesty the successive and solemn appeals made to Me by both Houses of Parliament, and the assurances I have given them of unremitting endeavours to deliver Africa from the long train of sufferings inseparable from this inhuman traffic. However long rooted in the system of the world, Your Majesty's benevolent heart, I well know, recoils from the continuance of a trade which checks all prospect of civilization and improvement in one great continent on the globe, and I entreat Your Majesty to employ Your powerful endeavours to accelerate the moment of its universal extinction. The voice and example of Your Majesty will in itself be productive of the most decisive and happy consequences in behalf of these suffering people.

Anxious in all matters to concert My measures with Your Majesty for the common peace and happiness of mankind, I own it would afford Me the highest of all possible gratifications were We enabled together to efface this painful and disgusting stain, not only from the practice of our Own, but of all the other states with whom We are in friendly relations.

Entreating Your Majesty's favourable reception of the representations which the Duke of Wellington is instructed to lay before You on this, to Me, and to the nation, most interesting subject,

I am, &c.
my good Brother and Cousin,
your Majesty's
good Brother and Cousin,
(Signed) G. P. R.

His Most Christian Majesty.

No. 11.

Secret and Confidential.

MY LORD, *Foreign-Office, August* 6, 1814.

As we must be prepared for a reluctance on the part of certain powers to adopt even the limited measure to which France has given her concurrence, I mean the abolition at the end of five years, it becomes necessary to consider how the interest of these powers may be made to operate in support of their duties, or in other words, how they can be deprived of the unjust ad-

vantage of profiting by the sacrifices and forbearance of other states, who, from a sense of moral duty, forsake this species of commerce.

Nothing seems more likely to have this effect than for the powers acting in concert for effectuating this great object to prohibit the importation into their respective dominions of colonial produce grown within the territories of powers refusing to enter into the proposed concert.

This measure will leave them in possession of their own market, whilst it takes from them an unjust motive for augmenting their cultivation in counteracting the general system.

I should wish your Grace to sound the sentiments of the Prince of Benevent upon this subject. The impression here is very strong in favour of its efficacy and perfect justice.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington.

No. 12.

My Lord, *Paris, August* 25, 1814.

Having spoken to the Prince de Benevent, on the subject of the Slave Trade, in a conversation which I had with him on the night of the 23d instant, and having expressed a desire that His Majesty should give me a private audience in order that I might deliver to His Majesty a letter from the Prince Regent, and lay before Him the papers entrusted to me for that purpose, and make those representations on that subject which your Lordship directed me to make, I was appointed to wait upon His Majesty last night.

His Majesty received me with His usual complacency, and having perused the Prince Regent's letter on the subject of the Slave Trade, He expressed His determination to perform the stipulations of the Treaty, and all that He had promised upon that subject.

I then laid before His Majesty the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, and apprized His Majesty of the earnestness with which the Prince Regent and His Government, the Parliament and the nation, wished that His Majesty would concur in immediately abolishing this traffic by his subjects, and would co-operate with the British Government in inducing the powers of Europe to put an end to it entirely, and I urged all those arguments suggested in your Lordship's Dispatch, and such others as occurred to me.

His Majesty said, that He should be happy to be able to do any thing to gratify the Prince Regent and the British nation, and that He would undoubtedly perform His engagements; but that He must attend to the opinions and wishes of His own people.—That the opinions in France were by no means what they were in England upon this subject: that many years had elapsed, and much discussion had taken place, and great pains had been taken by many individuals and by societies, before the opinions in England had been brought to that state of unanimity upon this subject in which they were at present, and it could not be expected that opinions in France should immediately agree upon it.

I then urged His Majesty to adopt measures to restrict the trade as much as possible, as directed by your Lordship, and particularly to prevent its revival on that part of the coast of Africa, in which it has been put an end to during the war; and His Majesty said, that these were points of detail which he wished that I should bring under His consideration in the official form by note to His Minister, and that He was perfectly disposed to adopt any measure which he could adopt, consistently with the due attention to the opinions of His people; to co-operate with the Prince Regent in Con-

gress, as well as elsewhere, to restrict the trade as much as possible, and finally to put an end to it at the period specified.

In the conversations which I had had with the Prince de Benevent, both previous to and since my seeing the King, His Highness told me there would be no objection to adopt measures to prevent the revival of the trade in those parts in which it had been put a stop to during the war; and, he said last night, that orders had already been given to the Minister of Marine on the subject, which he promised to communicate to me.

In the mean time, I propose to present a note, in which I shall detail all the measures suggested by your Lordship, so as to bring them all to a decision before the Prince de Benevent will go to the Congress.

From what I learn here I have reason to believe that the opinions in the Legislative Body, and particularly in the House of Peers, are very much against the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that several ships are now fitting out in Nantes and Bourdeaux, with the aid of British capital, to carry on the trade on the coast of Africa.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 13.

My Lord, *Paris, September* 1, 1814.

I have the honour of inclosing a copy of the note which I sent to the French Minister on the subject of the Slave Trade.

I have not yet received an answer to this note: but the Prince de Benevent told me, the day before yesterday, that the King was determined to restrain the trade of his subjects on the coast of Africa north of the Line; and that the measures which I had proposed were under the consideration of the Marine Department.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 13.*)*

Paris, August 26, 1814.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary has been instructed by the Ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to draw the attention of His Highness the Prince de Benevent, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the existing state of the Slave Trade, and to request His Highness to urge His Most Christian Majesty to take some steps to restrict that commerce by His subjects, previous to the assembly of the Congress at Vienna.

His Majesty has concurred with the Prince Regent in declaring the Slave Trade to be repugnant to the principles of national justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live; and further, that it shall cease definitively, on the part of France, in five years.

Adverting to the Powers in Europe by whom the traffic in Slaves is still carried on, there can be no doubt that the influence of His Majesty, as well as that of the Prince Regent, on this question, in the approaching Congress,

will be much increased, by His Majesty's adopting some practical measures, which shall limit the commerce by His own subjects entirely to supplying the necessities, the existence of which alone justifies its continuance, even for a day, after His Majesty's declaration of the injustice of the trade.

The undersigned has therefore been instructed to urge the Prince of Benevent to the adoption of the following measures:

First—To prevent altogether the Trade in Slaves on the Coast of Africa between Cape Blanco and Cape Formoso.

Since the abolition law, passed in England in the year 1807, and more particularly since the French colonies of Senegal and Goree fell by the events of the war, into the hands of the British Government, and the commercial treaty with Portugal, the trade in Slaves on the coast of Africa, between the points above stated, has been virtually annihilated; and has been supplanted by a legitimate commerce with the parties in the productions of the country. Great pains have been taken and some progress has been made, in educating and civilizing the natives; and it would be quite inconsistent with His Majesty's declaration in the Treaty of Peace, and with the benevolent intentions which His Majesty has manifested upon every other occasion, if the evils and vices attendant upon the Slave Trade were again to be introduced into this partly reclaimed portion of the continent of Africa.

The undersigned likewise begs the Prince de Benevent to observe, that under the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, the latter power is restrained from trading in slaves on any part of the coast of Africa, only when other powers refrain from trading to the same; and it would be a total dereliction of the principle on which His Majesty acts, if He were to open the trade to his subjects on a part of the coast on which it has for some years entirely ceased, and thus were besides to open it to the unrestrained commerce of the Portuguese.

This measure, if also a consequence of the Prince of Benevent's note to Lord Castlereagh, of the 27th of May last, inasmuch as to admit it would renew all the horrors of the Slave Trade, on points in which they have virtually ceased for some years; and as the great supply of slaves has always been drawn from the coast south of the equator, the inconvenience to the traders cannot be of very great importance.

In order to avoid illicit trading on this part of the coast, it would be desirable, that all vessels should be liable to be seized found with slaves on board at a certain distance from the coast to the north of Cape Formoso. Such a regulation will not be attended by any hardship to the traders for slaves, on the coast south of the Line, as the course of their vessels to the West Indies or the coast of America, is large to the westward; and does not require them to recross the Line, till far advanced upon their voyage.

Secondly, That the ships of war of both nations should, within the northern tropick, and as far to the westward as longitude twenty-five from Greenwich, have the permission to visit the merchant ships of both, and to carry, or send in for adjudication, those found with slaves on board, in contravention of the law of the state to which they should belong. It would be expedient to arrange that the adjudication should take place in the Courts of Admiralty of the country to which the vessels seized should belong, and that the proceeds, if the vessel should be condemned, should be divided between the captors and the state.

Thirdly, The undersigned would likewise beg leave to suggest to his Highness the adoption of some measures to restrict the importation of slaves into the colonies, to the numbers strictly necessary for the cultivation of the existing plantations.

This measure may be effected by licences; and the undersigned begs his Highness to observe, that it is inconsistent with the principles which His Majesty has declared in His Treaty, to allow of the importation into His colonies of more slaves than are strictly necessary for their cultivation; and

that to limit the trade at the present moment, to what is absolutely necessary for cultivation, will enable His Majesty to put a definitive stop to it at the end of five years, with more ease and less loss and inconvenience to His subjects than they would feel if they were now to extend their trade in slaves to the whole number that they could procure on the coast of Africa.

These are the measures which the undersigned has received the directions of his Court to submit to the consideration of the Prince de Benevent, as those which at the same time that they will give His Most Christian Majesty's subjects the advantages they are supposed to require for the cultivation of the colonies, will direct the course of their trade in the manner least hurtful to the interests of humanity, will limit it to the supply of their necessities, and will prove to the world His Majesty's desire to co-operate with the Prince Regent in putting an end to this condemned traffic; and will give to His Majesty's interference great weight upon this question in the approaching Congress.

In the hope that they will meet His Majesty's approbation, the undersigned has the honour of assuring his Highness the Prince de Benevent of his high consideration.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Prince Benevent,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

EXTRACT. *Geneva, September,* 3, 1814.

I shall not enter in this dispatch into the details of my discussion at Paris on the Slave Trade, which your Lordship may be assured I urged with every possible earnestness, as the Duke of Wellington has written fully on this subject, the prosecution of which cannot rest in better hands. I shall only observe, that I opened to the Prince of Benevent the idea of a concurrent system for repressing illicit Slave Trade; and a league against the import of colonial produce grown by states dissentient from the general policy; to neither of which measures he expressed any objection; but as this was the first time his mind had been drawn to either subject, I do not consider this as conclusive as to the official reception they may meet with from him hereafter.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 15.

MY LORD, *Paris, September* 4, 1814.

I have the honour of inclosing a Letter from His Most Christian Majesty to the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Slave Trade, with a Copy of it, which I received last night from the Prince de Benevent.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 15.)

MONSIEUR, MON FRERE, *Paris, ce 2de Septembre*, 1814.

Le Duc Wellington m'a remis la Lettre par laquelle vous m'engagez à joindre Mes efforts aux Vôtres pour hâter le moment de l'abolition totale de la traite des Nègres. J'ai pris aussi connoissance des differentes pièces qui se rapportent au même objet, et qu' il était chargé de Me communiquer. Vous rendez justice aux sentimens de Mon cœur en Me croyant disposé à adopter toutes les mesures propres à assurer le repos et le bonheur de l'espèce humaine, et en particulier à concourir à l'extinction d'un commerce qui la flétrie; et c'est surtout lorsqu'il s'agit de Me concerter avec Vous pour atteindre un but aussi salutaire que Vous Me trouverez toujours empressé de Vous seconder, assuré comme Vous l'êtes deja, que d'accord avec Vous sur le principe, Je n'ai du mettre un delai à l'abolition finàle et absoluë de la Traite des noirs en ce qui concerne la France, que pour prevenir l'effèt de cette mésure comme subite, Vous pouvez l'être encore que pendant ce delai même la Traite n'aura lieu que sous des restrictions graduelles: que soit dans Nos colonies, soit dans cette partie de la côte d'Afrique ou l'on est deja parvenu à y substituer un commerce d'une autre et meilleure nature, je porterai Mes soins à la décourager; et que les moyens dont je M'occupe pour parvenir à la fin que Nous Nous proposons, Vous en offriront sous peu la preuve la plus convaincante. Enfin regardant comme celui de l'humanité entière l'honorable intèrêt que Vous et Votre nation prenez à l'accomplissement de cette noble entreprise Je me trouverais heureux de, pouvoir dans cette occasion Vous donner un neuveau temoignage de l'inalterable amitié et de la parfaite estime avec lesquelles Je suis.

Monsieur mon Frère,
Votre bon Frère,
(Signé) LOUIS.

A Monsieur, Mon Frère,
le Prince Regent d' Angleterre.

(Inclosure in No. 15.)—Translation.

SIR, MY BROTHER. *Paris, September* 2, 1814.

The Duke of Wellington has delivered to me the letter in which You wish Me to join My efforts to Yours for hastening the moment of the total abolition of the Slave Trade. I have also taken into consideration the various documents which have reference to the same subject, and which he was charged to communicate to me. You do justice to My sentiments in believing Me disposed to adopt all the measures calculated to ensure the repose and happiness of the human race; and, particularly, to agree to the extinction of a traffic that tends to the destruction of mankind. When I am called upon to concur with You in accomplishing so salutary an object, You may depend upon always finding Me most solicitous in seconding You. Since You are convinced that, being agreed with You as to the principle, I should not delay the final and absolute Abolition of the Slave Trade, as far as France is concerned, further than is necessary to prevent the effect of any precipitation of this measure; You may, still more firmly, be assured, that, during this procrastination, the Trade shall be carried on only under gradual restrictions; that, not only in our colonies, but in that part of the coast of Africa where

they have already succeeded in substituting a traffic of another and a better description, I shall endeavour to discourage the former; and that the means now under consideration for attaining the object that We propose to Ourselves will, very speedily, afford to You the most convincing proof of it. Finally, considering the honourable interest, which You and Your nation take in accomplishing this noble undertaking, to be that of the whole human species, I shall think Myself happy to be able, on this occasion, to give You a fresh testimony of the unalterable friendship and the perfect esteem with which I am,

Sir, my Brother,
Your good Brother,
(Signed) LOUIS.

To my Brother the Prince Regent of England.

No. 16.

Paris, September 29, 1814.

My Lord

I have the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I sent to M. Le Comte de Jaucourt on the 26th instant, requesting an answer to my note of the 26th August regarding the Slave Trade, and the copy of the answer from that Minister.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 16.)

Sir, *Paris, September 26, 1814.*

I beg leave to remind your Excellency that a month has now elapsed since I sent to Prince Talleyrand a note on the subject of the Trade in Slaves on the coast of Africa.

This note proposed certain arrangements for His Most Christian Majesty's consideration, which I have understood had generally met with His approbation; but it is very desirable that I should be enabled to announce it officially to my Court, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me have an answer to the note of the 26th of August.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

His Excellency the Comte De Jaucourt. &c. &c. &c.

(Second Inclosure in No. 16.)

Mi Lord, *Paris, Septembre 27, 1814.*

J'ai reçu la lettre que V. E. m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser en date d'hier pour rappeler la note rélative à la Traite des Nègres, qu'elle avoit passé le 26 Août à M. le Prince de Talleyrand.

Avant de repondre officiellement à V. E.—M. le Prince de Talleyrand,

avoit crû devoir demander au ministre de la marine quelques renseignemens sur les moyens d'executer les mesures qu'elle proposoit dans cette note, et que le Roi S'est montré disposé à adopter.

Ces renseignemens n'ont point encore été donnés par le departement de la marine.

Je viens de les demander de nouveau et dès qu'ils me seront parvenus j'aurai soin d'adresser à V. E.. la reponse qu'elle m'a fait l'honneur de me demander. J'ai, &c. &c. &c.

(Signé) J. JAUCOURT.

S. E. le Duc de Wellington, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(*Second Inclosure in No.* 16.)—*Translation.*

My Lord, *Paris, Sept.* 27, 1814.

I have received the letter which your Excellency has done me the honour to address to me, under date of yesterday, in order to call to my recollection the note relative to the Slave Trade, which you had transmitted, on the 26th of August, to the Prince de Talleyrand.

The Prince de Talleyrand, previous to returning to your Excellency an official answer, judged it incumbent upon him to apply to the Minister of the Marine for some information concerning the means of executing the measures which you propose in that note, and which the King has shewn Himself disposed to adopt.

That information the Department of the Marine has not yet furnished.

I have demanded it again; and the moment I shall have received it, I shall not fail sending your Excellency the answer which you do me the honour to ask of me.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. JAUCOURT.

To the Duke of Wellington.
&c. &c, &c.

No. 17.

Extract. *Paris, October* 4, 1814.

In pursuance of the Prince Regent's commands, to offer to the French Government the cession either of a sum of money or an island in the West Indies, in order to obtain from them the immediate Abolition of the Slave Trade, I took the earliest opportunity of speaking to Monsieur de Talleyrand on the subject on the night of the 12th ultimo. I told him that the idea of making this offer had originated in a notion which prevailed generally, that the French Government were disposed to abolish the trade entirely if some concession were made to obtain that object.—Monsieur de Talleyrand replied, that no such disposition existed, that both the King and he had explained themselves fully to your Lordship and to me on the subject. That the King was determined to perform His engagements; and in the mean time to restrict the

trade of His subjects as far as was possible, on those parts of the coast of Africa which we had pointed out, and to co-operate with the British Government by every means in His power, at Congress and elsewhere, to put an end to the trade altogether.

Finding in the course of the conversation that no disposition existed to abolish the trade immediately, on any ground, I did not think it necessary, or proper to describe what concession the British Government were disposed to make, any further than as one to compensate to the persons interested in carrying on the Slave Trade, for the losses they might be supposed to incur by the immediate abolition.

I reported this conversation to Lord Liverpool, who has expressed to me a desire that the offer of a cession to the French Government should be recorded in a more formal manner, either at Paris or at Vienna, as might appear most expedient to your Lordship.

It appears to me most expedient that it should be done at Vienna, Monsieur de Talleyrand being there, in whose conversations in society at Paris the idea is supposed to have originated. I had spoken to him alone on the subject, and I was quite certain that he had reported to the King the offer which I had made of a cession to obtain the immediate abolition. I was certain that the King would neither accept nor refuse the offer, without referring to His Minister at Vienna; and I conceived that time would be saved, and other advantages would be gained, by leaving the matter to be settled by your Lordship with Monsieur de Talleyrand.

I therefore mentioned on the 29th to M. de Jaucourt, what had passed between M. de Talleyrand and me on the night of the 12th September, and explained the reasons for wishing that the offer and the answer to it should be recorded; and in order to save time, begged him to prevail upon the King to send orders to M. de Talleyrand either to decline or accept the offer, as His Majesty might think proper.

In the course of this conversation Monsieur de Jaucourt, who was decidedly of opinion that the business ought to be settled at Vienna, stated, that he thought that the offer of a sum of money to obtain this, or any other political object, ought not to be taken into consideration; and that the cession of a West India Island would not be considered by those carrying on the Slave Trade, as a compensation for the loss they would sustain by its immediate abolition; and that they would contend that the State would gain nothing by the cession, as the continuance of the trade would bring as much new land into cultivation and produce in the old colonies, as would be acquired in the newly ceded colony. M. de Jaucourt promised me to report to His Majesty what I had stated, and to make me acquainted with the result, but I have not been able to see him till this day.

Having called upon him this day he told me that he had mentioned to the King, what I had desired him, and that His Majesty had directed him to report it to Monsieur de Talleyrand, and to leave it to Monsieur de Talleyrand to come to an agreement with your Lordship, informing Monsieur de Talleyrand at the same time, that His Majesty's sentiments and intentions, as last communicated to him, were not altered. I asked Monsieur de Jaucourt whether I was to understand that His Majesty accepted or declined the offer which had been made; and he said that he knew no more than he had told me, and I must form my own opinion from what I knew of His Majesty's sentiments; that he, Monsieur de Jaucourt, was not acquainted with the instructions which the King had given Monsieur de Talleyrand, and that he was only directed to refer to those instructions, and to report the conversation with me.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 18.

(Extract.) *Paris, October* 10, 1814.

In further pursuance of the instructions I have received, to make a fresh effort to induce the King to adopt the measures immediately to prevent the Trade in Slaves on the north coast of the continent of Africa, suggested in the note which I gave to Monsieur de Talleyrand, on the 26th of August, I immediately waited upon M. de Blacas, and requested him to lay that report before the King, and to point out to His Majesty the evil consequences which must result from any further delay in the adoption of the measures to prevent the traffick in Slaves on that coast, the principle of which had been already agreed to, and their early execution promised.

M, de Blacas promised me to lay the paper before the King, and to inform His Majesty what I had said.

I could not see M. de Jaucourt till this day, and I urged him in the most earnest manner to let us have a decided answer upon this subject. I am sorry to have to report, however, that the matter rests exactly where it did, in the department of the marine, and that although M. de Jaucourt promised me that he would make every exertion in his power to obtain a report from that department, it is impossible for me to feel sanguine that I shall have the decision of Government as soon as I wish.

Your Lordship may rely upon it, that I will not lose any opportunity which may offer of urging the King's ministers to bring the business to a conclusion.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.

My Lord, *Paris, Oct.* 13, 1814.

I waited upon M. de Jaucourt yesterday, to inquire what steps had been taken since I had last seen him, in order to restrict the Trade in Slaves on the north coast of Africa, and he communicated to me a letter which he had written to the Marine Department, to point out the engagements into which the King and Monsieur de Talleyrand had entered on that subject, and to urge the early adoption of measures to carry them into execution.

Your Lordship may depend upon it that I will not fail to call the attention of the Government to this subject, and urge every argument to induce them to perform what has been promised.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 20.

(Extract.) *Paris, Oct.* 20, 1814.

" I have as yet received no answer regarding the restriction of the Slave Trade, on the north coast of Africa, notwithstanding that I have twice urged Monsieur de Jaucourt on the subject since he shewed me the copy of his letter to Monsieur Ferrand.

"Your Lordship will observe in the publications of the day, the degree to which the public mind is agitated upon this subject. It has been discussed with a considerable degree of violence, and prejudice against the British Government in the Chamber of Deputies."

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 21.

(Extract.) *Paris, November* 3, 1814.

I have the honour of inclosing the copy of a letter and its inclosures from Mons. le Comte de Jaucourt, in the latter of which you will find the orders given by the Minister of Marine for confining the French Slave Trade to the coast of Africa, to the southward of Cape Formoso.

Your Lordship will observe that much remains to be done to secure that the orders which have been given shall be strictly carried into execution; and to provide for the condemnation of slave vessels taken in the act of disobeying these orders, and for the care of the captured slaves, and I will immediately enter upon discussions with the French Government on the subject.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

The Lord Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 21.*)*

Mi Lord, *Paris, 2 Novembre,* 1814.

J'ai eu l'honneur de prevenir votre Excellence que je demandais au Ministre de la Marine les renseignemens sur les mesures qui il avoit prises pour remplir les intentions du Roi rélativement à la Traite.

Il vient de m'addresser l'extrait de la correspondance qu'il a eu l'occasion d'entretenir à ce sujet, et dans laquelle se trouvent consignés les principes du Gouvernement, et les ordres qu'il donne en conséquence.

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre cet extrait à votre Excellence; elle y trouvera sans doute la preuve de la franchise de nos intentions sur ce qui tient à l'exécution des clauses convenues.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

(Signé) JAUCOURT.

Mi Lord Duc de Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 21.)—Translation.

My Lord, *Paris, Nov.* 2, 1814.

I have already had the honour of acquainting your Excellency that I had applied to the Minister of the Marine for information respecting the measures which he had taken for fulfilling the intentions of the King, relative to the Slave Trade.

I have just received from him an extract of the correspondence which he has had occasion to hold on this subject, and in which are laid down the principles of the Government, together with the orders it has issued in consequence.

I do myself the honour to transmit this extract to your Excellency. It will prove to you, no doubt, the frankness of our intentions upon what relates to the execution of the clauses agreed upon,

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JAUCOURT.

The Duke of Wellington,
&c. &c. &c.

(Second Inclosure in No. 21.)

Marine Direction des Colonies.

Paris, Septembre 22, 1814.

Chargé, Monsieur, du Ministère de la Marine, par interim, durant la maladie de M. de Malouet, et depuis sa mort, je me suis occupé des affaires de ce Ministère qui exigoient une expédition journaliere. Tout ce qui concernoit le départ de Batimens pour les colonies orientales et occidentales dont, la France rèprend possession, a particulièrement attiré mon attention, et je n'ai pû en donner beaucoup à ce qui a rapport à la Côte d'Afrique; je ne puis donc vous dire encore ce qui sera reglé relativement aux pointes de cette côte ou la Traite des Negres pourra se faire, mais je sais que l'intention de Sa Majesté est qu' elle ait lieu plutôt au dessous du Cap Formose qu' au dessus, et particulierement à la Côte de Guinée, et à celle d'Angole.

(Signé) LE COMPTE FERRAND.

A M. Genevois,
Armateur à Nantes.

(Second Inclosure in No. 23.)—Translation.

Marine Colonial Department.

Sir, *Paris, Sept.* 22, 1814.

The Department of the Marine having been placed under my direction, ad interim, both during the illness of M. de Malouet and since his death, the duties of that department, in which every day produces much official correspondence, have constantly engaged my attention. Whatever relates to the departure of ships for the Colonies in the East and West Indies, of which France recovers possession, has been an object of my particular care, but I have not been able to attend much to what concerns the coast of Africa. It is therefore not as yet in my power to inform you of the particular points on

that coast which it is in contemplation to set apart for the Slave Trade; but I know His Majesty's intention to be that it should be carried on below Cape Formosa, rather than above it, and particularly on the Coast of Guinea and of Angola.

(Signed) COUNT DE FERRAND.

To M. Genevois,
Ship Owner at Nantes.

(Third Inclosure in No. 21.)

Circulaire. Marine Direction des Colonies.

MONSIEUR, *Paris, October* 8, 1814.

Il m' à été adressé plusieurs démandes en autorisation d'armàmens pour la Traite des Noirs. Le Roi ne m'a point encore fait connaitre Ses intentions definitives à ce sujet. S. M. m'a seulement manifesté le desir que ces sortes d'expéditions ne se portassent pas en deça du sud du Cap Formose. En conséquence, vous voudrez bien vous borner quant à present à permettre dès qu'ils seront prets à prendre la mer, le départ des Navires qui seraient destinés à aller traiter que sur les pointes de la Côte de l'Afrique, qui se trouvent au sud du Cap dont il s'agit. Je vous prie aussi de donner avis aux armateurs de votre arrondissement, des dispositions que je viens de vous notifier.

Recevez,
(Signé) COMTE FERRAND.

A M. M. les Prefets Maritimes
et Commissaires chargés du
Service dans les Ports.

(Third Inclosure in No. 23.)—Translation.

Circular. Marine Colonial Department.

SIR, *Paris, October* 8, 1814.

Several applications have been made to me to permit the fitting out of ships for the Slave Trade. The King has not yet communicated to me His final determination on the subject. His Majesty has only manifested to me the desire, that such voyages should not be made northward of Cape Formosa. Accordingly, you will have the goodness to confine yourself only, for the present, to permit, as soon as they shall be ready for sailing, the departure of vessels intended for the Slave Trade, to those points of the Coast of Africa which are to the Southward of the Cape in question; I also entreat you to inform, the ship-owners of your district, of the dispositions that I have notified to you.

Receive, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) COUNT FERRAND.

To Messrs. the Maritime Prefects
and Commissaires, appointed in
the Ports.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 21.)

MONSIEUR, *Paris, Octobre* 19, 1814,

Ma circulaire, du 8 de ce mois vous chargeoit de faire connaitre aux armateurs de votre arrondissement, qu'ils pouvaient des ce moment expédier leurs navires pour la Traite des Noirs, pourvu qu'en conformité des intentions du Roi, ils n' exerçassent ce commerce que sur les pointes de la cote d'Afrique, située au Sud du Cap Formose.

Cette partie du Continent presente assez de resources pour leur laisser la faculté de pourvoir aux besoins indispensables de nos Colonies, en même tems qu'elle offre un débouché pour le produits de nos manufactures.

Enfin la disposition rappelée plus haut ne nuira point à la Traite de la Gomme et du Morfil du Sénégal, puisque dans les habitudes de commerce, ces derniers opérations sont toujours distinctes de celles qui ont pour bût la Traite des Noirs.

Quant à celle-ci, le Roi, comme je vous l'ai annoncé veut qu'elles soient restreintes dans les limites indiquées; et comme il importe de ne point fournir l'occasion du plus lègere doute sur l'entiere et fidele exécution des intentions de Sa Majesté á cet égard, les capitaines de nos batimens devront soigneusement éviter, á leur rétour de la Traite du Sud du Cap Formose, de se tenir plus rapprochès de la portion du continent d'Afrique, au nord du dit Cap, que ne le rendra nécéssaire, d'après leur pointe de départ, leur route directe vers nos colonies d'Amerique.

Je vous recommande de ne laisser partir aucune batiment Francois pour la Traite, sans lui donner, à titre d'instruction obligatoire, une copie de la presente circulaire, dont vous voudrez bien m'accuser reception.

Le Ministre et Sécrétaire d'Etat de la Marine, par interim.

(Signé) FERRAND.

A. M. M. Les Prefets Maritimes et Administrateurs des Ports.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 21.)—Translation.

Marine Colonial Department.

Circular.

SIR, *Paris, October* 19, 1814.

By my circular of the 8th instant, you were directed to notify to the ship-owners of your district, that, from that moment, they had permission to dispatch vessels for the Slave Trade, provided that, conformably to the King's intentions, they should carry it on only on such points of the African coast as are situated south of Cape Formosa.

This portion of the Continent presents sufficient resources for enabling them to supply the necessities of our colonies, at the same time that it offers a vent for our manufactures.

Neither will the above regulations interfere with the gum and ivory trade on the coast of Senegal, these branches of commerce having hitherto always been kept separate from speculations in the traffick of negroes.

With respect to the latter, as I have already informed you, it is His Majesty's pleasure that they shall be restricted to the limits stated. And as it is of importance not to afford any occasion for the least doubt on the entire and faithful execution of His Majesty's intentions in this respect, the masters of our vessels must be careful, on their return from the trade to the southward of Cape Formosa, to avoid approaching nearer to that portion of the African Continent which is situated north of the said Cape, than their direct

course from the particular point of their departure towards our American Colonies shall render necessary.

You will not suffer any French vessel to put to sea with a view of carrying on the Slave Trade, without furnishing her, by way of obligatory instruction, with a copy of the present circular, the receipt of which from me you will have the goodness to acknowledge.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine, ad interim,
(Signed) FERRAND.

To the Maritime Prefects, and Administrators of Ports.

(Fifth Inclosure in No. 21.)

Marine Direction des Colonies.

Paris, 19 *Octobre*, 1814.

J'ai reçu, et mis sous les yeux du Roi, Messieurs, votre addresse en date du 3 de ce mois, relative à la Traite des Nègres.

L'intention de Sa Majesté est; que la Traite n'ait lieu que vers les parties de la côte d'Afrique situées au Sud du Cap Formose.

Cette partie du Continent presente, Messieurs, assez de resources pour vous laisser la faculté de pourvoir aux besoins indispensables de nos colonies, et offre, en même tems, un moyen de débouché pour nos manufactures.

La disposition que je vous annonce ne nuira point à la Traite de la Gomme et du morfil du Sénégal, puisque, dans les habitudes du commerce, ces operations sont toujours distinctes de celles qui ont pour bût la Traite des noirs. Le depart de l'Expedition du Roi pour le Sénégal reglera celui des batimens particuliers qui auroient la même destination, mais rien ne s'oppose à ce que vous vous livriez dès-a-present à la Traite des Esclaves, poûvu qu'elle se fasse dans les limites prescrites, cèst-a dire, au Sud du Cap Formose.

Agrèez, &c.
(Signé) COMTE FERRAND.

A M. M. Les Armateurs et Marins de la Ville dû Havre.

(Fifth Inclosure in No. 21.)—Translation.

Marine Colonial Department.

GENTLEMEN, *Paris, October* 19, 1814.

I have received and laid before the King your application, dated the 3d instant, relative to the Slave Trade.

It is His Majesty's intention that the Slave Trade shall be carried on only on those points of the African coast situated south of Cape Formosa.

That portion of the continent presents sufficient resources for enabling you to supply the most urgent wants of our colonies, and offers, at the same time, a market for our manufactures.

This regulation will not affect the Gum and Ivory Trade in Senegal, inasmuch as, according to the practice hitherto pursued, these commercial transactions are carried on distinct from the Negro Trade. The departure of the King's squadron for Senegal, is to be considered as the signal for the

sailing of the private shipping which may be bound to that part of the world. You may, however, without any hesitation, enter immediately on the Slave Trade, provided that it be restricted to its present limits, that is, to the coast south of Cape Formosa.

Accept, &c. &c.
(Signed) COUNT FERRAND.

Messrs. the Ship Owners and Mariners of the town of Havre.

No. 22.

My Lord, *Paris, November* 5, 1814.

Having had an opportunity of talking with the Minister of Marine last night, regarding the measures to be adopted to carry into execution the King's orders for preventing the Slave Trade on the north west coast of Africa, I discovered that that proposed in my note of the 26th of August, addressed to the Prince of Benevente, viz. "The reciprocal search by ships of war of both nations, of vessels trading on the coasts," was so disagreeable to the Government, and I had seen in different publications, that it was likely to be so much so to the nation, that there was no chance of succeeding in getting it adopted, and therefore I prepared the memorandum, of which I inclose the copy, to be submitted to the Minister, at a meeting which I was to have with him this day.

I found there the Comte de Jaucourt, Monsieur Reinhard, Monsieur Ferrand, and the Director of Marine; and upon reading this memorandum, but few, if any objections, were made to what I proposed.

Their principle objection was to the Fourth Article. They contended that, if they had confined their prohibition to the coast north of Cape Palmas, there would have been no objection to consider as illegal traders, vessels, with Slaves found on board, at a certain distance from the prohibited coast; but that vessels might be forced by weather from the coast south of Cape Formosa, to the coast between Cape Formosa and Cape Palmas, and, that the detention of those vessels, even to have their cases considered by a Court of Admiralty, would be highly injurious to the owners, and might be so to the interests of humanity.

I explained that my memorandum contained only a general proposal for regulations, which they were to draw out in detail; and as they consented to discuss them with me afterwards, I would then point out what objections I conceived existed to the details they should propose; bearing always in mind the King's instruction to prevent the Trade in Slaves, on the coast as far south as Cape Formosa, and the necessity of providing for putting these intentions into execution.

They also stated some objections to the sixth Article. They said that the King had neither the establishments, nor the facilities, nor the means, at His settlements, that we had at Sierra Leone; and they begged for information on this proposition. I shall be obliged to your Lordship, if you will let me have as much detailed information as can be given regarding Sierra Leone.

It might also be deserving of consideration, whether some of the means of the African Society might not be directed with advantage, to the formation of establishments, for the benefit of the negroes in the French settlements, of the same description with those at Sierra Leone.

Any information upon Sierra Leone, or any extension to the French settlements, of the advantages which the Negroes enjoy there, from the Funds of the African Society, would tend more than any thing else, to prove to the people of this country, that those of ours have taken up this subject, from motives of humanity only.

I beg to have your Lordship's opinion at an early period, regarding what I have proposed to the Minister of Marine, and such detailed instructions, on the different points proposed, as your Lordship may think it proper to give me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 22.)

Mem. pour Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de la Marine, ce 5 Nov. 1814.

Sa Majesté ayant determiné par ses ordres dans le departement de la marine, que la Traite des Nègres ne se feroit pas sur la côte d'Afrique, au nord du Cap Formose il reste à adopter les mesures pour assurer l'execution de Ses vues bienfaisantes.

Les mesures ci-après sont soumis à Monsieur le ministre de la marine:

1. D'Instruire les Gouverneurs des Etablissemens François sur la côte d'Afrique ci-dessus nommée des intentions de Sa Majesté, et les ordonner de veiller à leur exécution.

2. Envoyèr un où plus de batimens de guerre sur la côte à-fin d'y veiller par mer.

3. Ordonner que tout vaisseau &c. qui seroit pris faisant la Traite de Nègres dans les parages prohibés, seroit condamné avec sa cargaison comme bonne prise au vaisseau de Sa Majesté, aux troupes, où à l'autorité qui'l auroient pris.

4. Ordonner que tout vaisseau pris dans les parages où la Traite seroit prohibée, ayant à-bord des esclaves soit consideré comme ayant fait la Traite des Nègres dans ces parages, et soit condamné avec sa cargaison comme prise.

5. Etablir dans la colonie de Sénégal, où à Gorée une cour de prises pour prendre connaisance des infractions des ordres de Sa Majesté sur ce sujet.

6. Fixer les moyens d'établir, et de faire vivre les Nègres qui seroient pris dans les vaisseaux dans les parages où la Traite des Nègres est prohibée à l'instar de l'établissement Anglois à Sierra Leone.

(Signé) WELLINGTON.

(Inclosure in No. 22.)—Translation.

Memorandum for his Excellency the Minister of the Marine, Nov. 5, 1814.

His Majesty having determined, by His orders issued to the Department of the Marine, that the Slave Trade shall not be carried on, on that portion of the Coast of Africa which lies to the northward of Cape Formosa, it becomes necessary to take measures for ensuring the execution of His benevolent views.

The following measures are submitted to the Minister of Marine:—

1. To inform the Governors of the French Settlements on the above-mentioned Coast of Africa respecting the intention of His Majesty, and to order them to watch over their execution.

2. To dispatch one or more men of war to that Coast, with a view of guarding by sea against any infringement of the same.

3. To order that any vessel, &c. detected in carrying on the Slave Trade in the prohibited latitudes, and captured in the same, shall, together with her cargo, be condemned as a good prize to any of His Majesty's ships, to the troops, or to any authority that may have taken her.

4. To order that any vessels, taken in those latitudes where the trade shall be prohibited, and having slaves on board, shall be considered as having carried on the Slave Trade in those latitudes, and shall be considered, with her cargo, as a good prize.

5. To establish in the Colony of Senegal, or at Goree, a Prize-court, for taking cognizance of any infraction of His Majesty's orders on this subject.

6. To determine on the means of establishing and subsisting such negroes as may be taken on board ships in the latitudes where the Slave Trade is prohibited, after the manner practised in the English settlement at Sieraa Leone.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

No. 23.

My Lord, *Paris, Jan. 23d,* 1815.

I inclose a copy of the regulations by which the French Government propose to carry into execution their prohibition of the Slave Trade on the N. W. Coast of Africa.

After receiving the paper, I had a meeting with the Minister of Marine and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which I pointed out the difference between what was contained in the inclosed *reglement*, and what was proposed in the paper transmitted to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 3d November, and I stated that what was now proposed to be done did not perform the King's engagement, nor carry into execution his intentions, as stated in the different notes, letters, and conversations, which had passed between His Majesty or His Ministers, and your Lordship or myself.

After a long discussion, in which the Minister of Marine offered to extend the prohibitive system as far as Cape Three Points, and I contended that it should be carried as first proposed to Cape Formosa, as the only mode of preventing the revival of the horrors of the Slave Trade in countries in which they had been effectually put an end to by Great Britain during the war, it was agreed that I should propose such alterations of the *réglement* as would make it suit the views of my Government, and that we should have another meeting to take those alterations into consideration, and that in the mean time the prohibitive system should be continued, as contained in the papers inclosed to your Lordship on the 3d November.

I accordingly gave to M. de Jaucourt the memoranda of which the inclosed are copies.

I have since had no meeting upon the subject, but I have had two or three conversations upon it with M. de Jaucourt and M. Beugnot, the Minister of Marine, in each of which I observed an increasing disposition in the French Government to act more entirely in our views of this subject, and of colonial policy connected with it.

I attribute this measure, in a great degree, to their increasing knowledge of the state of St. Domingo.

It is evident, however, that nothing will be brought forward on the subject till M. de Talleyrand returns; and as the prohibitive system still exists along the coast to Cape Formosa, I have thought it best not to press them farther at present upon the *réglement*.

M. de Beugnot, the Minister of Marine, has, by the King's commands, publickly disclaimed M. Lavaysse. I believe this person was sent to Ja-

maica to ascertain the state of St. Domingo, but he could not have been authorised to write the letters which have been published as his.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 23.)

MONSIEUR LE DUC, *Paris le 3 Decembre*, 1814.

V. E. m'ayant témoigné dans la conférence que nous avons eu relativement à la Traite des Nègres, le désir de connoitre les mésures adoptées par le Gouvernement François en conséquence de la déclaration du Roi, du 27 Mai dernier, j'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer en communication le projet de réglement que j'ai l'intention de soumettre à l'approbation de S. M. Ce reglement est (quant à la mesure dans laquelle le Commerce, de la Traite sera dorenavant permis, à les limites et aux restrictions qui lui sont imposées) parfaitement conforme aux bases adoptées dans notre conference; et V. E. reconnoitra j'espéré, par les précautions prises pour faire exécuter ponctuellement les ordres du Roi et obvier à la fraude, que le Gouvernement François remplit avec fidélité et dans toute son ctendue l'engagement pris de décourager la Traite des Negres dans certains parages.

Agréez, Monsieur, &c.

(Signé) FERRAND.

M. le Duc de Wellington.

(First Inclosure in No. 23.)—Translation.

MY LORD, *Paris, December* 3, 1814.

In the conference which we had respecting the Slave Trade, your Grace having expressed a desire to be informed of the measures adopted by the French Government, in consequence of His Majesty's Declaration of the 27th of May last, I have the honour herewith to communicate the projet of the regulation, which it is my intention to submit to His Majesty's approbation;—This regulation (as far as relates to the modes in which the commerce in Negroes will hereafter be permitted, and to the limits and restrictions to be imposed thereon) is in perfect conformity with the bases adopted in our conference, and your Excellency will, I hope, perceive from the precautions taken, punctually to execute the King's orders, and to prevent fraud, that the French Government fulfils with fidelity, and to the utmost extent, her engagement to discourage the traffick in negroes, within certain latitudes.

Accept, Sir, &c.

(Signed) FERRAND.

His Excellency the Duke of Wellington.

(Second Inclosure in No. 23.)

Réglement sur la Traite des Nègres.

Le Ministre et Secrétaire d'Etat ayant le Departement de la Marine et des Colonies.

Considérant que le Roi, dans des vues d'humanité, et d'un commun accord avec plusieurs puissances de l'Europe, s'est proposé de mettre bientôt un terme à la Traite des Nègres;

Que Sa Majesté qui a déja manifesté la volonté de restreindre cette Traite dans les limites que les circonstances semblent Lui avoir assignées, a reconnu toute fois qu'elle était nécessaire pendant quelque tems encore à des établissemens importans pour leur métropole, afin de préparer successivement un nouvel ordre de choses et de rendre moins sensibles les sacrifices qu'il doit entrainer;

Que la continuation temporaire de la Traite est utile dans l'interêt même de la classe d'hommes actuellement employés aux cultures de nos colonies;

Que les sujets du Roi contrarieraient les intentions formellement exprimés par Sa Majesté's ils renouvellaient la Traite sur des points de la côte d'Afrique, oú elle a effectivement cessé d'être faite depuis plusieurs années où des établissemens ont été fondés dans le dessein de civilizer les habitans de ces contrées et de remplacer le traffic des esclaves par le commerce des productions du pays.

Considérant que Sa Majesté a ordonné que la traite des Nègrés cesserait dès à present dans la partie de l'Afrique située au Nord du Cap de Palme.

Arrête.

Article 1.—Les capitaines et armateurs des bâtimens destinés à la traite des Nègres continueront à s'abstenir de faire ce commerce sur la partie des côtes d'Afrique située entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap de Palme.

Article 2.—Le même commerce est interdit à tout individu faisant partie des établissemens Français à la côte d'Afrique; et si des Nègres avoient été achetés par quelques uns de ces individus, le commandant du Sénégal s'en emparera, et il fera pour ces Nègres ce qui sera fait pour ceux trouvés sur des navires particuliers, en contravention au présent réglement.

Article 3.—Les navires destinés à la traite des Nègres pourront en se rendant aux lieux où elle est permise, ranger les côtes d'Afrique depuis le Cap Blanc jusqu' au Cap des Palmes, sur lesquelles ce commerce est prohibé, mais à leur retour ils devront s'en éloigner, ainsi tout navire qui on trouve à moins de quarante lieues au large des côtes situées entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap des Palmes, ayant des Nègres à bord qui ne seroient pas portés sur le rôle d'équipage, sera consideré comme ayant fait la Traite dans ces parages; en consequence il sera saisi et conduit au Sénégal.

Article 4.—Les évènemens de la mer tel qu'un tems forcé, qui obligerait un navire chargé des Négres à se rapprocher malgre lui des côtes ou la traite est prohibée, seront constatés à-bord par un procès verbal qui sera signé du capitaine, des officiers et du premier maitre. Il sera également dressé un procès verbal dans le cas oú une voie d'eau ou tout autre accident qui empêcherait un navire de continuer sa route l'obligerait à venir sur ces mêmes côtes, soit pour sauver son équipage, soit pour y faire les réparations dont il aurait besoin pour se rendre à sa destination. Si l'avarie justifie la necessité d'être venu dans un parage prohibée, les commandans des batimens de Sa Majesté sont autorisés à relacher ce navire; ils l'aideront de tout leur pouvoir afin qu'il puisse s'en écarter sous le plus bref délai.

Les dits commandans seront tenus d'adresser au ministre de la marine et des colonies un rapport detaillé sur les circonstances de force majeure qui auraient contraint le navire à se diriger sur la côte prohibée; ils joindront à leur rapport une copie de toutes les pièces justificatives.

Article 5.—Tout armateur et capitaine qui fera la traite dans les parties de la côte oú elle est autorisée, sera tenu, au moment où il quittera la côte pour se rendre dans les colonies Françaises de l'Amérique, de dresser un procées verbal constatant le nombre, le sexe, et l'age des noirs quil aura à bord, et les parages dans lesquels la dite traite aura été faite, ce procés verbal sera signé par les capitaines subrecargues et premiers maitres.

Article 6.—Deux bâtimens de Sa Majesté croiseront sur les côtes d'Afrique afin d'assurer l'exécution des ordres du Roi.

Article 7.—Tous les navires qui seront rencontrés par les bâtimens de Sa Majestè faisant la traite des Nègres dans les limites defendues seront arretés et conduits au Sénégal.

Les commandans de ces bâtimens procèderont à l'égard de ces navires suivant les règlemens usités en tems de guerre à l'égard des prises maritimes.

Article 8.—Les Négres qui se trouveroient à bord des bâtimens capturés seront immédiatement débarqués et le commandant du Sénégal pourvoira à leur logement, subsistance, et entretien.

Article 9.—Il sera procédé à l'instruction de la procédure et au jugement de la prise, par une commission qui sera formée au Sénégal. Cette commission procédéra conformément aux réglemens observés en tems de guerre à l'égard des prises maritimes. Elle sera composée du commandant pour le Roi au Senegal et de deux fonctionnaires supérieurs. Un commis principal remplira les fonctions de secretaire.

Article 10.—Les navires capturés seront aussitôt après la decision de la commission du Sénégal renvoyés dans un port Français en Europe avec toutes les piéces de la procédure; les marchandises et effèts resteront à bord, sauf ceux dont la conservation exigerait le debarquement.

Le Commandant du Sènégal et le Commandant du Bâtiment capteur se concerteront pour nommer un conducteur de prise.

Le dit navire sera remis à l'Administration de la Marine dans le Port où il sera amené.

Article 11.—Il sera formé à Paris une Commission supérieure que prononcera en dernier ressort dans le cas d'appel sur les prises faites d'après les Articles 4 et 5, sur la côte d'Afrique.

Elle sera composée, de deux Conseillèrs d'etat deux Maitres des requêtes, deux Officiers généraux ou supérieurs de la marine, quatre Officiers d'Administration de la Marine, dont un fera les fonctions de Procureur du Roi, et un autre celle de Sécrétaire.

Article 12.—Les parties interessées pourront rapeller à cette Commission supérieure des decisions rendues par celle du Sénégal.

Article 13.—Les navires définitivement condamnés, ainsi que les marchandises et effèts trouvés à bord, seront vendu par les soins de l'Administration de la marine, dans le Port où ils auront été amenés, et le produit en sera versé à la caisse des invalides de la Marine sauf la déduction des depenses qui resulteront de l'arrestation et de la garde des dits navires, de la nourriture et de l'entretien des nègres.

Article 14.—Lorsque, par suite des décisions de la Commission du Sénégal, et de la Commission supérieure, les nègres trouvés sur les Navirès capturée ne devront pas être restitués aux, armateurs, le Commandant du Sénégal les emploiera comme cultivateurs et ouvriers libres, à moins qu'ils ne préférassent retourner dans leurs pays.

Article 15.—Il est particulièrement recommandé aux armateurs et capitaines des bâtimens négriers de traiter les nègres avec douceur, de leurs procurer une nourriture saine et abondante, de donner à leur conservation tous les soins qu'exige l'humanité et surtout de n'embarquer sur chaque bâtiment que le nombre d'esclaves qu'ilpourra contenir sans nuire à leur santé.

Les Gouverneurs et Intendants de nos établissemens d'Amérique feront visiter les batimens négriers à leur arrivée dans nos colonies, et feraient connaitre au Ministre et Sécrétaire d'Etat, ayant le Department de la Marine, les Armateurs qui n'auraient pas ponctuellement suivi les intentions bienfaisantes du Roi.

(Signé) FERRAND.

(Second Inclosure in No. 23.)—Translation.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Minister and Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies,

Considering that the King, from motives of humanity, and in concert with several Powers of Europe, has resolved speedily to put an end to the Slave Trade;

That His Majesty, who has already manifested the desire of confining this trade within those bounds which circumstances seem to have assigned to it, has nevertheless found that it was still for some time necessary to settlements, which are of importance to their mother country, with a view of gradually preparing a new order of things, and of rendering less painful the sacrifices which it must carry along with it;

That as all the persons actually employed in cultivating our colonies, have an interest in the temporary continuation of this trade, it is also useful:

That the subjects of the King would defeat the intentions formally expressed by His Majesty if they were to renew the trade on those points of the coast of Africa where it has effectually ceased to be carried on for several years, and where settlements have been established for the purpose of civilizing the inhabitants of those countries, and of replacing the traffic in slaves by that in the produce of the country; and

Considering that His Majesty has ordered the Slave Trade to cease immediately, in that portion of Africa which is situated north of Cape Palmas;

It is Decreed:

Article 1.—The masters and owners of slave ships shall in future, forbear carrying on this trade on that part of the coast of Africa which is situated between Cape Blanc and Cape Palma.

Article 2.—This trade is also prohibited to every individual inhabiting any of the French settlements on the coast of Africa, and should any Negroes have been bought by any of them, the Governor of Senegal shall seize those Negroes, and dispose of them in the manner of those found on board private vessels, in contravention of the present regulation.

Article 3.—Slave ships, in sailing to those places where the Slave Trade is permitted, may sail along that part of the coast of Africa which extends from Cape Blanc to Cape Palma, on which this trade is prohibited, but, on their return, they must not approach it. Hence every vessel found within less than forty leagues of the coast situated between Cape Blanc and Cape Palma, and having negroes on board that form no part of her crew, shall be considered as having carried on the Slave Trade in those quarters, and shall therefore be seized and carried to Senegal.

Article 4.—Accidents at sea, such as stress of weather, which might force a slave-ship, against her inclination, to go near that portion of the coast where the trade is prohibited, shall be verified on board by a written account, signed by the Captain, the officers, and the master. A similar account shall be drawn up in case a leak, or any other accident, calculated

to prevent a ship from prosecuting her voyage, should oblige her to touch at that coast, either for the purpose of saving her crew, or of making such repairs as may be necessary to enable her to proceed to her place of destination. If the damage sustained justifies the necessity of her having entered a prohibited course, the Commanders of His Majesty's ships are authorised to succour her and afford her every assistance in their power, in order that she may leave the coast as speedily as possible.

The said Commanders shall transmit to the Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies a detailed report, concerning the circumstances of absolute necessity that may have compelled a ship to make for a prohibited coast; and they shall annex to such report copies of the vouchers.

Article 5.—Every owner and Captain engaged in this trade, on such tracts of the coast where it is allowed, shall, at the moment of leaving the coast, in order to proceed to the French colonies in America, draw up an account, stating the number, the sex, and the age of the negroes on board his vessel, and the latitude in which the said trade shall have been carried on. Such papers to be signed by the Captains, Supercargoes and Masters.

Article 6.—Two of His Majesty's ships shall cruize on the coast of Africa, in order to ensure the execution of the King's directions.

Article 7.—All vessels carrying on the Slave Trade within the prohibited limits, on being met by His Majesty's ships, shall be detained and carried into Senegal.

The Commanders of these ships shall, with regard to such vessels, proceed according to the regulations which are acted upon respecting prizes in time of war.

Article 8.—Such negroes as may be found on board the captured vessels shall immediately be landed, and the Governor of Senegal shall provide for their being lodged, subsisted, and furnished with necessaries.

Article 9.—The formal proceedings, respecting the prize and its adjudication, shall be under the direction of a Commission formed at Senegal, and which shall govern itself by the regulations observed in time of war relative to maritime prizes; it shall be composed of the King's Governor of Senegal and of two superior civil officers; and one of the principal clerks shall act as Secretary.

Article 10.—Immediately after the decision of the Commission, the captured vessels shall be sent back to some French port in Europe, carrying with them all the documents of their adjudication; the merchandizes and effects shall remain on board, except those whose preservation may require them to be landed.

The Governor of Senegal and the Commander of the capturing vessel, shall, in concert, appoint a Conductor of the prize.

The said prize shall be given in charge to the Administration of the Marine in the port to which she shall have been carried.

Article 11.—There shall be formed at Paris a superior Commission for the purpose of pronouncing judgment, in the last resort, in case of appeal, upon prizes made, according to the 4th and 5th Articles, on the coast of Africa. It shall be composed of two Councillors of State, two Maitres des Requêtes, two General or superior Officers of the Marine, and of four Officers of the Administration of the Marine, one of whom shall act as the King's Attorney, and another as Secretary.

Article 12.—It shall be lawful for the parties concerned to appeal to this superior Commission from the adjudications made by that at Senegal.

Article 13.—The vessels definitively condemned, as well as the merchandizes and effects found on board, shall be sold through the agency of the Administration of the Marine, established in the port into which they shall have been carried, and the proceeds of them shall be paid over to the fund of invalid sailors of the marine, deducting therefrom the expences caused by

the detention and the guarding of those vessels, as well as by the subsistence of the negroes and by supplying them with necessaries.

Article 14.—In case, pursuant to the decisions of the Commission in Senegal and of the superior Commission, the negroes found on board the captured vessels are not to be restored to the owners; the Governor of Senegal shall employ them as cultivators and free labourers, unless they should prefer returning to their country.

Article 15.—It is particularly recommended to the owners and captains of slave-ships to treat the negroes with lenity, to procure for them wholesome and abundant food, and to employ in their preservation all the care prescribed by humanity; but, above all, to embark on board each vessel only such a number of Slaves as she can hold without prejudice to their health.

The Governors and Intendants of Our settlements in America shall cause the negro vessels, on their arrival in Our colonies, to be inspected, and shall report to the Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine the names of such owners as shall not have punctually fulfilled the benevolent intentions of the King.

(Signed) FERRAND.

(Third Inclosure in No. 23.)

Memoir des Amendemens proposés au Réglement sur la Traite des Nègres.

Dans l'article premier changez les mots *des Palmes* à *Formoso:* dans l'article trois changez les mots *des Palmes* dans la quatrieme ligne à *Formoso*, et après les mots des Palmes dans la dixieme ligne, ajoutez les mots *ou à dix lieux au large des Côtes situées entre le cap* des Palmes et le Cap Formosa ayant des Negres à bord.

Paris, Decembre 15, 1814.

(Third Inclosure, No. 23.)—Translation.

Minute of the Amendments proposed in the Regulation upon the Slave Trade.

In the first Article change the word *Palma* to *Formosa*. In the third Article change the words *Palma*, in the fourth line, to *Formosa;* and after the word Palma, in the tenth line, add the words, or *to ten leagues on the high seas from the coast lying between Cape Palma and Cape Formosa*, having Negroes on board.

Paris, December 15, 1815.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 23.)

Memoir sur les Amendemens proposés à S. E. le Ministre de la Marine à faire au reglement sur la Traite des Négres.

Le réglement a pour objet de mettre en exécution les ordres déja donnés par Sa Majesté pour décourager la Traite des Nègres et la prohiber dans les parages où elle a effectivement cessé.

Si l'amendement proposé n'est pas fait à l'Art. premier il y aura un changement dans les ordres de Sa Majesté, et S. M. permettra la traite dans les pa-

ragss où elle a cessé. D'ailleur sl'avantage de la prohibition de faire la traite entre le Cap Blanc et le Cap des Palmes seroit infiniment diminuée par la facilité que trouveroient les commerçans en esclaves d'acheter sur la côte entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Formoso, les nègres qui seroient pris dans les pays entre le Cap des Palmes et le Cap Blanc. Le changement proposé à l'Art. trois donnera la securité qui est desiré à l'execution des ordres de S. M. et en même tems facilitera la navigation et le commerce de Ses sujets sur les côtes à l'Est et au Sud de Cap Formoso.

Paris, Decembre 15th, 1814.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 23.)—Translation.

Minute of the Amendments proposed to His Excellency the Minister of Marine respecting the regulation on the Slave Trade.

The object of the regulation is to carry into effect the orders already issued by His Majesty to discourage the Trade in Negroes, and to prohibit it in those limits where it has actually ceased.

If the proposed amendment is not made in the first Article, there will be an alteration in His Majesty's orders, and His Majesty will allow the trade in districts where it has ceased. Besides, the advantage arising from the prohibition to carry on the trade between Cape Blanc and Cape Palma would be infinitely lessened, by the facility which the dealers in slaves would find to make purchases along the coast between Cape Palma and Cape Formosa of negroes, taken in the country between Cape Palma and Cape Blanc.

The alteration proposed in the third Article would give the desired security for executing His Majesty's orders, and at the same time would afford facilities to the navigation and commerce of His subjects on the coasts to the East and South of Cape Formosa.

Paris, December 15th, 1814.

SPAIN.

No. 24.

Extract. *Madrid, June* 17, 1814.

I have thought that your Lordship would approve of the insertion of the inclosed Article, for prohibiting His Catholic Majesty's subjects from engaging in the Slave Trade. I cannot, however, flatter myself that this Article will be agreed to, for none of the considerations which have determined other nations to abandon the Slave Trade have sufficient weight with the Spanish Government to induce them to relinquish a traffic, which they consider to be essential to the very existence of their colonies.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c, &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 24.)

Projêt of an Article to be introduced into the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, inclosed in Sir H. Wellesley's Dispatch to Lord Castlereagh, dated June 17, 1814.

His Catholic Majesty engages to prohibit the importation of slaves into His colonies, and to take effectual means, in order to prevent His subjects from engaging in the traffic of Negroes.

No. 25.

My Lord, *Madrid, July* 6, 1814.

In my Dispatch of the 17th ult. I stated my apprehension that it would not be possible to prevail upon the Spanish Government to consent to the Article for the abolition of the Slave Trade as it stands in the projêt transmitted to your Lordship. During the progress of the negotiation, I read in the English newspapers the observations which were made in Parliament upon the Article relative to the Slave Trade, contained in the Treaty of Peace with France; and although I had before failed in my efforts to prevail upon the Duke of San Carlos to admit the Article, as it stood in the projêt, I again pointed out to him the little hope there was, that any Treaty would be viewed with satisfaction in England, which did not provide for the abolition of a traffic which was held in such detestation by the British nation.

These representations however produced little or no effect upon the Spanish Government. The Duke of San Carlos lamented that there should be any impediment to the King's taking an active part in a measure which was viewed with so much interest in England; he observed, however, that in the British colonies at the time of the abolition, and for a number of years preceding it, there was a proportion of twenty Negroes to one European, that our colonies therefore were not exposed to any immediate inconvenience, by being compelled to relinquish this traffic, but that even with these advantages, which were possessed by no other state, the British legislature had been twenty years employed in effecting the abolition; and that Spain, with a proportion of not more than one Negro to one European, as appeared by the last returns from the West Indies, was required, without a moment's deliberation, to sign away what constituted the very existence of her colonies.

Finding that the objections entertained by the Spanish Government to pledging themselves to the abolition, were not to be overcome, I endeavoured to frame an Article which should express the King's participation in the sentiments of the British Government, with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of this traffic; and which should bind His Catholic Majesty not to allow His subjects to engage in it, for the purpose of supplying any other islands or possessions than those appertaining to Spain, nor to suffer the protection of the Spanish flag to be given to foreigners engaged in it.

The acquiescence of the Spanish Government to the Article was obtained with great difficulty, after it had undergone some alteration, but thinking it advisable that it should be submitted to the consideration of His Majesty's Government, previously to being inserted in the Treaty, I agreed with the Duke of San Carlos, that this and the Article for preventing His Majesty's subjects from supplying the Revolted in America with warlike stores, should be transmitted to your Lordship, and if approved, should be added to the Treaty as separate Articles.

Should the inclosed Article relative to the Slave Trade be deemed unsatisfactory, I trust that the other advantages of the Treaty will not on that

account be viewed in a less favourable light by his Majesty's Government. The opinion that the abolition of this traffic would endanger the existence of the Spanish colonies is not confined to the Government. It is true that a motion was made in the Cortes by M. Arguelles, in favour of its relinquishment, but upon the representation of the deputies from the Havannah, of the serious consequences with which it would be attended, the subject appears to have been dropped, at least it was never revived in that assembly.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 25.)

Extract from the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid July 5, 1814.

First Separate Article.

His Catholic Majesty, concurring in the fullest manner in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to the injustice and inhumanity of the traffic in slaves, will take into consideration, with the deliberation which the state of his possessions in America demands, the means of acting in conformity with those sentiments.

His Catholic Majesty promises, moreover, to prohibit His subjects from engaging in the Slave Trade, for the purpose of supplying any islands or possessions, excepting those appertaining to Spain, and to prevent likewise, by effectual measures and regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag being given to foreigners who may engage in this traffic, whether subjects of His Britannic Majesty or of any other state or power.

No. 26.

SIR, *Foreign Office, July* 15, 1814.

I herewith transmit to you, by the express commands of the Prince Regent, a Copy of the Official Note which I addressed, when at Paris, to the respective Ministers of the Emperors of Austria, Russia, and of the King of Prussia,* urging the expediency of those Sovereigns employing their best endeavours at the ensuing Congress towards effecting a complete abolition of the traffic in slaves.

His Royal Highness will never consider the great work of the restoration of Peace, as completely and satisfactorily accomplished, until this object also shall have been brought about.

The return of the two great families of the House of Bourbon to their legitimate thrones, and the approaching return of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to His European dominions, appear to His Royal Highness to present the most favourable concurrence of circumstances for securing from the hands of regenerated Europe the blessings of personal freedom and exemption from exile, for the unfortunate inhabitants of Africa: and His Royal Highness confidently hopes that His Catholic Majesty will willingly lend the influence of His name and character, in aid of an arrangement which will reflect the most distinguished honour on all who shall assist in accomplishing this work, and even on the age in which we live.

The experience of eight years which have elapsed since the total abolition of the Slave Trade, as far as British interests are concerned, by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, has afforded ample conviction that the cultiva-

* See No. 3.

tion of the West India settlements has not suffered from the cessation of the usual supplies of African labour. These colonies continue in a flourishing condition, and since there have been no new importations of slaves, the treatment of those already possessed has been ameliorated, and the lights of religion and civilization have been spread amongst them.

I am therefore commanded by the Prince Regent to instruct your Excellency to lay these observertions immediately before the Government of His Catholic Majesty, and that you will urge them to lose no time in taking this important subject into their serious consideration, and to give forthwith, to the Spanish Plenipotentiary to the Congress, directions to concert with his Majesty's Plenipotentiary the most eligible mode of bringing forward and carrying into effect such prompt and decisive regulations as may be best calculated to attain this beneficent purpose.

I inclose to your Excellency, for your guidance in the execution of these instructions, copies of the several Addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the Prince Regent,—(See 1st Inclosure in No. 12)—and of His Royal Highness's most gracious answer: you will gather from these documents how warmly the British nation feels upon the subject, and how unanimous all ranks and parties are become, in pressing the Executive Government to urge upon the other States of Europe the adoption of some early and decisive measure of abolition.

I add also copies of the replies—(See Nos. 4, 5, and 6)—which I have received from the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ministers, to the Note mentioned in the early part of this dispatch, from which you will learn how readily Those Sovereigns have acceded to His Royal Highness's proposition, and how convinced They feel of the impolicy and inhumanity of the Slave Trade.

Of the horrors attendant on the details of this trade, and of the disgusting cruelties which mark every stage of the traffic, even in its most improved form, I need say nothing. Enough has already been written and said upon that subject to furnish your Excellency with sufficient data to bring the question home to the conscience and to the heart of His Catholic Majesty and the whole Spanish nation.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

SIR, *Foreign Office, July 30th,* 1814.

The questions treated of in your Excellency's dispatches are so intimately blended in the view of the British Government, that I consider they can best be treated of together.

And first, as to the principle of any loan to be contracted for, under the guarantee of the British Parliament, for the service of Spain, your Excellency well knows, that since the period of the Austrian loan, all such transactions are viewed, in this country, in no other light than as a subsidy, granted under a less generous name. You must also be aware that such advances to Foreign Powers, after the return of peace, would meet with the greatest resistance; but I am bound to declare to your Excellency, that in the present temper of Parliament and of the nation on the subject of the Slave Trade, any attempt on the part of the Prince Regent's Ministers to pre-

vail on Parliament to raise a loan, for a State continuing to carry on a traffic in slaves, would be utterly vain and hopeless. I am bound also to represent to your Excellency, that the same considerations impose on Ministers the utmost reserve, in making any extraordinary pecuniary advances, without having some substantial acts, on the part of Spain, in furtherance of the humane and disinterested policy which the British nation has prescribed to itself upon this subject, to bring forward as their justification. Your Excellency's dispatch, does not specify the proportion of the subsidy for the current year that remains unissued. You will order an account of this nature to be prepared, including the 100,000l. and, in framing the same, you will give Spain credit for two months subsidy from the signature of the peace, viz. from the 30th of May, a similar advance having been assigned to Austria and Prussia for the return of their troops.

Beyond this extent of advance I cannot authorise your Excellency to go, unless you can bring the Spanish Government more nearly to a common system of policy, on the important subject of the Slave Trade. His Majesty's Ministers do not object to your Excellency's executing the two additional Articles; as they are willing to accept from a Foreign Power the smallest concession to the principle they have in view. I inclose the article on the subject of the Slave Trade, as agreed upon with France.—(See No. 8.)—As our discussions on these subjects were principally conducted in the repeated conferences held with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, your Excellency will find the topics very generally noticed in the notes which passed. You will perceive, however, that we are entitled to expect that the French Government, in fixing five years for the extreme period of the endurance of this commerce, will, in the mean time, adopt a restrictive system in the mode of carrying it on, and I have every reason to hope that they will consent to prohibit their subjects from purchasing slaves in any African ports northward of the Line.

To preserve the north-western coast of Africa from a renewal of this evil, is an object which the British Government has most deeply at heart, and to which your Excellency will direct your utmost exertions. The arguments for this concession are obvious and unanswerable; and as the coast in question has, during the war, been nearly exempt from the visits of the trader in slaves, your Excellency will have the means of satisfying the Spanish Government, that in adopting this regulation they sacrifice little, or rather nothing, whilst they render a great service to the cause of humanity, by preserving, at least to a portion of Africa, the prospects of civilization. In order, however, to prevent evasion, and to render such a provision effectual, it will be necessary to render ships, found with slaves to the north of Cape Lopez, liable to confiscation, if found within a certain distance of the shore. Without this check the traders in slaves will illicitly receive them on board along the whole line of the coast; whereas a ship, that has received a cargo to the southward of the Line, when navigating to the West Indies or South America, need not, and cannot if she would, return to the northward, at least not till she has proceeded considerably to the westward.

The other point to which it is the Prince Regent's pleasure that your Excellency's utmost exertions should be directed, is, to induce the Government of Spain to name some fixed period for absolute abolition. Should your Excellency prevail on them immediately to prohibit the trade on the African coast, north of the Line, and to adopt the same engagement France has taken for the final abolition at the end of five years, you will, in that case, consider yourself as authorized to engage that the full subsidy for the remainder of the year shall be advanced, the payments on account of which, if not anticipated, will amount to above 800,000l., viz. from the 1st of August to the 1st of January. In the event of Spain adopting thus far the principle of abolition, although a measure of this limited nature would not justify an application to Parliament to guarantee the proposed loan of ten millions of

dollars, yet so far as the British Government could, without such guarantee, countenance a loan in this country upon such security as Spain may have to offer, they would be prepared to do so; but it is fair to apprize your Excellency, that it is the opinion of those most conversant with such subjects, that an attempt of this nature would prove abortive.

The result of the above reasoning is, that your Excellency is authorized, 1st, To complete the payments on account of the subsidy to the 1st of August, at the rate of 2,000,000l. for the year, from the 1st of January last; To assist in calculating the same, you will receive an account of the value of stores, cloathing, arms, &c. supplied from hence for the service of Spain within the said period. 2dly, You may promise the further instalments of subsidy for the remainder of the year, upon condition that Spain will engage to abolish the trade at the end of five years, confining it in the mean time to the coast to the south of the Line, and agreeing to a common system for reciprocally enforcing the same. 3dly, In the event of Spain forthwith abolishing altogether this trade, you may assure the Court of Madrid, that the Government will, in return, feel themselves justified in proposing to Parliament to raise the proposed loan of ten millions of dollars, upon the joint credit of the two States, for the service of His Catholic Majesty. I have only further to represent to your Excellency, the extreme importance, I might add, the necessity of Spain adopting a liberal system of Government, both at home and abroad, if she wishes to strengthen sufficiently the hands of Ministers here, to enable them to afford her the aid above pointed out. A continuation of the present internal system in Spain, or the adoption of measures, restrictive of commercial intercourse, would inevitably disqualify the Prince Regent's confidential servants from fulfilling the wishes of the Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

SIR, *Foreign Office, August* 4, 1814.

I am directed, by Viscount Castlereagh, to forward to your Excellency the inclosed Map of Africa, containing certain *Memoranda*, illustrative of the Slave Trade, as abandoned by other Powers, and as now carried on by the Portugueze.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) WM. HAMILTON.

H. E. Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B.

No. 29.

MY LORD, *Madrid, August* 25, 1814.

Your Lordship's Dispatches were delivered to me by Mr. Dawkins on the 17th instant.

After an attentive perusal of them, I took an early opportunity of seeing the Duke of San Carlos, and I pointed out to him the hopelessness in the present temper of Parliament, and of the nation on the subject of the Slave Trade, of any attempt on the part of the Prince Regent's Ministers, to prevail on Parliament to raise a loan for a State continuing to carry on a traffic in slaves. I likewise represented to the Duke of San Carlos, that the same considerations would impose upon His Majesty's Government the necessity of abstaining from any extraordinary pecuniary advances, unless the Spanish Government could be brought more nearly to a common system with Great Britain upon this subject.

I then stated that His Majesty's Government would be willing to continue to Spain the subsidy for the remainder of the present year, and to propose to Parliament to raise a loan of ten millions of dollars, upon the joint credit of the two States, for the service of his Catholic Majesty, upon the following conditions:

1st. That Spain should immediately abolish the Slave Trade.

2dly, That the commercial intercourse between the two nations should be placed upon a liberal footing, and that, until a treaty of commerce could be arranged, Great Britain should be admitted to trade with Spain upon the footing of the most favoured nation, and that an Article to this effect should be inserted in the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 6th of July.

I added, that in order to enable Ministers to afford Spain the aid which she required, the adoption of a more liberal system of government both at home and abroad was absolutely necessary.

In the course of our conversation upon this subject, I made use of the arguments stated in your Lordship's dispatches, in favour of the abolition of the traffic in slaves, I assured the Duke of San Carlos, that the efforts of nearly all the Powers whose interests would be discussed at the approaching Congress, would be exerted in order to put an end to this trade.

I have the honour, to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 30.

MY LORD, *Madrid, August* 25, 1814.

Inclosed is the copy of a note, which I have addressed to the Duke of San Carlos, in which I have stated to him the conditions upon which the Ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent would feel themselves justified in proposing to Parliament to raise a loan for the service of Spain, and in completing the payments of the subsidy for the remainder of the year 1814.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 30.)

Madrid, August 21, 1814

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, having forwarded to His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the Duke of San Carlos's note to him of the 6th July, has been directed to make the following reply to it:

The undersigned has, in the first place, to remind the Duke of San Carlos, of his having repeatedly stated to him, that the raising a loan in England for the service of Spain, would be attended with the greatest difficulties. Such advances to Foreign Powers after the return of peace would meet with the greatest resistance; but in the present temper of Parliament and of the Nation on the subject of the Slave Trade, any attempt on the part of the Prince Regent's Ministers to prevail on Parliament to raise a loan for a State continuing to carry on a traffic in slaves would be utterly vain and hopeless.

The same considerations would impose on His Majesty's Government the utmost reserve in making any extraordinary pecuniary advances without some substantial acts on the part of Spain, in furtherance of the humane and disinterested policy which the British nation has prescribed to itself upon this subject, to bring forward as its justification.

The undersigned is, therefore, directed to state to the Duke of San Carlos, that, in the event of Spain forthwith abolishing this trade, His Majesty's Government will feel itself justified in completing the payment of the subsidy for the remainder of the year; and in proposing to Parliament to raise a loan of ten millions of dollars upon the joint credit of the two States for the service of his Catholic Majesty.

Should the Spanish Government object to the measure of immediate abolition, it will be impossible for the Prince Regent's Ministers to make any application to Parliament with a view to the proposed loan of ten millions of dollars. But the British Government would still be willing to grant the subsidy for the remainder of the year, upon condition that Spain will engage to abolish the trade at the end of five years, confining it in the mean time to the coast of Africa to the south of the Line, and agreeing to a common system for reciprocally enforcing this restriction.

It appears upon the most accurate inquiry that the Spanish Slave Trade labours under all the disadvantages of being a smuggling trade. The vessels bearing the Spanish flag are found to be Americans or British in disguise, chiefly the former. They have been seized whenever met with, and they have in no instance been successfully reclaimed. Before the abolition by Great Britain there was literally no Spanish Slave Trade; no Spanish ship had been seen on the coast of Africa for a century, excepting one in 1797 or 1798, fitted out by the Prince of Peace. By the stipulation already agreed upon with Great Britain, the Spanish Government is bound to prevent, by effectual regulations, the protection of the Spanish flag from being given to foreigners engaged in this traffic; and as the coast to the northward of the Line has, during the war, been nearly exempt from the visits of the traders in slaves, the Spanish Government, in agreeing to confine the trade to the southward of the Line, would sacrifice little, while it would render a service to the cause of humanity, by preserving, at least to a portion of Africa, the prospects of civilization.

In order, however, to prevent evasion, and to render such a provision effectual, it will be necessary to render ships, found with slaves on board to the north of Cape Lopez, liable to confiscation, if found within a certain distance of the shore. Without this check the traders in slaves will illicitly receive them on board along the whole line of the coast, whereas a ship that

has received a cargo to the southward of the Line, when navigating to the West Indies or South America, need not, and cannot if she would, return to the northward, at least until she has proceeded considerably to the westward.

The official communications which passed between Lord Castlereagh and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, entitle the British Government to expect that the Government of France, in fixing five years as the extreme period for the continuance of this commerce, will, in the mean time, adopt a restrictive system in the mode of carrying it on: and there is every reason to hope that His Most Christian Majesty will consent to prohibit His subjects from purchasing slaves in any of the African ports to the northward of the Line.

In treating of this subject, the undersigned has not made any appeal to the feelings of humanity which could naturally influence the decision of His Catholic Majesty.

The return of the two great families of Bourbon to their legitimate Thrones, and the approaching return of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to His European dominions, seem to present the most favourable circumstances for securing, from the Powers of Europe, the blessings of personal freedom and exemption from exile, for the unfortunate inhabitants of Africa: and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent confidently hopes that His Catholic Majesty will lend the influence of His name and character in aid of a measure which will reflect the most distinguished honour on all who shall assist in accomplishing it.

The Emperors of Austria and of Russia, and the King of Prussia, concur in the fullest manner in the sentiments of the Prince Regent, with respect to the impolicy and inhumanity of the Slave Trade, and have promised to unite their influence to that of His Royal Highness in order to obtain its complete abolition at the approaching Congress.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

His Excellency the Duke of San Carlos,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 31.

Extract. *Madrid, August* 31, 1814.

I am concerned to state, that it has not been possible to obtain from the Spanish Government, any further concession with a view to the abolition of the Slave Trade. In the present distressed state of the finances of the kingdom, the motives must have been very powerful which could have determined the Government to reject the liberal pecuniary offers which I was authorized to make to them upon condition of their abandoning this Trade.

The abolition is vehemently opposed by all those who have any connection with South America, or with the Spanish West India Islands; and the Government is apprehensive of the effect which it would produce in the colonies, particularly at the Havannah, where public opinion is in a very unsettled state.

Independently of the value attached to the Island of Cuba by the Spaniards, it is considered to be of the utmost importance to maintain the King's authority at the Havannah, on account of its vicinity to Mexico, and its being the principal point of communication between that valuable possession and the Mother Country.

From all the information which has reached me, I am induced to believe, that the number of negroes imported into the Spanish Settlements, for many

years back, have not exceeded two thousand annually; and these supplies have been furnished by foreigners trading in Spanish bottoms. If this statement be correct, little more would be required than that the stipulations in the article as it now stands should be strictly enforced.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 32.

SIR, *Foreign Office, September* 9, 1814.

Your Excellency's dispatches of the 25th ultimo have been received and laid before the Prince Regent.

From the tenor of your communication of that date, respecting the spirit in which the Spanish Government is likely to accept your proposals for the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade, in return for certain pecuniary advantages which we might be able to afford them, I am led, with regret, to believe they are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The claim which they may possibly bring forward, in reply to your note of the 20th of August, namely, that we should continue the subsidy for the current year, and guarantee the loan of ten millions, in consideration of the eventual abolition of the Slave Trade after five years, and the immediate abolition of it north of the Line, is totally inadmissible on our part, and you need not hesitate to give them a positive declaration to that effect.

You will, at the same time, inform the Spanish Government, that you are still ready to agree to an arrangement upon the principle stated in Lord Castlereagh's dispatch No. 27, and you will urge the advantage of their acceding to this arrangement, before the question shall have been brought under the consideration of the Congress at Vienna.

Although the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Governments, are not in possession of any colonies, yet they are not without the means of materially influencing this question, by an agreement that they will admit of the importation of colonial produce into their dominions from such countries only as have consented to the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Such a stipulation could not justly give offence to any independent Power, and it might operate more prejudicially to the colonial and commercial interests of Spain than the abolition of the Slave Trade.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Sir H. Wellesley, K. B.

No. 33.

MY LORD, *Madrid, September* 20, 1814.

I have the honour to inclose a translation of a note which I have received from the Duke of San Carlos, and which I believe is intended as a reply to mine of the 20th of August, inclosed in my Dispatch of the 25th of August, of this year, relative to the Slave Trade.

The Duke of San Carlos states, that His Catholic Majesty has given unequivocal proofs of His desire to strengthen His relations of amity with Great Britain, but that a compliance with the proposal of the British Government for the abolition of the traffic in slaves would give additional cause for discontent in Spanish America, at a moment when His Majesty is using His

utmost endeavours to re-establish the tranquillity of His possessions in that quarter. These considerations had compelled the King to decline the pecuniary succours offered by Great Britain, although so much required at the present moment, but that His Majesty trusted that the article of the Treaty, which relates to the Slave Trade will convince the British Government of His disposition to put an end to that traffic as soon as circumstances would admit of it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

To Lord Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 33.)

SIR, *Madrid, August* 31, 1814.

His Britannic Majesty has already had fresh proofs of the desire of the King, my Master, to draw closer, by every possible means, His relations of friendship with Great Britain, but the measure which your Excellency proposes, relative to the Slave Trade, would produce a bad effect in Spanish America, and would augment the discontent which prevails there, at a moment when we are about to employ all possible means for the re-establishment of tranquillity in that country. This consideration has so much weight with His Majesty, that He has thought it impossible to come to any resolution upon the subject at present, notwithstanding the pecuniary aid offered by Great Britain, and depending upon this question, and under circumstances even which renders that aid very opportune. His Britannic Majesty cannot doubt, however, of the dispositions of His Catholic Majesty, expressed in the article of the Treaty which relates to this matter, and about which His Majesty will occupy Himself with due reflection, as soon as ever circumstances will admit of it.

England, on her part, cannot do less than give to Spain equal proofs of frankness and friendship. No proof can be more proper, at this moment, than the advance of the subsidy for the remainder of the year; for, moreover, that this request is not extraordinary, when all circumstances are taken into consideration, the subsidy having been authorised, it will certainly be an additional motive for increased confidence on the part of the nation, in England, and therefore most satisfactory.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF SAN CARLOS.

To his Excellency the British
Ambassador, &c. &c. &c.

No. 34.

MY LORD, *Madrid, October* 23, 1814.

Having failed in my endeavours to prevail upon the Spanish Government to consent to either of the propositions which I was instructed to make to them relative to the Slave Trade, I begged of the Duke of San Carlos to ascertain whether His Catholic Majesty could be induced to make any further concessions, with a view to the abolition of this traffic, than those contained in the Treaty, and I have now the honour to inclose a note which I received from him, just as I was about to dispatch the messenger. The note, how-

ever, requires some explanation. I understand the Duke of San Carlos to mean, that the trade shall instantly be abolished upon the coast to the southward of the Line, and upon the coast to the northward of the 10th degree north of the Line, and shall be confined exclusively to the coast of Guinea, where it is finally to be abolished at the end of eight years.

The period which the Spanish Government first had fixed for the final abolition was ten years, and although I used every endeavour to prevail upon them to reduce it to five years, they would only be brought to consent that the traffic should cease entirely at the end of eight years.

I have taken care not to hold out any expectations that the concessions now proffered by the Spanish Government, in addition to those contained in the treaty, would be considered by His Majesty's Government of sufficient importance to justify the grant of the subsidy for the remainder of the year.

I take the liberty of requesting that I may be favoured with the determination of Government without delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 34.)

SIR, *Palace, 22d October,* 1814.

In the second Additional Article of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with His Britannic Majesty, the King, my master, promises to take into consideration, with the deliberation which is necessary, the means of putting an end to the Slave Trade, consistently with the necessities of His possessions in America. Faithful to His promises, as He has always been, and moreover induced by that desire inseparable from his own principles, to accede to those of His Britannic Majesty, as far as His duty permits, His Majesty chooses to give an illustrious proof of this truth; a proof which must convince every body that the King, my Master, if He is great by His virtues, is not less so by the manner in which He exercises them with respect to His friend and ally, Great Britain.

As soon, therefore, as the discussion relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade began, which your Excellency urged by repeated solicitations, he employed Himself in the examination of this business, listening to the opinion of learned and zealous persons, that He might proceed with the wisdom it required.

I should not do justice to your Excellency's penetration, if I detained you at present by pointing out that the nature of the subject is in itself so delicate, that it required a deliberate and careful examination. Your Excellency's good faith cannot do less than to acknowledge this; and to confess at the same time, that the offer of His Majesty is the greatest which He can make.

It is reduced to this; that the Slave Trade shall continue for eight years, after which it shall cease entirely, and that during this period it shall be confined strictly from the Line to the tenth degree north of it.

This promise on the part of His Majesty, whilst it does honour to his generous and noble manner of proceeding, will excite the praise of Great Britain to which without doubt it has a claim.

As in your Excellency's note on this subject, you also mentioned the favourable disposition of the Government of His Britannic Majesty towards continuing the subsidy, and facilitating the pecuniary assistance of which Spain is at present in need, it appears beyond all doubt that She may reckon upon it immediately. His Majesty having acceded to the desire of His Britannic

Majesty on a point of so much interest, I trust, therefore, that your Excellency will think proper to give me a decisive answer to the one and the other proposal.

I avail myself, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DUKE OF SAN CARLOS.

The English Ambassador.

No. 35.

SIR, *Foreign-Office, November* 11, 1814.

Your Excellency's dispatches to the 25th ultimo inclusive have been received, and laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

In reference to the note received by your Excellency from the Duke of San Carlos, transmitted in your dispatch of the 23d of October, proposing to abolish the Slave Trade entirely, at the end of eight years, and in the mean time to confine the traffic from the line to the tenth degree north of it, I have to inform your Excellency that such a limitation would be in no way satisfactory to this Government, or to the British nation, as such a line of demarkation would include that part of the coast of Africa on which the Slave Trade has ceased for several years, and on which it is the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government that it should be immediately and entirely abolished; I cannot, therefore, in any way authorise your Excellency to hold out to the Government of His Catholic Majesty any expectation whatever that a regulation of the traffic in Slaves, in the manner proposed, will entitle them to receive from His Majesty's Government any further assistance than what you are already instructed to furnish. I am, &c.

(Signed) BATHURST.

Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B.

No. 36.

MY LORD, *Madrid, January* 26, 1815.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch, dated Vienna, January 2, and inclosing a copy of a note addressed by your Lordship to the Chevalier de Labrador, on the subject of the Slave Trade.* Your Lordship desires likewise to be informed of the situation of my negociations and engagements with the Spanish Government on the subject.

The last proposal of the Spanish Government, relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade, is contained in a note from the Duke de San Carlos to me, under date of the 22d of October.—In this note the Spanish Government proposes to confine the trade to the coast of Guinea, and immediately to abolish it north and south of that coast, and to abolish it entirely at the expiration of eight years.

I transmitted a copy of this note for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and upon the receipt of Lord Bathurst's reply, declining the proposal contained in it, I renewed my discussions with the Duke of San Carlos, who soon afterwards resigned his office, and was succeeded by M. de Cevallos.

Since the appointment of M. de Cevallos I have had frequent conversations with him upon the subject of the Slave Trade; but I cannot flatter myself that there is any disposition in the Spanish Government to do more than is proposed in the Duke of San Carlos's note. They urge, that His Catholic Majesty, anxious to conform Himself to the wishes of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has already made great concessions, and that He cannot go beyond His last proposition, without endangering the safety of the Island of Cuba; for that to abolish the trade upon the coast of Guinea would probably occasion an insurrection in that island.

* See 2d and 3d Inclosures in No. 41.

Immediately upon receipt of your Lordship's dispatch I addressed a note to the Minister of State, of which a copy is inclosed, transmitting to him likewise a copy of your Lordship's note to the Chevalier de Labrador.—I have likewise had a conference with him, in which I used my best endeavours to prevail upon him to send instructions to the Chevalier de Labrador, conformable to your Lordship's suggestions. I urged the example of the King of France, Who, since the Treaty of Paris, had consented to the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade between Cape Formosa and Cape Blanco. I likewise adverted to the promises of the Court of Portugal, as noticed in your Lordship's note to M. Labrador.

M. de Cevallos said, that the example of the French Government ought not to be urged on the present occasion, for that the situation of the French and Spanish colonies would not bear any comparison.

That France, at the conclusion of the war, had received her colonies from Great Britain in a state of the highest prosperity, when the Slave Trade had been abolished in them for several years, and when a new system had grown up which rendered any further importation of negroes unnecessary.—But this was by no means the case with Spain. The attention of her Government had been entirely occupied by the arduous war in which the nation had been engaged, in defence of its independence, and they had neither had time to attend to the wants of their colonies, nor the means of supplying them.—That accordingly representations were perpetually received from the West Indies, particularly from the Havannah, of the injury sustained in consequence of the great scarcity of negroes: that he trusted these considerations would have their due weight with the British Government, and that they would do justice to the sincere desire of His Catholic Majesty to abolish this traffic as soon as it could be done with safety to His colonies. He concluded by saying, that he would submit your Lordship's note to M. Labrador to the King in Council, and that he would appoint an early day for seeing me again.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

To Viscount Castlereagh, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 36.)

Madrid, January 20, 1815.

The undersigned Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty, has the honour to inclose to his Excellency Don Pedro de Cevallos a copy of a note, addressed by Lord Castlereagh to the Chevalier de Labrador, on the subject of the Slave Trade.

His Excellency Don Pedro de Cevallos will perceive, from this note, that since the Treaty of Paris the Government of France has altogether prohibited the trade in Slaves to the north of Cape Formosa, and that with the same beneficent view Portugal has declared her intention of entering into an arrangement for its immediate abolition north of the Line.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent persuades himself that His Catholic Majesty will not refuse to join himself to the other Powers, for the benevolent purpose of protecting this portion of Africa from the revival of the horrors of a traffic which has for some years entirely ceased, and which has been succeeded by a legitimate commerce with the natives in the production of the country. His Royal Highness has the less hesitation in urging His Catholic Majesty to the adoption of this measure, because, as is stated by Lord Castlereagh, "the coasts south of the Equator, are more than equal to meet any demands the subjects of the Crown of Spain have been in the habit of making upon the population of Africa."

The Prince Regent has therefore commanded the undersigned to renew, in the most urgent manner, his representations to the Spanish Government

upon this subject, in the anxious hope that His Catholic Majesty will be induced to send immediate instructions to his Plenipotentiary at the Congress, conformably to the principles laid down in the inclosed note.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

His Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos,
&c. &c. &c.

PORTUGAL.

No. 37.

Substance of a Convention between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna the 21st of January, 1815.

Whereas His Majesty and The Prince Regent of Portugal, are equally desirous to terminate amicably all the doubts which have arisen relative to the parts of the Coast of Africa with which the subjects of the Crown of Portugal, under the laws of that kingdom and the Treaty subsisting with His Britannic Majesty, may lawfully carry on a trade in slaves; and whereas several ships, the property of the said subjects of Portugal, have been detained and condemned, upon the alledged ground of being engaged in an illicit traffic in slaves; and whereas His Britannic Majesty, in order to give to His intimate and faithful Ally the Prince Regent of Portugal, the most unequivocal proof of His friendship and of the regard He pays to His Royal Highness's reclamations, and in consideration of regulations to be made by the Prince Regent of Portugal for avoiding hereafter such doubts, is desirous to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures, and without the delays incident to the ordinary forms of law, to provide a liberal indemnity for the parties whose property may have been so detained under the doubts as aforesaid.

It is therefore agreed that the sum of three hundred thousand pounds be paid in London, to such person as the Prince Regent of Portugal may appoint to receive the same; which sum shall constitute a fund to be employed, under such regulations, and in such manner as the said Prince Regent of Portugal may direct, in discharge of claims for Portuguese ships detained by British cruizers previous to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, upon the alledged ground of carrying on an illicit traffic in slaves; and that the said sum shall be considered to be in full discharge of all claims arising out of captures made previous to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

No. 38.

Substance of a Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Vienna the 22d of January, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal having, by the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Alliance, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810, declared His determination to co-operate with His Britannic Majesty in the cause of humanity and justice, by adopting the most efficacious means for bringing about a gradual Abolition of the Slave Trade, and His Royal Highness, in pursuance of His said Declaration, and desiring to effectuate, in concert with His Britannic Majesty and the other Powers of Europe, who have been induced to assist in this benevolent object, an immediate Abolition of the said Traffic upon the parts of the Coast of Africa which are situated to the northward of the Line; His Britannic Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, equally animated by a sincere desire to accelerate the moment when the blessings of peaceful industry and an innocent commerce may be encouraged through-

out this extensive portion of the Continent of Africa, by its being delivered from the evils of the Slave Trade, have agreed to enter into a Treaty for the said purpose.

It is therefore agreed, that from and after the Ratification of the present Treaty, and the publication thereof, it shall not be lawful for any of the subjects of the Crown of Portugal to purchase Slaves, or to carry on the Slave Trade on any part of the coast of Africa, to the northward of the Equator, upon any pretext, or in any manner whatsoever. Provided, nevertheless, that the said provision shall not extend to any ship or ships having cleared out from the ports of Brazil, previous to the publication of such ratification: And provided the voyage, in which such ship or ships are engaged, shall not be protracted beyond six months after such publication as aforesaid.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal further agrees by this instrument, and binds Himself to adopt, in concert with His Britannic Majesty, such measures as may best conduce to the effectual execution of the preceding engagement, according to its true intent and meaning, and His Majesty engages, in concert with His Royal Highness, to give such orders as may effectually prevent any interruption being given to Portuguese ships resorting to the actual Dominions of the Crown of Portugal, or to the territories which are claimed in the said Treaty of Alliance, as belonging to the said Crown of Portugal, to the southward of the Line, for the purposes of trading in Slaves, as aforesaid, during such further period as the same may be permitted to be carried on by the Laws of Portugal, and under the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

The Treaty of Alliance concluded at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th February 1810, being founded on circumstances of a temporary nature, which have happily ceased to exist, is by this instrument declared to be void in all its parts, and of no effect; without prejudice, however, to the ancient Treaties of Alliance, Friendship and Guarantee, which have so long and so happily subsisted between the two Crowns, and which are hereby renewed by the High Contracting Parties, and acknowledged to be of full force and effect. The High Contracting Parties reserve also to themselves by the same instrument, and engage to determine by a separate Treaty, the period at which the trade in Slaves shall universally cease, and be prohibited throughout the entire Dominions of Portugal; the Prince Regent of Portugal hereby renewing his former declaration and engagement, that, during the interval which is to elapse before such general and final abolition shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of Portugal to purchase or trade in Slaves, upon any parts of the Coast of Africa, except to the southward of the Line, as specified in the second Article of this Treaty; nor to engage in the same, or to permit their Flag to be used, except for the purpose of supplying the Transatlantic possessions belonging to the Crown of Portugal.

His Britannic Majesty agrees at the same time to remit, from the date at which the ratification mentioned in the First Article shall be promulgated, such further payments as may then remain due and payable upon the Loan of Six Hundred Thousand Pounds made in London for the service of Portugal, in the Year 1809, in consequence of a Convention signed on the 21st of April of the same year, which Convention, under the conditions specified as aforesaid, is declared to be void and of no effect.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Rio de Janeiro in the space of five months, or sooner if possible.

It is further agreed, that in the event of any of the Portuguese settlers being desirous of retiring from the settlements of the Crown of Portugal on the coast of Africa, to the northward of the Equator, with the Negroes *bonâ fide* their domestics, to some other of the possessions of the Crown of Portugal, the same shall not be deemed unlawful, provided it does not take place on board a Slave-trading vessel, and provided they be furnished with proper passports and certificates, according to a form to be agreed on between the two Governments.

CONGRESS.

No. 39.

My Lord, *Vienna, October* 9. 1814.

In pursuance of the Prince Regent's commands, I addressed to Prince Talleyrand the official note of which the inclosed is a copy.

I thought it material to employ our utmost means to bring France to adopt the measure of immediate abolition, before the discussions in Congress were entered upon.

I have lost no occasion of favourably preparing the minds of the several Plenipotentiaries for the approaching discussions, and have taken measures for supplying them with the necessary information to enable them fully to understand the question. I am sorry however to find that, as yet, neither the Ministers of Spain nor Portugal have received any authority from their respective Courts to enter upon the discussion with the Plenipotentiaries assembled here.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

(Inclosure in No. 39.)

Vienna, October 8, 1814.

It having been represented to the British Government, that some expressions had lately dropped from His Highness the Prince de Talleyrand, His Most Christian Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the effect—" That the French Government would not object to the immediate abolition of the Slave Trade, provided they were enabled to justify such a sacrifice as that measure might be supposed to involve, by some acquisition procured for the nation, or some compensation secured for their planters:"

Though nothing which passed in the course of the discussions in May last at Paris, on the subject of the Slave Trade, was in the smallest degree calculated to give countenance to such an idea, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, always eager to seize upon every suggestion which can afford him a prospect of terminating, or even of narrowing, this great social evil, has commanded the undersigned, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to invite the French Government to negociate for the absolute and immediate abolition of the Slave Trade, upon the following basis, viz. the cession by Great Britain, in full sovereignty, to France, of an island in the West Indies, or, if more acceptable, the advance by Great Britain of a sum of money, to be applied by His Most Christian Majesty's Government to the benefit of the French colonists, in compensation for any loss they might be supposed to experience in consequence of the trade in slaves being forthwith abolished, instead of at the end of five years, as stipulated by the first additional article of the Peace of Paris.

It will afford to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent the truest satisfaction to make this further sacrifice, on the part of the British nation, to the interests of humanity, and to the progress of a cause which He deems it not less his pride than his duty to sustain; and his Royal Highness will experience an increased gratification, if He can thus enable His Most Christian Majesty to carry into immediate execution His own benevolent intentions, without making, what His Majesty might otherwise consider, an undue sacrifice of interest on the part of His subjects.

The undersigned requests His Highness, &c.

The Prince Talleyrand, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

No. 40.

Extract. *Vienna, Nov.* 11, 1814.

I have the honour to transmit the answer which I have received from the Prince de Talleyrand to my proposition for an immediate abolition of the Slave Trade.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 40.*)*

A Vienne, ce 5 *Novembre,* 1814.

Le Soussigné Ministre de S. M. T. C. et Sou Secretaire d'Etat au Departement des Affaires Etrangères a reçu la note que S. E. Lord Viscount Castlereagh lui a fait l'honneur de lui addresser, et par laquelle il propose de s'entendre pour une abolition actuelle et immédiate de la traite de la part de France.

Les sentimens du Roi par rapport à ce genre de trafic Lui font sincèrement desirer que son abolition immediate puisse être trouvée compatible avec un intêret auquel il doit subordonner Ses determinations avec l'interet de Son royaume et des Ses colonies. Mais l'etat de celles ci ne Lui est point encore connu. Il y en a même une partie dans la possession desquelles la France n'est point encore rentrée. Ainsi, des éléments sans les quels il est impossible de se former une opinion dans une matière aussi grave, les uns manquant totalement, les autres doivent étre recueillis dans les portes et les villes de commerce, un nombre d'expeditions ont été déja faites ou préparés sur la foi du traité du 30 Mai. Il faut avant tout pouvoir les réunir tous, ensuite les comparer et les discuter, ce qui exige necessairement du temps. Il en faut d'ailleurs pour preparer l'opinion et surmonter des préjugés contre les quels on n'a point en France comme en Angleterre le secours de l'experience.

C'est pourquoi S. M. T. C. qui S'est engagée et qui est prète à unir tous Ses efforts à ceux de S. M. Britannique pour faire prononcer l'abolition générale de la traite par toutes les Puissances de la Chrétienté, pense qu'il est necessaire de Se borner pour le moment à cet objet, en Se reservant de s'entendre sur la proposition contenue dans la note de S. E. Lord Viscount Castlereagh lorsque les operations du Congrès etant terminées et la France ayant obtenu les renseignements qui lui manquent, la question pourra étré traitée avec toute la maturité qu'elle requiert.

Le soussigné se plait à espirer qu'elle pourra l'etre alors à la satisfaction reciproque des deux puissances.

Le soussigné, &c. &c.

(Signed) LE PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND.

A Son Excellence Vicomte Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 40.*)—Translation.*

Vienne, Novembre 5, 1814.

The undersigned, His Most Christian Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs, has received the note which

his Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh did him the honour to address to him, in which he proposes to confer respecting the actual and immediate abolition on the part of France of the traffic in slaves.

The sentiments of the King, respecting this species of traffic, make Him sincerely desirous that its immediate abolition may be found compatible with the interests which ought to direct His determinations respecting the welfare of His kingdom and of His colonies. But the state of these last is not not yet sufficiently known to Him. There are some of which France has not yet taken possession. Therefore, of the necessary information, without which it is impossible to form an opinion on a measure of such deep interest, part is totally wanting, and part must be gathered from the commercial ports and cities from whence many expeditions have already sailed, or are preparing to do so, under the faith of the treaty of the 30th of May. It is first necessary to bring all the information together, and then to compare and discuss it; this will necessarily take up time. Besides, it is necessary to prepare the opinion and to surmount the prejudices, against which there is not in France, as in England, the aid of experience.

For these reasons His Most Christian Majesty, who has engaged, and is ready, to unite His efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, to persuade all the Powers of Christendom to declare the general abolition of the traffic, conceives that it is necessary to confine Himself for the moment, for this object, in reserving to Himself to treat of the proposition contained in the note of his Excellency Lord Viscount Castlereagh, when the operations of the Congress shall be finished, and France shall have obtained the information wanting, at which period the question will be discussed with all the deliberation it requires.

The undersigned flatters himself with the hope that it will then be discussed to the reciprocal satisfaction of the two Powers.

The undersigned, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) LE PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND.

To His Excellency Viscount Castlereagh,
&c &c. &c.

No. 41.

My Lord, *Vienna, January* 2, 1815.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I have addressed the enclosed letter to the Austrian, Russian and Prussian Ministers, requesting to be admitted to an audience of their respective Sovereigns.

The Emperor of Russia received me the following evening, and I had an opportunity of explaining to His Imperial Majesty, at considerable length, the objects with which I was charged, the importance attached to them by the Prince Regent, and the mode in which His Imperial Majesty could most contribute to their succesful accomplishment.

I began by satisfying the Emperor that Great Britain had left no means untried which depended on her to effect a complete and total abolition of this odious and criminal traffic. That the British Parliament had now, for some years, in opposition to every prejudice and suggestion of national interest, abolished absolutely the traffic throughout the whole extent of the British dominions. That they had further made it an invariable object in all their negociations to promote this measure; that, in consequence, engagements had been entered into by Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, immediately to abolish, and by France at the end of five years; that France had, since the Treaty of Paris, consented to abolish forthwith, to the north of Cape For-

mosa, and that we were in negociation with Spain and Portugal, for the purpose of delivering, without further delay, this portion of Africa at least, from the evils of the Slave Trade.

That our endeavours had not been confined to mere representations; but that offers of direct and considerable value had been held out by the Prince Regent's commands to France, Spain, and Portugal, in order to reconcile them, if possible, to the measure of immediate abolition.

Having explained the nature and extent of the exertions which Great Britain had made to effectuate this object, I represented to the Emperor that our means of being of use were, in a great measure, exhausted, and that it depended much more upon His Imperial Majesty and the other Sovereigns who had no colonies, now to act, than it did upon Great Britain.

The Emperor listened with much attention to every part of my statement, and particularly to this, in which I endeavoured to shew that, upon reasonable notice, the Great Powers of Europe would not only be justified, but bound in morality and sincerity, to exclude from their ports colonial produce grown within the dominion of states who, within a reasonable period, refused to adopt the principle of abolition. That to do so must at once be effectual, and to do less was to make themselves parties, in breach of their promises to the crimes and scandal to which their demand for colonial produce gave occasion, and which they ought preferably to supply from those countries where the culture was not carried on by newly imported slaves.

The Emperor gave me every assurance of support, and directed Count Nesselrode to consult with me, on the measures to be adopted.

With respect to the period of abolition to be urged, His Imperial Majesty declared His desire, if possible, to prevail upon France to reduce the period of five years, and that Spain and Portugal should be urged to conform to whatever period France might be prevailed on to adopt.

The Emperor expressed satisfaction at the idea of constituting a standing commission in London and Paris, composed of the Ministers of Powers friendly to this object, whose duty it should be to follow it up with the undivided weight of their respective Governments, till finally effected.

His Imperial Majesty received my representation throughout in the most gracious manner, and authorised me to assure the Prince Regent, that His Royal Highness might rest satisfied He should do His utmost to second His exertions on this interesting subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

P. S. I inclose to your Lordship a copy of a dispatch which I have written to his Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley on the same subject, together with the inclosure therein referred to.

(1st Inclosure in No. 41.)

Vienna, December 25, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh, His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having received the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to solicit a special audience of His Majesty the

for the purpose of making a representation in His Royal Highness's name to His Majesty the

on the subject of the Slave Trade, begs His Excellency

to submit this request to His Majesty, the

that he may be honoured with an audience for this purpose.

Lord Castlereagh takes this opportunity, &c.

To Count Nesselrode, Prince Metternich, and Prince Hardenberg.

(2d Inclosure in No. 41.)

SIR, *Vienna, January* 2, 1815.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the Chevalier Labrador on the subject of the Slave Trade. I have to signify to your Excellency, the Prince Regent's pleasure, that you do use your utmost exertions to prevail upon the Spanish Government to send immediate instructions to their Plenipotentiary at Congress, conformably to the principles therein laid down.

I should wish also to receive from your Excellency, by the return of the messenger, a precise statement of the situation of your negociations and engagements with the Spanish Government on this subject, under any late instructions you may have received from home in reply to your Excellency's Dispatches.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Wellesley, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

(3d Inclosure in No. 41.)

Vienna, 27th December, 1814.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having understood from His Catholic Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna, that the instructions of his Court authorise him to agree to an immediate abolition of the Slave Trade on all parts of the coast of Africa, except between the Equator and the tenth degree of latitude north, within which limits it is intended to permit its being carried on for the space of eight years, when this traffic is wholly and universally to be prohibited by the laws of Spain, feels it necessary to solicit His Excellency's immediate attention to the nature of this arrangement.

The undersigned forbears on the present occasion to enter into the considerations which have influenced the decision of the Spanish Government in assigning so extended a period as eight years for the discontinuance generally of this traffic. He is desirous at present merely to point his Excellency's attention to the particular limits within which Spanish subjects will be permitted, under the proposed regulation, to carry on the trade. If the restriction had assigned for this purpose the coast of Africa to the southward of the Line, the undersigned would have had nothing to object, as this coast, so long as other nations permit the traffic, must be exposed for some time longer to its desolating influence; but the regulation, as announced, the undersigned presumes to represent, will altogether disappoint the benificent views with which His Catholic Majesty has been induced to place the trade under restrictions.

The coast of Africa north of the Line, by a variety of concurring circumstances, and by the persevering efforts of Great Britain, has very nearly been delivered from this calamity, and a considerable and growing commerce, of an innocent nature, has been substituted in its room. To preserve and cherish this amended system of society on the northern coast, must be the object of all Nations. France, since the Treaty of Paris, has in this benevolent view, as will appear from the correspondence, altogether prohibited the trade to the north of Cape Formosa, and Portugal has declared her intention of entering into an arrangement for the immediate abolition north of the Line; this will render more than the half of Africa a sanctuary against

the traders in slaves, if His Catholic Majesty, by an alteration of the proposed regulation, will join himself to the other Powers, who, though differing upon the question of immediate abolition, all concur in the benevolent policy of protecting this portion of Africa against the revival of a trade, which must at once arrest its population in their progress towards industry and civilization.

The undersigned persuades himself that His Catholic Majesty can have the less hesitation in confining the traffic to the southward of the Line, as the field is there more than ample for any demands the subjects of the Crown of Spain have been in the practice of making upon the population of Africa.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

To His Excellency the Chevalier Labrador,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

My Lord, *Vienna, January* 8, 1815.

Since I had the honour of detailing to your Lordship the nature and result of my interview with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of the circular note which I addressed to the three Plenipotentiaries on the 25th ultimo, I have been honoured with audiences of His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, and of His Majesty the King of Prussia, in which I did not fail to represent in the strongest manner the great interest felt by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and by the British nation in general, upon the subject of the Slave Trade; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that Their Majesties were pleased to repeat the assurances which had already been conveyed through Their Ministers, of Their sincere determination to use Their utmost influence with the different Powers concerned, in assisting Great Britain to bring about as early an abolition as possible of the traffic in question.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

No. 43.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Treaty, this day signed by me with the Portuguese Plenipotentiaries, for the final and immediate abolition of the Slave Trade to the north of the Equator.

I also inclose a convention signed with the same parties, for terminating, in connection with the former arrangement, the disputes subsisting, for some time past, with the Court of Portugal, relative to their ships detained on the coast of Africa.

I request your Lordship will submit these instruments for the Prince Regent's gracious approbation and ratification.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosures in No. 43.)

See substance of Treaties, Nos. 37 and 38.

No. 44.

My Lord, *Vienna, January* 26, 1815.

In pursuance of the intention announced to your Lordship, I renewed, in a general conference of the eight Powers, on the 16th instant, my proposition for the consideration of the Slave Trade, in special sittings, to be dedicated to this object by all the Powers conjointly.

Your Lordship will observe, from the accompanying protocol, that the attempt to have it discussed, not as a general but as a colonial question, was renewed. The importance of resisting this, and upholding the authority of the Continental Powers, was obvious, and the result was satisfactory.

Our first sitting was held on the 20th instant, of which the protocol is inclosed*. Although tolerably full, it cannot, of course, convey more than the heads of what passed. I beg your Lordship will, however, be assured, that no effort was neglected to promote the object, and I hope enough will appear before the Prince Regent, on the face of our proceedings, to satisfy His Royal Highness that His servants have endeavoured to obey His commands.

To-morrow we resume our sittings.—As we are all agreed upon the principle; and the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and Portugal are limited by their instructions upon the point of modification, I conceive two more deliberations will terminate our labours.

I hope we shall have brought every question so completely into view, as to lay the best ground for the commissions, hereafter to be permanently constituted, to follow up the negociations.

I hope essential progress has been made, at least upon one branch of this question, I mean the liberation of the northern parts of Africa from the miseries of this trade. The foundation has also been laid for an entire cessation of the evil at a definite period, with a prospect that the auspicious epoch may be accelerated by future exertion; and what I consider of great importance is, that the attention of the Ministers here has been awakened to this important subject, in a degree much beyond what I could have hoped for, considering the multiplicity of their avocations, and their former ignorance of the question.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 44.)

Extrait du Protocole de la Conférence, du 16 Janvier, 1815.

Lord Castlereagh a renouvellé sa proposition de s'occuper des moyens de faire cesser universellement la traite des noirs. Son avis a été, qu'il ne falloit pas nommer pour cet effet une commission proprement dite, mais traiter la ques-

* See Protocol, as amended, 1st Inclosure in No. 44.

tion dans l'Assemblée des huit puissances en les invitant à nommer chacun un de leurs P. P's pour former des séances particulières, exclusivement consacrées à cet objet, sauf à rendre comte du résultat des délibérations à l'Assemblée générale.

M. le Comte de Palmella a combattu cette proposition en déclarant qu'il ne concevoit pas pourquoi la marche généralement observée jusqu' ici de ne faire intervenir dans les discussions que les puissances plus ou moins intéressées au objets qui se traitoient, ne s'appliqueroit pas de même à la question de l'abolition de la traite des noirs ; question qui ne regardoit absolument que les puissances possedant des colonies. M. le P. s'est opposé au projet de délibérer sur cette question dans un Comité composé des P. P.s des huit puissances, en ajoutant que les puissances sans Colonies, ayant une fois embrasseés le principe de l'abolition, et n'étant arrêtées dans l'exécution de ce principe par aucun intérêt particulier, ne pouvoient pas être considerées comme entièrement impartielles dans une affaire dont, par un zele louable en lui même, elles précipitèroient peutêtre la Marche aux dépens des états que leur position particulière obligeroit aux plus grands ménagements.

M. le Chevalier Labrador se réunissant d'avis à M. le Comte de Palmella a observé : Que toutes les puissances, se trouvant d'accord sur le principe général de l'abolition de la traite, il serait inutile, d'en faire un objet de discussion ; que la seule question à examiner étoit célle des moyens d'exécution, et surtout du terme à choisir pour faire cesser ce commerce ; que cette question, se réduisant entièrement à des details et à des considerations locales, ne pouvoit être traitée que par les puissances qui possédent des Colonies, et qu'il serait, si non injuste au moins inutile, d'y admettre les autres ; qu'il était facile de condamner la traite par des assertions générales, mais, que les puissances, dont le systême colonial avoit été fondé jusqu'ici sur l'importation des nègres se trouvoient pour ainsi dise, placées entre deux injustices, l'une envers les habitans de l'Afrique, l'autre envers leur propres sujets, propriétaires dans les colonies, dont les intérêts seroient griévement compromis par un changement trop brusque dans le régime actuel ; que cette dernière consideration étoit d'une importance particulière pour l'Espagne, puisque l'etat d'agitation où se trouvoient les colonies Espagnioles de terre ferme, imposoit au Gouvernement le devoir de redoubler de soins pour la conservation et la prospérité des Isles de Cube et de Porto Rico ; enfin que S. M. C. ne pouvoit pas, avec la meilleure volonté, s'éngager pour l'abolition de la traite à une terme plus rapproché que celle de huit années.

M. M. le P. P. de Russie, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Suède ont soutenu, que comme question de morale publique et d'humanité, l'abolition de la traite interressoit indubitablement toutes les puissances : que celles qui n'ont point des colonies ne prétendoient point diriger les détails d'une mesure pareille, mais que les opinions sur ces details, et notamment sur le terme de l'abolition, se trouvant partagé parmi les puissances directement intérressées dans cet affaire, l'intervention des autres serait toujour utile pour concilier les opinions, et pour amener un résultat conforme au vœu de l'humanité entière.

Lord Castlereagh a déclaré que l'Angleterre, quoiqu'en attachant àlabolition de la Traite un intérêt bien prononcé, étoit cependant loin de vouloir d onner la loi à cet égard à aucune autre puissance ; que le tems de la durée, et le mode de préparer graduellement la suppression de ce traffic, étoient sans doute des questions sur lesquelles chaque puissance possédant des colonies, pouvoit avoir opinion particulière, mais qu'une commission exclusivement composée, de ces puissances ne repondroit pas au bût qu'il avait en vû, en provoquant la discussion de cette affaire ; qu'il s'agissait de connoître authentiquement les sentimens et la manière de voir des principales puissances relativement à une affaire d'un interêt aussi général, et qu'il regardoit la forme de délibération proposée par lui comme le seule propre a fournir à cet égard les éclaircissemens satisfaisants.

A la suite de cette discussion, M. le Prince de Metternich a établi la question préalable, sur la quelle on avoit à prononcer, dans les termes suivans :

"L'affaire de l'abolition de la Traite des négres doit-elle être remis en premier lieu à une commission composée de P. Ps. des puissances possedants des colonies, ou traitée d'abord par les P. Ps. réunis des huit puissances?"

M. M. les P. Ps. de Portugal et d'Espagne ont persisté dans leurs avis de n'admettre à la discussion, que les Ministres des puissances posédans des colonies. M. le Comte de Palmella a demandé en outre que dans le cas que l'opinion contraire prévaloit, il fut inséré aux protocole, que les P. Ps. de Portugal, sans se soustraire à la délibération commune, ne regardoient pas la question dont on alloit s'occuper, comme une question de droit public: De l'autre coté, M. M. les P. Ps. d'Angleterre, de Russie, d'Autriche, de Prusse de Suède et de France out voté contre la commission particulière, et pour l'intervention des huit puissances dans cette question.

Lord Castlereagh en resumant sa première proposition, a dit alors qu'il n'insistoit pas à n'admettre dans ces délibérations qu'un P. de chaque Puissance; que le nombre de ceux qui y assisteroient étoit indifférent; que son intention avoit seulement été de faire consacrer à cet objet quelque séances particulière pour le traiter avec suite, et pour ménager le tems que d'autres affaires pourroient reclamer.

Il s'est reservé d'inviter M. M. les Plenipotentiaires à se reunir en conférence sur cette question, aussitôt qu'il sera préparé à l'entamer.

Sur quoi, la séance à été levée.

(Inclosure in No. 44.)—Translation.

Protocol of the Conference of the 16th January, 1815.

Lord Castlereagh renewed his proposal of considering the means whereby the universal abolition of the Slave Trade might be effected. His opinion was, not to appoint for that purpose a commission properly so called; but to treat the question in an assembly of the eight powers, by inviting them severally to name each, one of their Plenipotentiaries to form the particular sittings, to be exclusively confined to that object, and to render an account of their deliberations to the general assembly.

Count Palmella combatted this proposal, declaring that he did not see why the course of the proceedings hitherto generally adopted, of confining the discussions to those powers more or less interested in the subjects discussed, should not equally apply to the question of the abolition of the Slave Trade; a question which alone concerned the Powers possessing colonies. That Plenipotentiary opposed the plan of deliberating this question in a Committee composed of the Plenipotentiaries of the eight Powers, adding, that the powers without colonies having once embraced the principle of abolition, and not being restrained from carrying it into effect by any private interest, they could not be considered as entirely impartial in a matter of which they might, by a zeal in itself praiseworthy, possibly precipitate the proceedings at the expence of other States, who, from their particular situation, must act with the utmost caution.

The Chevalier de Labrador joined in opinion with Count Palmella, and observed:—That as all the powers agreed upon the general principle of the abolition of the trade, it would be unnecessary to make it an object of discussion; that the sole question to examine was, the means of carrying it into effect, and especially the time to be fixed upon for its termination; that the question being reduced entirely to considerations and details of a local nature, could alone be treated upon by the powers possessing colonies, and

that it would be at least useless, if not unjust, to admit others to the discussions; that it would be easy to condemn the trade by general assertions, but that the powers, whose colonial system had hitherto been founded upon the importation of negroes, found themselves placed, as it might be said, between two acts of injustice, one towards the inhabitants of Africa, the other towards their own subjects, being colonial proprietors, whose interests would be sorely affected by too sudden a change in the present system; that the last consideration was one of particular importance for Spain, since the present agitated state of the Spanish colonies on the terra firma made it the duty of the Government to redouble its attention for the preservation of the prosperity of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; in a word, that His Catholic Majesty could not, with the best inclination, pledge Himself for the abolition of the Trade within a shorter space than eight years.

The Plenipotentiaries of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden, maintained that, considered as a question of public morality and humanity, the abolition of the Slave Trade unquestionably interested all the Powers; that those not possessing colonies by no means pretended to direct the details of such a measure, but that as the opinions of the powers directly interested in this question might be at variance on the details, and especially as to the period of the abolition, the interposition of the other powers would always be useful to conciliate the opinions, and to produce a result in conformity to the wishes of humanity at large.

Lord Castlereagh said, that although England attached a most decided interest to the abolition of the trade, she nevertheless was far from wishing to dictate on the subject to any other Power; that the duration of this traffic, and the mode of preparing for its gradual suppression, were, without doubt, questions upon which every Power possessing colonies might have particular opinions, but that a Commission, composed exclusively of those Powers, could not answer the purpose for which the discussion of this measure was instituted; that the question was, to ascertain correctly the sentiments of the principal Powers, and their view of a subject of such general interest, and that he considered the form of the deliberation proposed by him as the only one which could produce satisfactory elucidation on this head.

This discussion being ended the Prince Metternich established the preliminary question upon which a decision was to be taken, in the following terms:

" Shall the measure of the abolition of the Slave Trade be referred, in " the first instance, to a commission composed of the Plenipotentiaries " possessing colonies, or be immediately treated upon in a general meeting " of the Plenipotentiaries of the eight powers?"

The Plenipotentiaries of Portugal and Spain persisted in their opinion, of admitting to the discussion the Ministers of the Powers possessing colonies exclusively.

Count Palmella required, moreover, that in case the contrary opinion should prevail, an entry should be made in the Protocol, stating, that the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal, without withdrawing themselves from the general deliberation, did not consider the question about to be canvassed, as a question of public right. On the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and France, voted against the particular commission, and for the interposition of the eight powers in this question.

Lord Castlereagh, in resuming his first proposition, said, that he did not insist upon admitting only one Plenipotentiary of each power to these deliberations; that the number present was a matter of indifference; that his intention had been purely to set apart for this object some particular sittings, in order that the discussion might be conducted without interruption from the pressure of other affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries will be invited to a general conference upon this question as soon as the necessary preparations are made for that purpose.

Upon which the sittings broke up.

No. 45.

My Lord, *Vienna, February* 13, 1815.

I transmit herewith to your Lordship an amended copy of the Protocol of the 20th ult. on the question of the Slave Trade, together with the subsequent proceedings on the same subject.

It did not appear to me that any useful purpose could be answered by protracting the discussions here, conceiving that any further attempts to accelerate the epoch of abolition, will be made with a better chance of success after these discussions in Congress are promulgated, for which endeavour the proposed commissions in London and Paris will afford the necessary facilities.

I have the honour to be, with great truth, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(Inclosure in No. 45.)

Protocole de la Séance particulierè du 20 Janvier 1815, consacrée à deliberer sur l'abolition de la Traite des Nègres.

Présentes,—Lord Castlereagh, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique.

Lord Stewart, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. très Chrétienne.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne.

M. le Comte Palmella ; M. le Comte de Saldanha ; M. le Chevalier de Lobo, Plénipotentiaires de S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies.

M. le Comte de Lowenhielm, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Suède.

M. le Baron de Humboldt, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.

M. le Baron de Bender, remplacant, M. le Prince de Metternich, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche.

Les Plénipotentiaires des puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris, ayant arreté dans leur assemblée générale du 16 Janvier, et consigné dans le procès verbal de ce Jour, que pour s'occuper des moyens de faire cesser universellement le traite des Nègres, chaque puissance nommeroit un ou plusieurs plénipotentiaires, qui se réuniroient dans des conférences particulières, exclusivement consacrés à cet objet, sauf à rendre compte du resultât de leurs dèliberations à l'assemblée générale, la première de ces conferences à eu lieu aujourd' hui dans un des Bureaux de la Chancellerie de cour d'etat de S. M. Impériale et Royale Apostolique.

Lord Castlereagh a fait l'ouverture de cette conférence par un discours, dans le quel il a rappelé ce que l'Angleterre, a fait depuis un certain nombre d'années pour proscrire dans tous les pays soumis à ses loix, et pour parvenir par des négociations avec d'autres puissances à faire généralement abolir un commerce incompatible avec les principes de la réligion Chrétienne, de la morale universelle et de l'humanité. Il a observé, que s'il fallait encore des preuves pour convaincre l'Europe que l'Angleterre n'a été guidée dans toutes ces démarches que par les motifs les plus purs et les plus desintéressés, on les trouveroit suffisament dans les differentes communications qui avoient eu lieu à ce sujêt, entre le Gouvernement Britannique et les autres puissances maritimes, et surtout dans les sacrifices impoûrtantes que l'Angleterre avoit faits ou proposé de faire pour atteindre le but auquel elle tendoit. Il a développé ensuite les raisons, qui avoient déterminé son gouvernement

à soumettre cette question importante aux délibérations du Congrès, et la marche qu'il comptoit suivre dans ces déliberations.

Après cette introduction Lord Castlereagh a fait lecture de l'Article I. additionel au Traité de Paix signé à Paris le 30 Mai 1814, entre la Grande Bretagne et la France, Article conçu en ces termes: " Sa Majesté très " Chrétienne partagéant sans réserve tous les sentimens de Sa M. Britan- " nique, rélativement à un genre de commerce que repoussent et les principes " de la justice naturelle et les lumières des tems où nous vivons, s'engage à " unir, au futur Congrès, tous Ses efforts à ceux de Sa Majesté Britan- " nique, pour faire prononcer par toutes les puissances de la Chrétienté, l'abo- " lition de la traite des noirs, de telle sorte que la dite traite cesse univer- " sellement, comme elle cessera définitivement et dans tous les Cas, de la " part de la France, dans un delai de cinq années, et qu'en outre, pendant la " durée de ce delai, aucun trafiquant d'esclaves n'en puisse importer ni vendre " ailleurs que dans les colonies de l'etat dont il est sujet."

Lord Castlereagh a observé que cet article admettoit et exprimoit un objet commun à toutes les puissances en établissant la nécessité de travailler à l'abolition universelle de la traite, et que toutes ayant reconnu le principe général, elles ètoient également liées à chercher les moyens de la mettre en pratique aux époques les plus rapprochées compatibles avec la situation particulière de leurs états.

Conformément à ces bases, Lord Castlereagh a annoncé, qu'il proposeroit en premier lieu une declaration des puissances réunies, proclamant leur adhésion au principe général de l'abolition de Traite des Nègres, et leur voeu de réaliser cette mésure dans le plus court délai possible; qu'il procederoit ensuite à récueillir les opinions de M. M. les Plénipotentiaires présens sur la possibilité d'une abolition immédiate ou d'un rapprochement du terme que chaque puissance pouvoit avoir fixé pour l'abolition définitive; Et qu'il entreroit enfin dans l'examen des moyens d'obtenir immédiatement l'abolition partielle de ce trafic.

Avant d'entamer ces differentes questions, Lord Castlereagh a communiqué des renseignemens authentiques pour prouver que l'abolition de la traite, opérant d'un Coté un bien réel et inapréciable, en delivrant les habitans de l'Afrique d'un des plus terribles fleaux, n'étoit pas de l'autre côté, comme on l'a cru pendant long-tems, contraire aux intérêts des puissances possedant des colonies ou aux intérêts bien entendus des propriétaires dans ces colonies, attendu que dans tous les établissemens coloniaux où l'importation des nègres étoit defendue, leur augmentation par les voies naturelles et légitimes avoit été plus que proportionnée à la diminution du nombre causée par la cessation de la traite; que là même, où de nouveaux défrichemens n'avoient pas eu lieu, la culture n'avait aucunement rétrogradé, et que la tranquillité et la prosperité générale de ces établissemens y avait essentiellement et considérablement gagné. Ces mêmes documens tendent à établir que les dangers qui ménacent les colonies Européennes dans les Indes occidentales et dans l'Amerique méridionale, ne peuvent qu' augmenter sensiblement par l'importation sans cesse rénouvelée des negrès, et que cette seule considération suffit pour convaincre les puissances de l'Europe comme il est exprimé dans l'une de ces piecès " que dans cette affaire leur " intérêt se trouve du même côté que leur devoir, et que la loi de leur propre " conservation autant que celle de l'humanité leur préscrit de s'occuper à tems " des moyens d'arrêter un torrent prêt à les engloutir."

A la suite de ces explications préalables, Lord Castlereagh en est venue à sa premiere proposition relative à une declaration par laquelle lès puissances agissant au nom du Congrès, énonceroient leur voeu commun pour l'abolition universelle de la traite.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a appuyé cette proposition, en ajoutant que d'après l'engagement que la France avoit contracté par le traité de Paris, il se croyoit appelé à sécondér la marche que Lord Castlereagh avait adoptée pour la discussion de cet objet, et qu'il approuvoit entièrement. Il a dit

qu'il ne pouvoit y avoir, et qu'il n'y avait en effêt qu'une voix parmi les Souverains de l'Europe sur la nécessité et le devoir de faire cesser un traffic aussi odieux d'autant plus que le principe de l'abolition étoit hautement avoué par ceux mêmes qui par des considérations particulières se croyent obligés d'en suspendre l'exécution illimitée. La déclaration proposée par Lord Castlereagh, produira selon M. le Prince de Talleyrand, l'effêt le plus salutaire, en avertissant les sujêts de toutes les puissances et les propriétaires dans toutes les colonies de l'intention sérieuse de leurs gouvernmens de ne plus perdre de vue l'abolition de la traite, et en les empêchant de se livrer à des illusions sur la durée indéfinée de ce commerce.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand est persuadé en outre qu'une pareille déclaration sera bien accueillie par la partie saine et éclairée du public de tous les pays, et qu'elle fera honneur au Congrès.

M. de Comte de Nesselrode a annoncé que S. M. l'Empereur son maître étoit absolument d'accord avec le principe de l'abolition de la traite, et porté pour tout ce qui pouvoit assurer et accélérer l'exécution de cette mesure; que dans ces vues, l'Empereur l'avoit chargé de seconder en tout les démarches que Lord Castlereagh jugeroit nécessaires pour l'accomplissement d'un aussi noble objet. Il a appuyé sans reserve la première proposition de Lord Castlereagh.

M. M. les Plenipotentiaires d'Autriche, de Suède, et de Prusse se sont expliqués dans le même sens.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiaire d'Espagne, a dit que son intention n'etoit pas de voter contre la proposition, mais que dans l'etat, où plusieurs puissances se trouvoient rélativement à leurs colonies, il lui paroissoit indispensable de faire entrer dans la déclaration générale une clause, reservant à chaque gouvernement la liberté de déterminer l'epoque où l'abolition de la Traite des Nègres pourroit passer en loi dans ces états, sans blesser des intérêts qui méritoient les plus grands ménagemens.

M. le Comte de Palmella, Plenipotentiaire de Portugal, a observé, que la nécessité de mettre un terme à la Traite des Négres étant pleinement reconnue par son gouvernement, il ne pouvoit pas avoir d'objection contre la déclaration proposée par Lord Castlereagh, bien entendu qu'elle seroit conçue de manière à ne pas préjuger la question du terme définitif, question sur laquelle chaque puissance devoit avoir le droit de consulter ses propres intérêts.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a dit, que la restriction réclamée par M. M. les Plenipotentiaires d'Espagne et de Portugal seroit certainement admise par toutes les autres puissances, et que la déclaration générale n'en seroit pas moins utile; et Lord Castlereagh a ajouté à cette observation que son désir étoit, que la piéce en question fut redigée dans des termes propres à embrasser les opinions de tous les gouvernemens, et de ceux-mêmes, que des considérations particulières avoient le plus empechés jusqu' ici de concourir efficacement à cette mésure bienfaisante.

A la suite de cette discussion, tous les Plénipotentiaires présens, étant d'accord avec la proposition de Lord Castlereagh, le redacteur du procès-verbal de la conférence a été chargé de rediger un projêt de déclaration conforme aux bases convenues, et de le présenter dans une séance prochaine.

Lord Castlereagh a procédé ensuite à la question du terme à fixer pour la cessation entière de la Traite des Nègres; et il a déclaré que ses principes, ses devoirs, et les voeux de son gouvernement et de la Nation Britannique l'engageoit à ouvrir cette discussion par une tentative de déterminer toutes les puissances à l'abolition immédiate d'un commerce que tout le monde regardoit enfin comme immoral, inhumain, et dangereux à la longue pour la conservation même des colonies. Il a invite M. le Prince de Talleyrand à l' appuyer dans cette tentative, en observant, que les motifs que la France pouvoit avoir eus pour s'opposer à l'abolition immédiate, lors de la signature

du Traité de Paris, avoient cessés d'exister ou perdu une grande parti de leur poids ; que le terme de cinq ans étant une fois articulé dans le traité, le Gouvernement Français ne seroit plus taxé d'avoir suivi une impulsion étrangère, pouvoit sans compromettre sa dignité satisfaire aux principes de justice et d'humanité, auxquels M. de Talleyrand venoit de rendre hommage; que d'ailleurs l'état des colonies Françaises restituées par la paix, et la difficulté de se remettre en possession de l'Isle de St. Domingue, ne pouvoit qu'affoiblir l intérêt de la France à maintenir l'ancien systeme colonial ; qu'il paroissoit en outre que les prèventions qui subsistoient en France contre la suppression de ce commerce commençoit à s'éteindre graduellement, et diminuoient de jour en jour par les éclaircissements repandues dans le public; que ces considérations réunies ne lui permettoient pas de rénoncer à l'espoir que cette puissance se joindroit à l'Angleterre, pour faire cesser des-à-présent l'importation des nègres dans ses colonies, et la traite, qui dès lors deviendroit inutile.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a repondu, que la France étoit bien prononcée sur le principe de l'abolition de la traite, qu'elle rempliroit exactement l'engagement pris par le Traité de Paris, que le gouvernement auroit soin de tout préparer, pour que l'exécution de la mésure ne rencontràt aucun obstacle à l'époque prèvue, et qu'il tâcheroit même dès-à.present de décourager ses sujêts du commerce des Nègres, par la marche qu'il suivroit, et par les reglemens qu'il adopteroit à cet égard ; mais que l'abolition directe et immédiate paroissoit avoir des difficultés insurmontables.

Après de nouvelles instances de la part de Lord Castlereagh, M. le Prince de Talleyrand a fini par déclarer que la France s'engageroit à abolition certaine au terme convenu, au découragement effectif de la traite dans l'intervalle, mais que pour le moment elle ne pouvoit aller plus loin.

Lord Castlereagh est entré alors en explication avec M. le Prince de Talleyrand sur la possibilité d'avancer le terme de l'abolition définitive de la traite, et il a allégué differens argumens pour engager la France, à substituer au moins le terme de trois ans pour la durée de la traite, à celui de cinq, stipulé dans le Traité de Paris.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a repondu, que cette question tenoit à des circonstances particulières qu'on ne pouvoit pas calculer d'avance avec précision, qu'elle tenoit surtout à l'effêt que produiroient les mesures du gouvernement Français pour décourager ses sujêts de la traite, que si cet effêt étoit tel que les personnes intéressées à ce commerce se dispossoient à l'abaudonner plutôt, le Gouvernment n'auroit aucun objection à admettre ou à proposer lui-même une époque plus rapprochée pour l'abolition finale; que sans pouvoir se préter aujourd' hui à un engagement positif sur cet Article, la France, étoit decidée à tout faire pour avancer le terme de la cessation entière de ce trafic.

Lord Castlereagh s'est adressé alors à M. le Chevalier de Labrador, pour savoir s'il y avoit lieu à espérer que l'Espagne se décideroit à une abolition immédiate de la traite, ou à fixer au moins un terme modéré pour cette mesure.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador a repondu.—Que S. M. le Roi d'Espagne s'étant engagé envers la Grande Bretagne à prendre en considération les moyens de concilier Son voeu pour l'abolition de la Traite avec les devoirs que Lui imposoit la conservation de Ses possessions en Amerique, Il Se croiroit toujours lié par cet engagement, que cependant le Roi, après avoir consulté sur cet objêt les propriétaires dans plusieurs colonies et surtout ceux des Isles de Cuba et de Porto-Rico, S'étoit convaincu de l'impossibilité de prononcer l'abolition immédiate, ou de fixer seulement un terme trop approché pour faire cesser l'importation des nègres dansces Isles, que d'après le résultât de toutes les demarches faites jusqu'ici il seroit bien difficile de s'astreindre pour l'abolition définitive à un terme plus rapproché que celui de huit ans ; que quant à lui, il n'étoit pas autorisé à aller plus loin, mais, que d'un autre côté il croyoit

pouvoir garantir que le Gouvernement Espagnol ne permettroit dans aucun cas que des bâtimens Espagnols fissent le commerce des nègres pour des colonies étrangères, ou prêtassent leur pavillon à des expéditions contraires aux loix des autres puissances.

Lord Castlereagh a repliqué à cette déclaration. Il a dit que, quoique loin de répondre à ses voeux, elle renfermoit au moins l'assurance que l'Espagne vouloit fixer un terme pour l'abolition définitive du trafic des nègres; il s'est réservé d'employer tous les moyens de négociation pour engager l'Espagne à restriendre ce terme, et pour la disposer à entrer dans des nouvelles explications avec ses colonies; il a en même tems appelé aux Plenipotentiaires des autres puissances pour faire cause commune avec l'Angleterre dans ces négociations.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode Plenipotentiaire de Russie a pris la parole, pour seconder cette proposition et pour engager tous les Plénipotentiaires présens à réunir leurs efforts afin d'obtenir de M. le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne une déclaration plus conforme à leurs voeux communs.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador a observé qu'une démarche pareille seroit inutile, puisqu'il ne pouvoit passer outre ses instructions, et que d'ailleurs il s'agissoit ici d'une affaire dans laquelle le Roi son maître ne pouvait pas suivre sans reserve Ses propres impulsions, que cependant il ne se refuseroit pas à informer sa cour des dispositions et des voeux des autres puissances à cet égard.

Lord Castlereagh s'adressant de nouveau à M. de Labrador a discuté la question sous differens rapports.—Il a surtout observé que la réunion des puissances pour un objet aussi respectable fourniroit aux Souverains des colonies des moyens vis-à-vis de leurs propres sujets pour les engager à abandonner la Traite, et pour disposer les habitans des colonies à se soumettre à un système plus conforme au bien de l'humanité et en même tems beaucoup plus favorable à leur interêt réel et permanent que celui de l'importation toujours renouvellée des nègres.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a fortement appuyé ce raisonnement. Il a dit que c'étoit sans doute un avantage pour les puissances possédant des colonies, que toutes les autres puissances se chargeoient vis-à-vis des propriétaires dans les colonies d'une partie de l'odieux que la mésure de l'abolition pouvoit avoir d'après leur manière de voir, ou d'après leurs préventions actuelles. Il a ajouté que d'après son opinion, la déclaration solemnelle sur laquelle on vénoit de se réunir, ne manqueroit pas d'offrir aux Puissances coloniales des moyens efficaces pour restriendre la durée de la Traite, en manifestant leurs intentions à cet égard d'une manière irrévocable.

Lord Castlereagh a declaré alors qu'ayant épuisé tous les argumens qui pourroient déterminer le Gouvernement Espagnol, soit à abolir la Traite immédiatement, soit à avancer au moins le terme qu'il paroissoit avoir fixé pour cette mésure, il insistoit sur sa proposition de faire intervenir les autres puissances dans cette tentative, et il a invité M. M. les Plénipotentiaires présens à séconder ses démarches.

Sur cela M. le Comte de Nesselrode a prié M. le Chevalier de Labrador de porter à la connoissance de sa Cour, le voeu énoncé par M. le Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique et partagé par S. M. l'Empereur son maître que le terme fixé par S. M. le Roi d'Espagne pour l'abolition de la Traite des nègres dans Ses Etats soit raccourci autant que possible et en tout cas suffisamment pour coincider avec celui que la France avait admis dans le Traité de Paris.

M. Le Prince de Talleyrand s'est engagé à employer ses bons offices pour le même effét.

M. le Baron de Binder, parlant au nom de M. le Prince Metternich, en déclarant que le vonu de Sa Majesté l'Empereur son Maître s'accordait absolument avec celui du Gouvernement Britannique, a réuna ses instances à celles de Lord Castlereagh, et de M. le Comte de Nesselrode. Il ajouté que l'on avoit d'autant plus d'espoir de réussir auprès de l'Espagne que la France

venoit de engager d'une manêire si peu équivoque à concourir de tous ses moyens au plus prompt succès de cette grand mésure.

M. le Baron de Humboldt, Plenipotentiaire de Prusse a parlé dans le même sens, en annonçant que S. M. le Roi son maître contribueroit bien volontiers, et autant qu'il seroit en Lui à tout cequi pouvoit accélérer l'abolition finale de la Traite. Il a observé qu' on pouvoit ce flatter que l'inégalité même des termes adoptés par les différentes Puissances possédant des colonies, les unes étant engagées à abolir dans cinq ans les autres en demandant huit pour cet effèt, deviendroit un motif pour les déterminer toutes à restreindre la durée da ce commerce.

M. le Comte de Lowenheilm Plénipotentiaire de Suède, a declaré avoir les mêmes instructions de son Gouvernement et s'est joint aux autres Plénipotentiaires pour démander l'abolition dans le plus court délai possible.

La question rélativement à l'Espagne se trouvant ainsi terminée, Lord Castlereagh s'est adressé à M. M. les Plénipotentiaires de Portugal pour apprendre qu'elles étoient les intentions du Gouvernement Portugais à ce même sujet.

M. le Comte de Palmella a repondu que S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal avoit adheré depuis long tems au principe de l'abolition de la Traite; qu'il l'avoit formellement déclaré dans un Traité conclû en 1810 avec le Gouvernement Britannique et que depuis cette époque Il avoit pris plus d'une mesure tant pour restreindre ce genre de commerce que pour en détourner Ses sujèts; que cependant la situation du Gouvernement Portugais etoit sous ce rapport particulièrement délicate, que le Brésil etoit un pays immense, qui n'avoit pas, à beaucoup près, les bras qu'il lui falloit pour sa culture, qu'un changement brusque dans le régime de ce pays et l'interruption subite de l'importation des Nègres lui feroit un mal incalculable; qu'une mesure pareille seroit également pernicieuse pour les etablissemens Portugais sur la côte de l'Afrique, vû qu'il falloit un certain nombre d'années pour faire changer entièrement le système intérieur de ces colonies; que d'ailleurs les Portugais transportant les Nègres de leurs colonies sur la côte d'Afrique à leurs colonies Americaines avoient des moyens qui manquoient aux autres nations pour adoucir le traitement de ces Esclaves tant au lieu du depart que pendant la traversée, qu'enfin il étoit de notoriété publique que les loix de police intérieure rélativement aux Esclaves avoit toujours été extrèmement humaines dans le Brésil; que toutes ces considerations méritoient d'étre mûrement pésées et seroient probablement jugés suffisantes pour justifier en faveur du Portugal une exception de la règle générale; que dans tous les cas il ne seroit pas juste d'en vouloir au Gouvernement Portugais s'il procédoit dans cette affaire avec mesure et circonspection en se rappelant que l'Angleterre elle-même avait mis un très long intervalle entre les premières propositions pour abolir la Traite et l'exécution finale de cette mesure.

M. le Comte de Palmella a fini par déclarer, que le Portugal ne pouvoit pas se décider à l'abolition immédiate de la Traite, mais qu'il se flattoit de pouvoir y mettre un terme au bût de huit ans, sauf à adopter les modifications que les circonstances pouvoient indiquer pendant cet intervalle.

Lord Castlereagh a observé que l'intérêt bien entendu du Brésil ne s'opposeroit certainement pas à l'abolition de la traite, et que S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal étoit convenu lui-même de cette vérité en réconnoissant par l'article 10 du traité de Rio Janeiro du 19 Fevrier 1810—" les grands " desadvantages qui resultoient de la nécessité d'introduire et de renouveler " continuellement une population étrangère et factice pour cultiver les terres " et soutenir l'industrie dans les colonies Americaines."

Quant aux établissemens sur la Cote d'Afrique, Lord Castlereagh a été d'avis qu'ils ne méritoient pas d'entrer pour beaucoup dans la discussion; ces etablissemens n'étant fondés que sur le système inhumain de la traite des nègres, il étoit naturel qu'ils tombassent avec ce système. Rélativement au terme de huit années que le Portugal sembloit indiquer pour procéder à l'abolition définitive, Lord Castlereagh a déclaré qu' après l'article susmentionné du traité de 1810,

par lequel S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal S'étoit engagé "à prendre les "mesures les plus efficaces pour abolir graduellement le commerce des nègres "dans toute l'étendue de Ses possessions," l'Angleterre n'avoit pas pu s'attendre à ce que cinq ans plus tard l'accomplissement de cette promesse ne se troveroit pas assez avancé pour dispenser le gouvernement Portugais d'un nouveau délai aussi considérable que celui qu'il paroissoit avoir en vue.

M. le Comte de Palmella a répliqué, que quant aux établissemens de la côte d'Afrique c'étoit precisément pour empêcher qu'ils ne tombassent tout-à-fait avec l'abolition de la traite, comme Lord Castlereagh l'avait annoncé, que le Portugal demandoit du tems afin de pouvoir changer le sytême agricole et commercial de ces établissemens; et que par rapport aux engagemens contenus dans l'article 10, du traité de 1810, le Portugal avoit déja pris des mesures efficaces pour les remplir en diminuant sensiblement l'intérêt que les marchands d'esclaves et les propriétaires de vaisseaux trouvoit dans ce trafic; que l'abolition graduelle stipulée par le dit article, n'y étoit énoncée que d'une manière vague et générale, sans que rien ne fut statué sur le terme definitif; que néanmoins S. A. R. le Prince Regent fidèle aux principes qu'elle avait une fois adopté, ne se refuseroit pas à préferer le terme de huit ans pour la cessation finale de la traite, que cependant la question se trouvant étroitement liée à tout le système commercial du Portugal, et l'abolition de la traite devant nécessairement altérer ce système, les mesures ultérieures à prendre pour cet objet ne pouvoient que dépendre du resultât des discussions commerciales que se trouvoient entre le gouvernement Portugais et celui de la Grande Brétagne.

Après cette explication Lord Castlereagh a prié M. M. les Plénipotentiaires presens d'adresser à M. le Plenipotentiaire de Portugal les mêmes propositions accompagnées des mêmes instances qui avoient eu lieu vis-à-vis de M. le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne; et M. M. les Plénipotentiaires de Russie, de France, d'Autriche, de Prusse, et de Suède ont renouvelé vis-à-vis M. le Comte de Palmella leurs déclarations précédentes.

Sur quoi la Séance a été levée.

Lecture faite du précédent protocole à la Séance de samedi 28 Janrier M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne, en se référant à des dévéloppemens ultérieures donnés à son opinion sur le terme de l'abolition de la traite dans la Séance du 20, a demandé d'insérer au protocole les explications additionnelles dont la teneur suit:—

"Si les colonies Espagnolles d'Amérique étoient pour ce qui concerne les nègres dans le même état que les colonies Anglaises S. M. C. ne balanceroit pas un seul moment à prononcer l'abolition immédiate de la traite, mais les questions de l'abolition ayant été agitées dans le Parlement Anglais depuis 1788 jusqu à 1807, les propriétaires Anglais ont eu tout le temps de faire des achâts extraordinaires d'esclaves, et en effêt ils les ont fait de façon que dans la Jamaique où il n'y avoit en 1787, que deux cents cinquante mille esclaves, il y en avait à l'epoque de l'abolition en 1807 quatre cents mille. Au contraire les propriétaires Espagnols ont éte pendant les derniers vingt ans privés presqu' entièrement de se procurer des esclaves, car él'tat de guerre dans lequel l'Espagne s'est trouvée engagée avec l'Angleterre pendant la plupart de ec tems rendoit presqu' impossibles les expéditions des batimens négriers, et le reste de la même époque toute l'attention et tous les moyens de la Peninsule et de ses colonies ont été dirigés contre l'aggression du Tyran du Continent. En conséquence de cette position extraordinaire dans laquelle L'Espagne s'est trouvée, les propriétaires des colonies Espagnoles n'ont pas pû remplacer les esclaves que la mort a enlévés ou l'age a rendu inutiles depuis vingt ans; ils possèdent des établissemens où ils ont employé des sommes immenses et qu'ils ont entretenus à grands frais, avec l'espoir de pouvoir un jour se procurer les esclaves nécessaires et l'abolition immédiate de la traite les ruineroit pour toujours. Ils ont reclamé la protection et la justice que leur Souverain leur doit, et Sa Majesté leur a promis

de permettre la continuation de la traite pendant huit ans, tems fort inférieur à celui qu'ils démandoient, et dont ils avoient besoin pour se rembourser des capitaux employés dans leurs plantations. Si quelqu'un peut encore douter de la nécessité de cette mesure, il suffira de lui faire observer, qu' à la Jamaique il y a dix esclaves pour chaque blanc, le nombre de ceux-ci n'étant que de quarante milles et celui des nègres de quatre cent milles, et qu'à l'Isle de Cuba, le mieux fourni d'esclaves de toutes les colonies Espagnoles, il y a deux cents soixante quatorze mille blancs et deux cent douze mille esclaves seulement.

Vû et approuvé.

(Signés)
NESSELRODE.
STEWART, L. Gen.
CASTLEREAGH.
TALLEYRAND.
PALMELLA.
SALDANHA.
LOBO.
LOWENHIELM.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LE BARON DE BINDER.
HUMBOLDT.

(First Inclosure in No. 45.)—Translation.

Protocol of the Extraordinary Sitting of the 20th of January, appointed to deliberate upon the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

Present—Lord Castlereagh, Principal Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

Lord Stewart, Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.

The Prince de Talleyrand, Principal Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.

The Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain.

The Count Palmella, the Comte de Saldanha, the Chevalier de Lobo, Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

The Count de Nesselrode, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

The Count de Lowenhielm, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

The Baron de Humbolt, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

The Baron de Binder, in room of the Prince de Metternich, Principal Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers, who signed the Treaty of Paris, having decreed in their general meeting of the 16th of January, and enacted in the procès-verbal of this day, that, in order to employ measures for the entire cessation of the Slave Trade, each Power should name One or more Plenipotentiaries, who should meet in separate conferences, exclusively appointed for this purpose, in order to give an account of the result of their deliberations to the general assembly; the first of these Conferences was held yesterday in one of the offices of the Chancery of Court and State His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.

Lord Castlereagh opened this Conference by a discourse, in which he stated what England had done for a certain number of years, to prohibit in

every country subject to her laws, and to attain by negociations with other Powers the universal abolition of a commerce incompatible with the principles of the Christian religion, with every species of morality, and with humanity.

He observed that, if proofs were still wanting to convince Europe that England had been guided in all these proceedings, only by the purest and most disinterested motives, they would be found abundantly in the different communications which had taken place upon this subject between the British Government and the other maritime Powers, and above all, in the important sacrifices which England had made, or proposed to make, to attain the end in view. He explained afterwards the reasons which had determined his Government to submit this important question to the deliberations of Congress, and the measures which he should endeavour to follow in these deliberations.

After this introduction, Lord Castlereagh read the first additional article of the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 30th of May 1814, between Great Britain and France. The article ran in these terms : " His Most Christian Majesty concurring without reserve in all the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty respecting a species of commerce, which is repugnant to the natural principles of justice, and to the enlightened sentiments of the times we live in, engages to unite at the ensuing Congress, His utmost efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, for inducing all the Powers of Christendom to pronounce the abolition of the traffic in slaves, so as that the said traffic should universally cease, as it will definitively cease, in all events, on the part of France, at the expiration of five years;—and that, moreover during the interval, no trader in slaves shall import, nor sell any where, but in the colonies of the state whereof he is a subject."

Lord Castlereagh observed that this Article admitted and expressed an object common to all the powers, by determining the necessity of labouring towards an universal abolition of the trade; and that they all, having recognised the general principle, were equally bound to seek out the means for putting it in practice, at the earliest periods compatible with the particular state of their possessions.

In conformity with these bases, Lord Castlereagh announced, that he should propose in the first place, a declaration of the Powers assembled, proclaiming their adherence to the general principle of the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and their desire to carry this measure into effect with the least possible delay. That he should then proceed to collect the opinions of the Plenipotentiaries present, on the possibility of an immediate abolition, or of an abridgement of the term which each Power might have fixed on for the definitive abolition ; and that he would, lastly, enter on the examination of the means for attaining immediately a partial abolition of this traffic.

Before the discussion of these several questions, Lord Castlereagh communicated authentic accounts to prove, that the abolition of the traffic operating on the one hand, a real and inestimable good, by delivering the inhabitants of Africa from a most terrible scourge, was not, on the other hand, as had for a long time been believed, contrary to the interests of the Powers possessing colonies, or to the interests, well understood, of the proprietors in those colonies, since in all the colonial establishments, where the importation of negroes is forbidden, their augmentation by natural and legitimate means had been more than proportioned to the diminution of the number caused by the cessation of the traffic; that where fresh lands had not been laid down to cultivation, the agriculture had not, in any degree, gone backward, and the general tranquillity and prosperity of these establishments had essentially and considerably improved. These documents go likewise to establish, that the perils which menace the European colonies in the West Indies and South America, must sensibly increase, by the incessantly renewed importation of negroes, and that this single consideration is sufficient to convince the Powers of Europe, according to the expressions

in one of these papers, "that in this matter their interest is on the same side with their duty, and that the law of self-preservation, no less than that of humanity, prescribes to them, that they should seek timely means of stemming a torrent, which might otherwise overwhelm them."

Following up these prefatory observations, Lord Castlereagh came to his first proposition, relative to a declaration by which the Powers acting in the name of the Congress, should proclaim their common desire for the universal abolition of the traffic.

The Prince de Talleyrand supported this proposition, adding, that according to the engagement contracted by France in the Treaty of Peace, he felt himself called upon to second the step which Lord Castlereagh had adopted, in order to the discussion of this subject, and which he entirely approved of. He said that there could be, and that there was in fact, but one voice among the Sovereigns of Europe, on the necessity and the duty of putting an end to so odious a traffic, more particularly since the principle of abolition had been openly acknowledged by those even, who, moved by particular considerations, conceive themselves obliged to suspend the entire execution of the same. The declaration proposed by Lord Castlereagh, would produce, according to M. de Talleyrand, the most salutary effect, by giving warning to the subjects of all the powers, and to the proprietors in every colony, of the serious intention of their Governments, never to lose sight of the abolition of the traffic, and would thus prevent their giving way to illusive ideas, as to the indefinite duration of this commerce.

The Prince de Talleyrand is moreover persuaded, that such a declaration would be well received by the sound and enlightened part of the public of every country, and that it would do honour to the Congress.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode announced, that His Majesty the Emperor his master, perfectly concurred in the principle of the abolition of the traffic, and inclined towards every thing which could insure and accelerate the execution of this measure; that with this view, the Emperor had charged him to second in every thing the steps which Lord Castlereagh might judge necessary for the accomplishment of so noble an object. He supported without reservation the first proposition of Lord Castlereagh.

The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, of Sweden, and of Prussia, expressed themselves to the same purport.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiary of Spain, said, that it was not his intention to vote against the proposition; but that, bearing in view the situation of several powers with respect to their colonies, it appeared to him indispensable, to insert in the general declaration a clause, reserving to each Government the liberty of determining the epoch, when the abolition of the traffic in slaves could be decreed within their possessions, without prejudice to interests which were deserving of the greatest consideration.

M. le Comte de Palmella, Plenipotentiary of Portugal, observed, that the necessity of putting an end to the traffic in slaves being fully acknowledged by his Government, he could have no objection to the declaration proposed by Lord Castlereagh, provided it were so expressed as not to prejudge the question of the definitive cessation, this being a question on which each power had a right to consult its own interests.

The Prince de Talleyrand said, that the restrictions claimed by the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and Portugal would doubtless be admitted by all the other Powers, and that the general declaration would not thereby be of less use; and Lord Castlereagh added to this observation, that it was his wish that the document in question should be drawn up in such terms, as to embrace the opinions of all the Governments, including those who had hitherto been prevented by special considerations from concurring efficaciously towards this beneficent measure.

When this discussion had ended, all the Plenipotentiaries present agreeing in the proposition of Lord Castlereagh, the Clerk of the Conferences was

directed to draw up a project of a declaration in conformity with the basis agreed upon, and to present the same at the ensuing Sitting.

Lord Castlereagh then proceeded to the question of the term to be fixed upon for the complete cessation of the traffic in slaves; and he declared that his principles, his duty, and the wishes of his Government and of the British nation, urged him to open this discussion by a renewed attempt to obtain the determination of all the Powers for the immediate abolition of a commerce which the whole World looked upon at length as immoral, inhuman, and in the end dangerous even to the preservation of the colonies. He invited the Prince de Talleyrand to support him in this attempt, and observed, that the motives which France might have had for opposing an immediate abolition, at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Paris, had ceased to exist, or had lost a great portion of their weight; that the term of five years being once stipulated for by treaty, the French Government could not now be charged with having been led by foreign influence, and might, without compromising its dignity, render full satisfaction to those principles of justice and humanity, to which the Prince de Talleyrand had just paid homage; that moreover, the state of the French Colonies which had been restored upon the peace, and the difficulty of recovering possession of the island of St. Domingo, must diminish the object France had to keep up the ancient colonial system; that it appeared besides, that the prejudices which subsisted in France against the suppression of this commerce were beginning gradually to subside, and were daily lessening from the information diffused abroad; that these united considerations would not permit him to renounce a hope that this Power would join England for prohibiting henceforward the importation of negroes into her colonies.

The Prince de Talleyrand answered, that France was quite decided upon the principle of the abolition of the traffic; that she would scrupulously fulfil the engagement contracted by the Treaty of Paris; that the Government would take care to prepare every thing, so that no obstacle should occur to the execution of the measure at the stipulated period, and that they would endeavour, even from this time forward, to discourage the subjects of France from the trade in negroes, by the course they should follow, and by the regulations they should adopt in this respect, but that there appeared insurmountable obstacles to adopting an immediate abolition.

After renewed entreaties on the part of Lord Castlereagh, the Prince de Talleyrand ended by declaring that France would bind herself to the absolute abolition at the period agreed upon, and to the effectual discouragement of the traffic during the interval, but that for the moment she could go no further.

Lord Castlereagh then entered into explanations with the Prince de Talleyrand, on the possibility of abridging the period of the definitive abolition of the traffic, and alledged various arguments for engaging France to substitute at least the term of three years, for the duration of the traffic, instead of the five stipulated in the Treaty of Paris.

The Prince de Talleyrand answered, that this question had relation to particular circumstances, which could not be calculated with precision beforehand; that it was connected particularly with the effect which might be produced by the measures of the French Government, for discouraging its subjects from the traffic; that if this effect should be such as that the persons interested in the commerce should be disposed to abandon the same sooner, the Government would have no objection to admit, or to propose an epoch nearer to the present for the final abolition; that without being able to lend herself at this present moment to a positive engagement upon this Article, France was decided on doing every thing to shorten the period for the entire cessation of this traffic.

Lord Castlereagh then addressed himself to the Chevalier Labrador, to learn whether there was reason to hope that Spain would decide on an immediate abolition of the traffic, or on fixing at least a moderated period for the measure.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador answered, that His Majesty the King of Spain having engaged Himself with Great Britain to take into consideration the means of conciliating His desire for the abolition of the traffic, with the duties imposed upon Him for the preservation of His possessions in America, He considered Himself always bound by this engagement; that nevertheless the King having consulted upon this subject the proprietors in several colonies, and particularly those in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, was convinced of the impossibility of adopting the measure of an immediate abolition, or even of fixing upon too early a period for causing the importation of Negroes into those islands to cease; that according to the result of all the steps hitherto taken, it would be very difficult to engage for the definitive abolition at an earlier period than eight years; that, in respect to himself, he was not authorised to go farther, but that on the other side the Spanish Government had engaged, not in any case, to permit Spanish vessels to carry on the trade in Negroes for foreign colonies, nor lend their flag for expeditions contrary to the laws of other Powers.

Lord Castlereagh replied to this declaration; he said, that, although far from corresponding to his wishes, it contained at least the assurance, that Spain would fix a period for the definitive abolition of the traffic in Negroes. He reserved to himself the employment of all means of negociation for engaging Spain to reduce this period, and for disposing her to enter anew upon explanations with her colonies: he appealed at the same time to the Plenipotentiaries of the other Powers for making common cause with England in her negociations.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode, Plenipotentiary of Russia, took up the conversation to second this proposition, and to engage all the Plenipotentiaries present to unite their efforts, in order to obtain from the Plenipotentiary of Spain a declaration more in conformity with their common desire.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador observed, that such a step would be useless, since he could not go beyond his instructions, and the affair in question was one on which the King his master could not follow, unreservedly the impulse of His own feelings; but, nevertheless, that he would not refuse to acquaint His Court with the dispositions and wishes of the other Powers in this respect.

Lord Castlereagh, again addressing himself to M. de Labrador, discussed the question on various grounds. He particularly observed that the union of the Powers for such an honourable object, would give to those Sovereigns who possessed colonies, the most persuasive arguments to prevail upon their subjects to abandon the trade, and to dispose the inhabitants of the colonies to submit to a system more conformable to the welfare of humanity, and at the same time more favourable to their own real and permanent interests, than that of the renewing their population by successive importations of Negroes.

The Prince de Talleyrand warmly supported this reasoning. He observed it was doubtless an advantage for the Powers who possessed colonies, that all the other Powers should bear, in the eyes of the colonial proprietors, a share of the odium which in their way, or according to their prejudices, of viewing the subject, would fall on the proposed measure of abolition. He added, that in his opinion, the solemn declaration which had been agreed upon, would not fail to present to the colonial Powers, effectual means for restricting the duration of the trade, in manifesting their intentions on this subject in an irrevocable manner.

Lord Castlereagh then declared, that having exhausted every argument which could induce the Spanish Government. either to abolish immediately the trade, or to hasten, at least, the period that it appared to have fixed for that measure, he could only urge his proposition that the other Powers should lend their assistance to this effort, and he invited the Plenipotentiaries, then present, to second his undertakings.

Upon that, the Count de Nesselrode begged the Chevalier de Labrador to

acquaint his Court of the wish expressed by the Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, and concurred in by His Majesty the Emperor his master, that the period fixed upon by His Majesty the King of Spain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade in His states, should be shortened as much as possible, and, at all events, sufficiently so to coincide with that period which France had admitted in the Treaty of Paris.

The Prince de Talleyrand engaged to employ every effort in his power to the same effect.

The Baron de Binder, in the name of the Prince de Metternich, in declaring that the wish of His Majesty the Emperor his Master, perfectly accorded with that of the British Government, united his solicitations to those of Lord Castlereagh and the Count de Nesselrode. He added, that they had much greater hopes of effecting it in conjunction with Spain, inasmuch as France had just engaged, in so unequivocal a manner, to afford every means of which she was possessed for the most speedy accomplishment of this great object.

The Baron de Humbolt, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, concurred in the same sentiments, and declared that His Majesty the King his Master, would contribute most willingly, and to the utmost of his power in accelerating the final abolition of the trade. He observed, that they might hope that even the inequality of the periods adopted by the different Powers who possessed colonies, some having engaged to abolish it in five years, others requiring eight for that purpose, would offer an inducement for them all to determine upon restricting the duration of this commerce.

The Count de Lowenheilm, the Swedish Plenipotentiary, declared that he had similar instructions from his Government, and joined the other Plenipotentiaries in demanding the abolition with the least possible delay.

The question relative to Spain being thus terminated, Lord Castlereagh addressed the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal, to learn what were the intentions of the Portuguese Government on the same subject.

The Count de Palmella replied, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal had adhered, for a length of time, to the principle of the abolition of the trade; that he had formally declared it, in a Treaty concluded in 1810, with the British Government; and that since that epoch He had taken more than one measure, as well to restrict this species of commerce, as to dissuade His subjects from it; that the Portuguese Government was, however, peculiarly situated with regard to this delicate subject; that the Brazils was a large country, which had not within itself near the quantity of hands which were sufficient for its cultivation; that it would experience an incalculable evil from an over hasty change of its regime, and from the sudden interruption to the importation of slaves; that a similar measure would be equally injurious to the Portuguese establishments on the coast of Africa, as it must require a certain number of years to work an entire change in the anterior system of those colonies; that, besides, the Portuguese who tranported slaves from their colonies on the coast of Africa to their American colonies, had means which other Nations did not possess of ameliorating the condition of those slaves, as much prior to the period of their departure as during their voyage; that, finally, it was notorious that the laws of the interior police relative to slaves, had always been extremely humane in the Brazils; that all those considerations ought to be maturely weighed, and would probably be deemed sufficient to justify, in favour of Portugal, an exception to the general rule; that under all these circumstances it would not be just to reproach the Portuguese Government if it proceeded in this affair gradually and with circumspection. He stated that England herself had allowed a very long time to elapse between the first propositions for the abolition of the trade and the final execution of that measure.

The Count de Palmella concluded by declaring, that Portugal could not decide upon the immediate abolition of the trade, but that he hoped to be

able to put an end to it, at the expiration of eight years, and in the interva to adopt any modifications which circumstances might point out.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that the real interest of the Brazils was certainly not to oppose the abolition of the trade, and that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal was Himself aware of this truth, in acknowledging, by the 10th article of the Treaty of Rio Janeiro of the 19th of February, 1810, " the great disadvantages which arise from the necessity of introducing and continually renewing a foreign and factitious population, for the purpose of labour and industry within His South-American dominions."

With regard to the establishments upon the coast of Africa, Lord Castlereagh was of opinion that they were not deserving of much consideration in the discussion; these establishments being dependent upon the inhuman system of the Slave Trade alone, it was natural that they should fall with that system.—As to the period of eight years, which Portugal seemed to appoint for the definitive abolition, Lord Castlereagh declared, that, after the abovementioned article of the Treaty of 1810, by which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal had engaged " to take the most effectual " measures for gradually abolishing the Slave Trade throughout the whole " extent of His possessions,"—England could not have expected, that, five years later, the fulfilment of this promise should not be sufficiently advanced to enable the Portuguese Government to dispense with a fresh delay so considerable as that which it seemed to have in view.

Count de Palmella replied, that as to the settlements on the coast of Africa, it was precisely with intent to prevent their being entirely ruined by the abolition of the Slave Trade, as Lord Castlereagh had announced, that Portugal required time to enable her to change the agricultural and commercial system of those settlements; and that, in reference to the engagements contained in the 10th article of the Treaty of 1810, Portugal had already taken effectual measures for executing them, by considerably diminishing the advantages derived by the slave-merchants and owners of slave ships from this traffic; that the gradual abolition, stipulated by the said article, was only mentioned there in a vague and general way, without specifying, in any manner, the ultimate period; that, nevertheless, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, faithful to the principles which He had once adopted, would not refuse to adopt the term of eight years for the final cessation of the trade; that, however, the question being closely connected with the commercial system of Portugal, and the abolition of the trade having the necessary consequence of altering that system, the ulterior measures to be taken on this subject, must depend on the issue of the commercial discussions set on foot between the Governments of Portugal and of Great Britain.

After this explanation Lord Castlereagh requested the Plenipotentiaries assisting at the conference to make to the Plenipotentiary of Portugal the same proposals, accompanied by the same entreaties that had been addressed to the Plenipotentiary of Spain; and the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, of France, of Austria, of Prussia, and of Sweden, repeated to the Count de Palmella their preceding declarations.

The conference was then adjourned.

On the above protocole being read in the conference of Saturday, January 28, the Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, referring to the construction which had been subsequently put upon his opinion respecting the period of the abolition of this trade, in the conference of the 20th, requested to have inserted in the protocole, some further explanations to the following purport:—

" Were the Spanish colonies in America, with regard to the negroes, in the same situation as the English colonies, His Catholic Majesty would not hesitate a moment to declare the immediate abolition of the trade; but the question concerning the abolition having been agitated in the English Parlia-

ment from 1788 to 1807, the English planters had ample time allowed them to make additional purchases of slaves, and this they had done to such an extent, that in Jamaica, where in 1787 there were only two hundred and fifty thousand slaves, there were, at the epoch of the abolition, in 1807, four hundred thousand: whereas the Spanish planters have, during the last twenty years, been almost entirely prevented from procuring slaves; the warfare in which Spain has been engaged with England, during the greater part of that time, haing rendered the voyages of slave ships nearly impracticable, and during the remainder of that period all the attention and all the means of the Peninsula and of its colonies, having been directed against the aggression of the tyrant of the Continent. In consequence of this extraordinary situation, in which Spain was placed, the planters of the Spanish colonies have found it impossible to replace the slaves whom either death has carried off, or age has rendered useless, for twenty years past; they have settlements where they have laid out immense sums, and which they have kept up at a great expence, in the hope of being able, one day, to procure the requisite slaves, and an immediate abolition would ruin them for ever. They have claimed the protection and justice which their Sovereign owes them, and His Majesty has promised them to allow the continuance of the trade for eight years; a term far short of that which they demanded and wanted for clearing the capitals employed in their plantations. Should any one still entertain doubts about the necessity of this measure, it will be sufficient to direct his attention to the fact, that in Jamaica there are ten slaves for every white person, whose number amounts only to forty thousand, while that of the negroes is computed at four hundred thousand, and that in the Isle of Cuba, which of all the Spanish colonies is best provided with slaves, there are two hundred and seventy two thousand whites, and only two hundred and twelve thousand slaves.

Seen and approved.

(Signed)
NESSELRODE.
STEWART, L. Gen.
CASTLEREAGH.
TALLEYRAND.
PALMELLA.
SALDANHA.
LOBO.
LOWENHIELM.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LE BARON DE BINDER.
HUMBOLDT.

(Second Inclosure in No. 45.)

Protocole de la second conférence particulière rélative à l'Abolition de la Traite des Nègres, le samedi, 28 Janvier, 1815.

Presentes—Lord Castlereagh, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique.

Lord Stewart, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Britannique.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand, Premier Plénipotiaire de S. M. Très Chrétienne.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne.

M. le Comte de Palmella, M. le Comte de Saldanha, M. le Chevalier de Lobo, Plénipotentiaires de S. A. R. le Prince Régent de Portugal.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur de toutes les Russies.

M. le Comte de Lowenhjelm, Plenipotentiaire de S. M, le Roi de Suède.

M. le Baron de Humboldt, Plenipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.

M. le Prince de Metternich, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche.

M. le Baron de Binder.

Il a été fait lecture du procès verbal de la séance précédente, lequel y compris l'article additionel inséré sur la demande de M. le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne, a éte approuvé et signé.

M. le Prince de Metternich, Premier Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, n'ayent pas pu être présent en personne à la première conference a confirmé tout ce que M. le Baron de Binder y auroit dit, et déclare son adhésion aux différentes résolutions qui y ont été prises. Il a désire qu'il en fut fait mention expresse au protocole.

On a lu ensuite le projet de déclaration rédigé à la suite de la première séance, et en est convenu que ce projet seroit mis en circulation, et discuté dans une séance prochaine.

Lord Castlereagh reprenant le fil de la délibération, a observé, que, puisque le résultat de la première conférence ne permettoit pas d'esperer la cessation générale et immédiate de la Traite des Nègres, il croyoit au moins nécessaire de s'occuper sans delai de l'abolition partielle de ce commerce, et d'en assurer surtout le bienfait à cette partie de l'Afrique, que, graces aux mesures du gouvernement Anglois, se trouvoit aujourd'hui presqu' entièrement délivré du fleau de la traite. Il a dit, que l'Angleterre, s'étant trouvée en possession pendant le dernière guerre de tous les établissemens Européens sur les côtes de l'Afrique au nord de la Ligne, à l'exception de ceux de Portugal, avoit eu le tems de mettre à profit le bien que la cessation seule de la traite a fait à ce pays, pour leur préparer une existence plus heureuse ; que les mesures adoptées à cet effet n'avoient pas été infructueuses, que sur plusieurs points de ces côtes l'économie intérieure, la culture et l'industrie, à en juger d'après l'augmentation du commerce en marchandises indigènes, paroissoient avoir fait des progrès sensibles, et que la valeur annuelle de leurs productions exportées, ne montant avant l'époque de l'abolition qu'à environ 80,000l. st. avoit excédé en dernier lieu la somme de 1,000,000l. st. Lord Castlereagh a ajouté qu'il seroit infiniment à désirer, que ce germe d'amélioration ne fut pas étouffé dans sa naissance par la réintroduction de tous les désordres, et de tous les malheurs inséparables du commerce des nègres ; et que ces pays, après avoir gouté les premiers avantages d'un meilleur ordre de choses, ne fussent pas livrés de nouveau aux calamités et aux dévastations de la traite.

S'adressant enfin à M. le Prince de Talleyrand, Lord Castlereagh a rendu hommage aux dispositions bienveillantes et salutaires par lesquelles S. M. le Roi de France et Ses Ministres, en restreignant la sphère du commerce des nègres sur les côtes d'Afrique au nord de la Ligne, avoient essentiellement concouru au soulagement actuel et à la prospérité future de cette partie de l'Afrique.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a répondu par la déclaration suivante :—

S. M. Très Chrètienne ne S'est point bornée à préparer l'exécution du Traité de Paris par une déclaration spéciale et antérieure à ce traité, par laquelle elle S'étoit engagée à décourager les tentations que Ses sujets pouvoient faire pour renouveller la traite des noirs sur toute l'etendue des côtes d'Afrique comprise entre le Cap Blanc, et le Cap des Palmes. Dès qu'il a été reconnu que l'on pouvoit se dispenser de la faire sur ces côtes, S. M. le Roi de France, aù lieu de décourager simplement les tentations de Ses sujets, leur a positivement défendu d'en faire coutume sous peine de confiscations des batimens que seroient trouvés avoir contrevenus à Ses ordres. Enfin le Roi de France, ayant cru que dès-à-présent la traite pourroit être plus restreinte en-

core, a ètendu la rigueur de la prohibition à cent lieues environ au dela du Cap des Palmes.

Lord Castlereagh, après avoir exprimé de nouveau la satisfaction que ces mesures du Gouvernement Français feroient éprouver à tous les amis de l'humanité, a dit, qu'il y avoit cependant deux observations qu'il ne pouvoit pas s'empêcher de présenter à M. le Prince de Talleyrand. Premièrement, que d'après une communication faite par le Ministre de France le 8 du mois d'Octobre, 1814, la prohibition de la traite devoit s'étendre jusqu'au Cap Formose, par conséquent beaucoup plus loin que M. le Prince de Talleyrand venoit de l'annoncer. Lord Castlereagh a dit que la différence étoit d'autant plus intéressante qu'en bornant cette mesure à cent lieues au delà du Cap des Palmes, non seulement toute le côte méridionale de la Guinée, objet particulier des sollicitudes de l'Angleterre, seroit menacée de nouveau des ravages de la traite, mais les parties même de l'intérieur de l'Afrique qu'on en avoit cru délivrés par la cessation de ce commerce sur les côtes occidentales, s'y trouveroient de nouveau exposées par les débouchés, que la côte méridionale offriroit aux vendeurs d'esclaves. L'autre observation de Lord Castlereagh a été qu'il seroit digne des principes sages et humains manifestés déjà à cet égard par S. M. le Roi de France, de défendre dès-à-présent la traite à Ses sujets sur toutes les côtes au nord de l'Equateur, et de rassurer par-là la grand moitié de l'Afrique contre le retour de ses anciennes calamites.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a répliqué, que, quant à l'objet de la première observation, il en consulteroit avec le Ministre de la Marine de France; et quant à la seconde il ne manqueroit pas de la soumettre à son Gouvernement.

Lord Castlereagh ayant dit dans le cours de ces explications, que l'abolition de la traite sur toutes les côtes au Nord de l'Equateur, étoit surtout désirable, comme fournissant les moyens les plus simples et les plus surs pour mettre un terme á tout trafic illegal et frauduleux, et pour exercer la police contre les batimens qui se prêteroient à un pareil traffic, M. le Prince Talleyrand a prié Lord Castlereagh de déterminer le sens de cette derniére expression. Lord Castlereagh a répondu, qu'il entendoit par cette police celle que tout Gouvernement exerçoit en vertu de sa propre souveraineté ou de ses traités particuliers avec d'autres puissances.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand et M. le Comte Palmella ont dit, qu'ils n'admittoient en-fait de police maritime que celle que chaque puissance exerce sur ses propres batimens. S'adressant ensuite à M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Lord Castlereagh s'est expliqué sur l'intention de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne de défendre dès à présent à Ses sujéts le commerce des noirs sur toutes les parties des côtes d'Afrique, excepté celles qui sont comprises entre l'Equateur et le 10 dégré de latitude septentrionale; intention dont M. de Labrador lui avoit donné connoissance. Il a représenté à M. le Plenipotentiaire d'Espagne, qu' une mesure pareille seroit non seulement de peu d'utilité, mais directement opposée au bût auquel on visoit et à celui même que l'on devoit attribuer, à S. M. le Roi d'Espagne, attendu que cette partie des côtes d'Afrique qu' elle excluroit des bienfaits de l'abolition étoit précisément celle qui en avoit joui jusqu' à présent par les Lois et les soins du Gouvernement Britannique, celle où l'amélioration du systême social avoit fait des progrès réels à la suite de l'abolition de la traite, et à laquelle on pouvoit espérer de continuer ces avantages, par les réglemens que d'autres Gouvernemens avoient faits ou étoient à la veille de faire, pour y empêcher le retour de ce commerce.

Lord Castlereagh a fait lecture de la note qu'il avoit adressée à M. le Plenipotentiaire d'Espagne le 27 de Decembre, 1814; et il a prié M. de Labrador de demander des éclaircissemens à sa cour sur le mesure projetée, et de l'engager à concourir immédiatement à l'abolition pure et simple sur toutes les côtes au nord de la ligne.

M. le Chevalier Labrador a dit qu'il ne contestoit pas les observations de Lord Castlereagh; que sans être suffisamment instruit pour rendre compte de

ce qui pouvoit avoir donné lieu à la restriction en question il croyoit pouvoir assurer que son Gouvernement, en proposant cette mesure, avoit voulu faire une chose agréable au Gouvernemenent Britannique, qu'il pouvoit y avoir eu quelque malentendu de part ou d'autre, dans les explications Ministerielles à Madrid, et qu'ayant déjà informé sa cour des observations contenues dans la note de Lord Castlereagh, il esperoit d'obtenir des éclaircissemens ultérieurs sur cet objet. Lord Castlereagh, en invitant alors M. M. les Plenipotentiaires de Portugal à s'expliquer sur la question, a dit qu'il leur adressoit cette invitation avec une satisfaction particulière, après l'arrangement qui venoit d'avoir lieu à cet égard entre le Portugal et l'Angleterre.

M. le Comte Palmella a déclaré, que le Portugal avoit en effet signé un Traité avec l'Angleterre, moyennant laquelle il s'engageoint à abolir immédiatement la Traite sur toutes les côtes de l'Afrique au Nord de l'Equateur, Convention qui n'exigeoit plus que la Ratification formelle des deux Gouvernemens sans dépendre d'aucune autre condition préalable.

La discussion de cette question se trouvant ainsi terminée, Lord Castlereagh a annoncé, que pour donner suite aux délibérations entamées ici sur les moyens d'arriver le plutôt possible à l'abolition générale et définitive de la Traite, il proposeroit dans le séance prochaine une mesure tendante à concilier les voeus de l'humanité avec les égards dus aux intéréts et aux droits des puissances indépendantes. Il a ajouté, que sa proposition auroit pour bût d'établir à Londres et à Paris des Conférences Ministérielles et des communications permanentes, consacrées à cet objet.

Plusieurs de M. M. les Plénipotentiaires présens ont fait des observations préalables sur ce projet; mais on en a ajourné la discussion à la prochaine Séance; et celle d'aujourd'hui a été levée.

Vû et approuvé

(Signés)
METTERNICH.
LOBO.
SALDANHA.
PALMELLA.
TALLEYRAND.
CASTLEREAGH.
WELLINGTON.
STEWART.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LOWENHIELM.
HUMBOLDT.
NESSELRODE.

GENTZ, Rédacteur du Protocole.

(Second Inclosure in No. 45.)—Translation.

Protocol of the second special Conference relative to the abolition of the Slave Trade.—Saturday 28th of January, 1815.

Present, Lord Castlereagh, First Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.
Lord Stewart, Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty.
Prince de Talleyrand, First Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty.
The Chevalier de Labrador, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain.
Count Palmella, Count Saldanha, the Chevalier de Lobo, Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Count Nesselrode, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Count Lowenhielm, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

Prince Metternich, First Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Baron Humboldt, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Read Minutes (procès verbal) of the preceding Sittings, which, together with the additional article inserted at the desire of the Spanish Plenipotentiary, were signed and approved.

Prince Metternich, First Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, not having been able to be present at the first Conference, confirmed every thing that was said by Baron de Binder, and declared his assent to the several resolutions therein passed. He desired that special mention thereof should be made in the Protocol.

The projêt of the Declaration drawn up at the close of the first Sittings was read, and it was agreed that it should be put in circulation and discussed at an approaching Sitting.

Lord Castlereagh, resuming the thread of his deliberations, observed, that as the result of the first conference did not afford a hope of the general and immediate termination of the Slave Trade, he thought it at least necessary to take steps for the partial abolition of that traffic without delay, and especially to secure that blessing to that portion of Africa which found itself at this moment, (thanks to the measures of the British Government,) almost entirely liberated from its scourge.

He said, that England being in possession, during the last war, of all the European establishments on the coast of Africa, north of the Line, with the exception of those of Portugal, had had time to take advantage of the good which the mere cessation of the trade had produced to that country, by preparing for them a more happy existence; that the measures adopted for that purpose had not been fruitless; that in many parts of those coasts, interior economy, cultivation, and industry, appeared to have made sensible progress, if one can judge from the increase of indigenous merchandize; and that the value of their produce exported annually, which only amounted, before the period of the abolition, to about eighty thousand pounds sterling, had latterly exceeded one million. Lord Castlereagh added, that it was greatly to be wished that this germ of amelioration should not be stifled in its birth, by introducing anew all the disorder and all the miseries inseparable from the commerce in Negroes, and that these countries, after having tasted the first fruits of a better order of things, ought not to be given up again to the calamities and the devastations of that traffic.

Then addressing himself to Prince Talleyrand, Lord Castlereagh acknowledged the benevolent and salutary dispositions of His Majesty the King of France, and his Ministers, in restricting the limits of the Negro trade on the coast of Africa to the north of the Line, which had essentially conduced to the present relief and to the future prosperity of that portion of Africa.

Prince Talleyrand replied in the following manner:

His Most Christian Majesty did not confine Himself to prepare for the execution of the Treaty of Paris by a special and anterior declaration, by which He engaged to discourage the attempts that His subjects might make to renew the trade in Slaves, along the whole coast of Africa which lays between Cape Blanc and Cape Palma.

As soon as it was ascertained that the trade could be dispensed with on those coasts, His Majesty the King of France, instead of simply discouraging the attempts of His subjects, positively forbid the commerce, under penalty of confiscating the vessels employed in disobedience of His orders. In short, the King of France, believing that still further restraints might be put upon the trade immediately, has extended the rigour of the prohibition to about one hundred leagues beyond Cape Palma.

Lord Castlereagh, after having again expressed the satisfaction that all

friends of humanity must experience from these measures of the French Government, said, that there were however two observations which he must beg leave to make to Prince Talleyrand: first, that according to a communication made by the Minister of France on the 8th of October 1814, the prohibition of the trade was to extend as far as Cape Formosa, consequently much farther than Prince Talleyrand had just mentioned. Lord Castlereagh said that the difference was the more interesting, because, by fixing the restriction to one hundred leagues beyond Cape Palma, not only the whole southern coast of Guinea, a particular object of British solicitude, would be threatened again with the ravages of the trade, but the very parts of the interior of Africa which were considered to be freed from it by the cessation of the traffic on the western coasts, would find themselves again exposed to it, by the opening which the southern coast would offer to the dealers in slaves. The other observation of Lord Castlereagh was, that it would be worthy of the wise and humane principles which His Majesty the King of France has manifested on this head, to forbid immediately His subjects from carrying on the traffic on any of the coasts north of the Equator, and thereby to secure the larger portion of Africa from the recurrence of its former calamities.

Prince Talleyrand replied, that as to the object of the first observation, he would consult with the Minister of the Marine of France upon it. That for the second, he would not fail to submit it to his Government.

Lord Castlereagh having said in the course of these explanations that the abolition of the trade on all the coasts to the north of the Equator was especially desirable, as furnishing the most sure and simple means of putting an end to all fraudulent and illegal traffic, and for exercising regulations of police on vessels engaged in such traffic, Prince Talleyrand requested Lord Castlereagh to determine the meaning of this last expression. Lord Castlereagh answered, that he meant by regulations of police, that which every Government exercised in right of its own Sovereignty, or of particular treaties with other Powers.

Prince Talleyrand and Count Palmella said that in point of fact they could admit no other maritime police than that which every Power exercised over its own vessels.

Lord Castlereagh then, addressing the Chevalier de Labrador, entered into explanations respecting the intention of His Majesty the King of Spain, to forbid immediately His subjects from trading in Slaves upon any part of the coast of Africa, excepting such as lay between the Equator and the 10th degree of north latitude; of which intention M. de Labrador had apprized him. He represented to the Spanish Plenipotentiary, that such a measure would be not only of little service, but directly contrary to the object in view, and even to what His Majesty the King of Spain was supposed to aim at, since that part of the coast of Africa which would thereby be excluded from the advantages of the abolition, was precisely the spot which had hitherto reaped the benefit of that blessing, under the laws and fostering care of Great Britain, where the amelioration of the social system had made real progress in consequence of the abolition of the trade, and where it might be hoped that these advantages would be continued in consequence of the regulations which other Governments had made or were on the point of making, to prevent the resumption of the Slave Trade.

Lord Castlereagh read a note which he had written to the Spanish Plenipotentiary on the 27th December 1814, and he requested M. de Labrador to ask explanations from his Court upon the proposed measure, and to induce the Government of Spain to concur forthwith, in the pure and simple abolition along the whole coast to the north of the Line.

M. de Labrador said, that he did not dispute the observations of Lord Castlereagh; that without being sufficiently instructed to give an account of what might have produced the restriction in question, he thought he might

declare that his Government, in proposing this measure, wished to do what was agreeable to the British Government; that there might have been some misunderstanding on one side or the other in the ministerial explanations at Madrid, and that having already informed his Court of the observations contained in the note of Lord Castlereagh, he was in hopes of obtaining further information upon the subject. Lord Castlereagh then inviting the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal to explain themselves upon the question, said, that he made this request with particular satisfaction after the arrangement which had just taken place on that point, between Portugal and Great Britain.

Count Palmella stated, that Portugal had actually signed a Treaty with England by which she engaged to abolish immediately the Slave Trade, along the whole coast of Africa to the north of the Equator, and that this Convention only required the formal ratification of the two Governments, without depending upon any previous condition.

The discussion of this question being thus finished, Lord Castlereagh announced, that in order to follow up the deliberations entered into here, respecting the means of obtaining as soon as possible the general and definitive abolition of the trade, he should propose in the next sitting a measure tending to reconcile the wishes of humanity with the attentions due to the interests and the rights of independent Powers. He added, that his proposal had in view the establishing ministerial conferences at London and Paris, and permanent communications dedicated to this object.

Several of the Plenipotentiaries present made some observations on this projêt, but the discussion of it was adjourned to the ensuing sittings, and the present one broke up.

Seen and approved.

(Signed) METTERNICH.
LOBO.
SALDANHA.
PALMELLA.
TALLEYRAND.
CASTLEREAGH.
WELLINGTON.
STEWART.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LOWENHIELM.
HUMBOLDT.
NESSELRODE.

GENTZ, Compiler of the Protocol.

(Third Inclosure in No. 45.)

Protocole de la Conférence du 4 Fevrier sur les mesures à adopter pour l'Abolition de la Traite des Négres.

Après la lecture du procès verbal de la séance du 28 Janvier qui a été approuvé et signé par tous les P. P. présens, Lord Castlereagh a repris le discussion des mesures qu'il restoit à prendre pour assurer le grand objet des délibérations actuelles.

Il a fait le résumé de ce qui avoit été conclu dans les deux premières séances consacrées à cette question de ses efforts dans la première, pour engager la France, l'Espagne et le Portugal à abolir immédiatement ou au moins le plutôt possible le commerce des nègres d'après le voeu exprimé par toutes les autres puissances; du succès qu'il avoit obtenu dans la seconde,

rélativement à la cessation du commerce sur les côtes d'Afrique au nord de l'Equateur. Il a dit que, tout en se félicitant, et en félicitant l'humanité, d'avoir remporté dans ces discussions quelques avantages réels, il sentoit cependant que sa propre conviction, les instructions de sa cour, et les voeux de la nation Britannique ne lui permettoient pas de se contenter de ces résultats.

Malgré tout ce qui avoit éte mis en avant de la part de quelques puissances sur la nécessité de prolonger la Traite des Nègres jusqu'à telle ou telle époque, le Gouvernement Britannique ne renonceroit point à l'esperance de voir rapprocher ou pour le moins généralement égaliser le terme de l'abolition définitive, et ne discontinueroit pas ses efforts pour amener un changement aussi heureux. Quant à l'abolition partielle au nord du Ligne, il y avoit encore quelques incertitudes à fixer, et quelques difficultés à applanir. La France paroissoit vouloir donner à cette mesure une étendue moins grande, que celle que le Portugal venoit de lui assigner, et il n'étoit pas assez clair dans quelles limites elle seroit reálisée par l'Espagne.

Toutes les questiôns exigeoient des explications et des négociations ultérieures, qu'il étoit impossible d'entamer pendant le Congrès, vu la distance de quelques uns des Gouvernements dout les P. P. seroient obligés de demander de nouvelles instructions. La forme qu'il alloit proposer pour donner suite à ces déliberations, conviendroit également à l'examen des mesures communes à adopter pour maintenir l'exécution de ce qui avoit été une fois décidé et arrêté dans les différentes branches de cette question ; mesures sans lesquelles les déterminations les plus positives, les résolutions les plus généreuses prises à cet égard, seroit évidemment vaines et illusoires. Lord Castlereagh a ajouté à ces observations, que le sort des malheureux habitans de l'Afrique, et les bienfaits que l'Europe leur conféroit en s'abstenant d'un commerce qui ne pouvoit que perpétuer leur misère, étoient de ces objets qui, quoique du plus grand interêt pour l'humanité, ne s'oublioient que trop facilement au milieu de tant d'autres interêts affectant les gouvernemens Européens d'une manière plus directe et qu'à moins de quelque concert permanent, fixant l'attention genérale sur ces questions et prolongeant les discussions actuelles au delà les bornes du Congrès, il étoit à craindre qu'on ne les perdât absolument de vue. Ce concert lui a paru d'autant plus utile, qu'outre qu'il serviroit à lever beaucoup de doute, et à prevenir beaucoup de désagrémens, il contribueroit selon lui à faciliter aux puissances, dont le régime colonial étoit fondé encore sur l'importation des nègres, les moyens de conduire leurs propres sujets à un ordre de choses plus désirable, et de vaincre les difficultés qui s'opposoient à l'abolition de la traite. Après ces observations, Lord Castlereagh a dit qu'il croyoit avoir adopté dans la redaction du projet qu'il alloit présenter à l'assemblée, les formes les plus conciliantes et le plus amicales, telles qu'elles convenoient à un governement, qui, quoique bien décidé à ne pas se relâcher sur cet objet, jusqu' à ce qu'il soit finalement accompli, n'en observeroit pas moins soigneusement les égards dûs à toute autre puissance independante.

Il a lu après cela son projèt, conçu en ces termes :

Afin de mettre les puissances en état de réaliser plus efficacement et plus complettement par des négociations amicales leurs intentions bienfaisantes par rapport à l'abolition finale de la traite des nègres, telle qu'elles se trouvent exprimées dans leur déclaration commune, d'établir entr' elles, et avec d'autres Gouvernemens un concert propre à prevenir d'un côté un traffic d'esclaves illégal sur les côtes d'Afrique, et à émpêcher de l'autre coté toute infraction aux droits d'un état indépendant, auquel les vaisseaux armés d'un autre, pourroient se porter, on proposera d'autoriser les Ministres accrédités à Londres et à Paris par les cours maintenant réunies, et par d'autres puissances qui voudroient concourir à ces mesures, à traiter conjointement les objets importans ci dessus mentionnés, et de leur enjoindre de rediger à la fin de chaque année, pour l'information de leurs cours respectives, un rapport commun sur l'état

du commerce des nègres d'Afrique d'après les rénseignemens les plus récens, et sur les progrès de la diminution, ou de l'abolition de ce commerce.

M. le Plénipotentiaire d'Espagne a fait sur ce projêt la déclaration suivante.

Le Plenipotentiaire de S. M. Catholique au Congrès a eu l'honneur de faire observer plus d'une fois que tout ce qui concerne la traite des nègres, est une affaire particulière de chaque état, et nullement du ressort du Congrès, qui n'a pas été formé pour regler la législation des nations, non plus que pour decider des questions de morale. Par conséquent que c'est par un effêt de pure condescendance des puissances qui ont des colonies, que l'on s'est occupé de la traite des nègres. D'après cette déclaration, que le Plénipotentiaire Espagnol a reçu ordre de répéter, il ne croit pas sa cour disposée à se prêter à la formation d'un comité, soit à Londres, soit à Paris, ou ailleurs, pour continuer la discussion sur la traite des nègres, d'autant plus que cette discussion, si l'on doit s'occuper dans le comité, du terme à établir pour l'abolition, seroit pour ce qui regarde l'Espagne, complettement inutile, S. M. C. ayant promis aux députés de Ses provinces d'Amérique de leur permettre l'introduction d'esclaves pendant le terme de huit ans. Elle ne sauroit point être d'une plus grande utilité, si l'on se propose d'aviser dans le comité aux moyens à prendre pour surveiller l'exécution de ce qui doit rester convenu concernant la partie de la côte d'Afrique, dans laquelle la commerce des nègres doit cesser immédiatement; car S. M. Catholique, en même tems qu'elle déclare sa resolution d'empêcher les contraventions, de la part de Ses sujets, déclare aussi qu' Elle n'entend pas accorder à une ni au plusieurs puissances, le droit d'exercer sur eux, aucun acte de surveillance sous le prétexte d'infraction de ce quisera fixé. Neanmoins le Plénipotentiaire Espagnol fera part à son Gouvernement de la proposition d'établir le comité, et il se fera un devoir d'en communiquer le resultat au Congrès.

M. le Prince de Talleyrand a reconnu que la proposition de Lord Castlereagh pourroit être de la plus grande utilité. Il a promis de l'appuyer auprès de son gouvernement; mais il à déclaré en même tems, que se trouvant sans instruction pour aller plus loin, il devoit prendre *ad referendum* la proposition actuelle, et toute proposition ultérieure.

M. Comte de Palmella a dit, que M. M. les P. P. de Portngal ne pourroient s'expliquer sur cette proposition sans avoir demandé les instructions de leurs Cours, et qu'ils le prenoient *ad referendum*.

M. le Prince de Metternich a été d'avis, que le projet proposé par Lord Castlereagh, étoit non seulement exécutable et salutaire, mais necessaire même pous suivre, et soutenir le question discutée jusqu' à présent et pour empêcher, qu'elle ne fut abandonnée de nouveau, et ensevelie dans l' oubli après le Congrès. Il croit, que pour mettre chaque Gouvernement dans le cas de concourir à l'execution et au développement des mesures jusqu' ici adoptées, et de connoître l'etat des choses dans chaque epoque donnée, il faut qu'il y ait un point central, ou chacun puisse s'instruire. Il approuva par cette même raison les rapports annuels sur les progrès et les obstacles de l'abolition. M. le Prince de Metternich regarde d'ailleurs les réunions proposées par Lord Castlereagh, comme éminément utiles sous un point de vue qui ne sauroit qu' interesser toutes les puissances. Sans un arrangement pareil il est à prevoir, que le Governement Britannique, pressé par le Parlement et les voeux de sa nation, seroit obligé de tems en tems de renouveler ses instances auprès des autres cours, pour les engager à accélérer et à completter l'abolition de la Traite, ce qui pourroit bein plus facilement conduire à des explications, et à des collisions désagréables, que la marche réguliere et conciliatoire, assurée par l'etablissement de ces réunions.

M. le Plenipotentiaire de Russie, a parlé dans le même sens, et a adopté sans reserve le projet de Lord Castlereagh.

M. le Plénipotentiaire de Prusse, a dit que, ne pouvant entrevoir aucune espèce d'inconvénient à ces réunions permanentes, et étant persuadé plutôt qu'elles offriroient toutes sortes d'avantages, et de facilités, il appuyoit de même ce projet.

M. le Plénipotentiaire de Suède a déclaré qu'il se joignoit à l'avis de M. M. les Plénipotentiaires d'Autriche, de Russie et de Prusse, que ne pouvant pas adhérer de suite à la proposition de Lord Castlereagh, sans connoître intentions de Sa cour, il en feroit son rapport, mais qu'il ne prévoyoit aucune difficulté.

Lord Castlereagh a procédé ensuite à une seconde proposition rélativement aux mesures à prendre dans le cas que l'une ou l'autre Puissance retardât l'abolition définitive au delà d'un terme justifiée par des motifs de nécessité réelle. Avant de la faire connoître, il a observé, que quoiqu' aimant à croire, que le cas prévu dans cette proposition ne se réaliseroit pas, il lui paroissoit toutefois juste et prudent de s'occuper de quelque moyen éventuel, soit pour le prevenir, soit pour en affoiblir les mauvois effets, et pour mettre à l'abri des chances à l'avenir le succès d'une cause aussi intéressante, en faveur de laquelle l'Angleterre s'étoit si hautement prononcée, et que tant d'autres grandes Puissances venoient de placer sous leur sauvegarde ; que la mesure qu'il proposoit ici comme dernière ressource, contre la prolongation gratuite d'un commerce, sur le caractére duquel tout le monde étoit d'accord, ne portoit que sur l'exercise d'un droit incontestable et de plus sur une obligation morale, inséparable du principe solemnellement avoué par toutes les Puissances ; qu'il croyoit d'ailleurs avoir conçu sa proposition avec tous le ménagement possibles, et dans les termes les plus mesurées qu'il eut pu choisir.

Après ces observations préalables, Lord Castlereagh a lu la proposition suivante :—

En terminant les delibérations actuelles sur les moyens de faire entièrement cesser la traite des nègres, les puissances aujourd'hui rèunis pour cet objet sont invités à prononcer (indépendamment de leur déclaration générale) leur adhésion pleine et entière à l'article additionel au Traité conclu à Paris entre le Grande Bretagne et la France, comme indiquant, d'après leur avis, l'époque la plus réculée que l'on puisse raisonnablement exigèr ou admettre pour la durée ultérieure de la traite ; et à déclarer que tout en reconnoissant le devoir de respecter scrupuleusement les droits d'autres états indépendans, et en nourissant l'espoir de s'entendre amicalement avec eux sur cette branche importante de la question les puissances croient avoir, dans le cas que leur attente fut trompée, une obligation morale à remplir celle de ne pas souffrir que la consommation de denrées coloniales dans leur pays devienne le moyen d'encourager et de prolonger gratuitement un traffic aussi pernicieux ; de déclarer en outre, que sous ce point de vue d'obligation morale, elles se reservent dans le cas que la traite des nègres seroit continué par l'un ou l'autre état au delà du terme justifié par des motifs de nécessité réelle, de prendre des mesures convenables pour obtenir les dites denreés coloniales, ou des colonies appartenant à des états que ne toléreroient point la prolongation gratuite de ce traffic, ou bien de ces vastes régions du globe fournissant les mêmes productions par le travail de leurs propres habitans.

M. le Comte Palmella a dit, que ce projet impliquoit l'intention de forcer les puissances aux quelles des considérations particulières ne permettoient pas d'abolir la traite avant un certain nombre d'années, à se soumettre au système de celles, qui croyoient pouvoir rapprocher le terme, intention qui ne s'acoordoit point avec les principes admis dans les conférences, et reconnus même dans le déclaration.

Lord Castlereagh a repondu, que pour opérer même le plus grand bien, il ne faudroit jamais forcer une puissance indépendante dans le sens que M. le Plenipotentirie de Portugal paroissoit attacher à ce mot ; mais que si, dans une affaire qui, par un principe fondamental intéressoit l'humanité toute entière, un Gouvernement persistoit à contrarier le voeu connu de tous les autres, ceux ci étoient indubitablement autorisés à songer de leur côté aux moyens d'atteindre leur bût commun, puisqu'en admettant même le droit d'une puissance de maintenir chez elle un système généralement regardé comme immoral et pernicieux, ce droit ne pouvoit pas déroger à celui des autres puissances de refuser toute protection directe ou indirecte à ce sytême; que d'ailleurs

les Gouvernemens avoient souvent exercé le droit d'exclure des marchandises étrangères de leur pays par des considérations simplement administratives, sans avoir été taxé d'aucune intention hostile.

M. le Plenipotentiaire d'Espagne a déclaré sur cela, que si une mesure pareille étoit adoptée par une puissance quel-conque, S. M. le Roi d'Espagne, sans disputer à cette puissance le droit d'agir d'après ses propres principes, auroit recours à de justes réprésailles, en portant dans Ses États des loix prohibitives contre la branche la plus utile du commerce du pays dont le Gouvernement auroit provoqué cet acte de réciprocité.

M. M. le P. P. de Portugal, ont adhéré à cette déclaration.

M. le Prince de Metternich a dit, que le droit d'une puissance d'exclure de ses Etats telle branche de commerce étranger qui ne lui convenoit pas, ne pouvant être mis en doute en aucun cas, on ne sauroit lui contester non plus celui de repondre par des réprésailles à un acte d'humanité dont elle ce croyoit blessée;—mais qu'il dépendoit également de toute autre puissance de se soumettre pour quelque années à un inconvénient ou à une privation réelle, plutôt que de renoncer à une mesure justifiée par des motifs de bienveillance générale, et tenant à un système solemnellement reconnu et adopté par elle.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode a déclaré qu'il croyoit être assez instruit des intentions de l'Empereur son maître, pour ne pas douter, que S. M. n'hésiteroit point à faire aux principes qu'elle avoit une fois embrassés le sacrifice même de quelque intérêts temporaires, et que par conséquent il partageoit l'avis de M. le Prince de Metternich, espérant toutefois que le cas que l'on supposoit ici ne se realiseroit jamais, et que la proposition même de Lord Castlereagh et les déclarations conformes des autres puissances contribueroient à les dispenser d'une mesure pareille.

M. le Plenipotentiaire de Prusse s'est expliqué dans le même sens.

M. le Plenipotentiaire de Suède a dit qu'il ne pouvoit pas adhérer à la proposition de Lord Castlereagh, sans en avoir référé à sa cour; qu'il avoit cependant tout lieu de croire que son Gouvernement, d'après ses dispositions connues, et son désir de seconder, dans tout ce qui regardoit cette question la marche de l'Angleterre, l'adopteroit sans difficulté; que la mesure éventuellement proposée, n'avoit selon lui aucun caractère hostile, et ne sortoit aucunement de la ligne des droits que chaque Gouvernement pouvoit exercer dans son pays; qu'il espéroit d'ailleurs avec Lord Castlereagh, que les puissances réunies pour l'abolition de la Traite, ne se verroient pas dans la nécessité d'en venir à l'execution de cette mesure.

Après quelques autres observations de la part de M. M. les P. P. qui avoient adopté le projet de Lord Castlereagh, la discussion de ce projet a été terminée, et la séance a été levée.

Vû et approuvé.

(Signés)
METTERNICH.
LOBO.
SALDANHA.
PALMELLA.
TALLEYRANND.
CASTLEREAGH.
WELLINGTON.
STEWART.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LOWENHIELM.
HUMBOLDT.
NESSELRODE.

GENTZ, Redacteur du Protocole.

(Third Inclosure in No. 45.)—Translation.

Protocol of the Conference of the 4th of February, upon the measures to be adopted for the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

After reading the Procès Verbal of the Sittings of the 28th of January, which were approved and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries present, Lord Castlereagh resumed the discussion of the measures which remained to be adopted to secure the grand object of the present deliberations.

He gave an epitome of what had been settled in the two first Sittings set apart to this question; of his efforts in the first, to induce France, Spain, and Portugal to abolish immediately, or at least as soon as possible, the trade in Negroes, in pursuance of the wishes expressed by all the other Powers:—of his success in the second, with regard to the cessation of this traffic on the coast of Africa to the north of the Equator, he said, at the same time that he congratulated himself and the cause of humanity on the real advantages he had obtained in those discussions, he still felt from his own conviction, from the instructions of his Court, and from the wishes of the British nation, that he must not rest satisfied with those results.

Notwithstanding all that had been urged, on the part of some Powers, of the necessity of prolonging the Slave Trade to such or such a period, the British Government would not relinquish the hope of seeing the term of its definitive abolition at least approximated to that agreed upon by France, if not shortened, and that he should not relax his endeavours to obtain so desirable a change.

With respect to the abolition to the north of the Line, there still remained some uncertainty to clear away and some difficulties to remove. France appeared desirous of giving a less extensive scope to this measure than that which Portugal had assented to, and it was by no means clear what were the precise limits to which Spain would extend it.

All these questions required further explanations and negociation, which it was impossible to enter upon effectually during the Congress, on account of the distance which some of the Plenipotentiaries would have to refer, in order to receive instructions from their respective Governments.

The plan which he was about to propose for the purpose of giving effect to these deliberations, would equally promote the examination of the general measures to be adopted for carrying into execution what had already been decided upon and fixed, in the several branches of this question; measures, without which the most positive determinations and the most generous resolutions on the subject, would be vain and illusive. Lord Castlereagh added to these observations, that the lot of the unhappy inhabitants of Africa, and the blessings which Europe conferred on them by abstaining from a traffic which could only perpetuate their misery, were objects which, although of the highest interest for humanity, were but too readily forgotten in the midst of so many other interests affecting the European Governments in a more direct manner; and that without some permanent concert, which should fix the general attention to these questions, and prolong the present discussions beyond the close of the Congress, it was to be apprehended that they would be lost sight of altogether. This concert appeared to him the more useful, as, besides serving to remove much doubt and to prevent much unpleasant controversy, it would, in his mind, contribute to facilitate to the Powers, whose colonial system still remained grounded on the importation of negroes the means of leading their subjects to a more desirable order of things, and to surmount the difficulties which opposed themselves to the abolition of the trade. After these observations, Lord Castlereagh said, that in the framing of the projêt which he was about to lay before

the meeting, he had adopted the most conciliatory and the most friendly forms, such as became a Government which, although perfectly determined not to relinquish the object until it was finally accomplished, would not the less scrupulously observe the attentions due to every other independent Power.

He then read his projêt, couched in the following terms :—

In order to enable the Powers to realize, more effectually and completely, by amicable negociations, their benevolent intentions, with respect to the final abolition of the trade in Negroes, in the manner set forth in their common Declaration, and to establish amongst them, and with other Governments, a concert, calculated to prevent, on one hand, an illegal traffic in slaves upon the coast of Africa, and, on the other hand, to prevent any infraction of the rights of independent States, which might be attempted by the armed vessels of other Powers, it is proposed to authorise the Ministers of the Courts now assembled, and of other Powers who may wish to concur in these measures, who shall be accredited at London and Paris to treat conjointly on the important objects herein-before mentioned, and to enjoin them to prepare, at the end of each year, for the information of their respective Courts, a general report on the state of the trade in African Negroes, according to the most recent information, and on the progress of the diminution or of the abolition of that trade.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary made the following declaration upon this projêt :—

The Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty at the Congress has had the honour of observing, more than once, that every thing which relates to the trade in Negroes is a particular affair of each State, and in nowise of the cognizance of Congress, which was not formed to regulate the legislation of Nations, no more than to decide upon questions of morality : consequently it is the effect of pure condescension on the part of the Powers possessing colonies, that they have occupied themselves about the Slave Trade. In consequence of this declaration, which the Spanish Plenipotentiary has received orders to repeat, he does not think his Court will be inclined to listen to the formation of a committee, either at London or Paris, or elsewhere, to continue the discussions on the trade in Negroes, more especially because this discussion, if the period at which the abolition should take place is to be considered, would be wholly useless, His Catholic Majesty having promised to the deputies from His American provinces, to continue to them the permission to import slaves for eight years ; nor could it be of greater utility if it should be proposed to consult upon the means of securing the execution of the measures agreed upon, relative to that part of the coast of Africa in which the Slave Trade is to cease immediately ; for His Catholic Majesty, while He declares His determination to prevent any contravention on the part of His subjects, declares, at the same time, that he does not intend granting to one, or to several Powers, the right of exercising over His subjects any act of superintendence, under the pretext of infraction of what has been settled. The Spanish Plenipotentiary will, nevertheless, communicate to his Government, the proposal to establish the committee, and he will consider it a duty to communicate the result to the Congress.

Prince Talleyrand admitted that the proposal of Lord Castlereagh might be of the greatest service. He promised to support it with his Government; but he declared, at the same time, that being without instructions to proceed farther, he must take the present, and any future proposal, *ad referendum*.

The Count Palmella said, that the Plenipotentiaries of Portugal could not enter into explanation on this point, without asking instructions from their Court, and that they took it *ad referendum*.

The Prince Metternich was of opinion, that the projêt proposed by Lord Castlereagh was not only feasible and salutary, but even necessary, for the

purpose of following up and supporting the question discussed to the present moment, and to prevent it from being again abandoned and buried in oblivion after the Congress. He thought that in order to enable every Government to concur in the execution and developement of the measures hitherto adopted, and to know the state of the business as existing, from time to time, there should be a central point, where each might obtain information. He approved, for the same reason, the annual reports on the progress and on the obstacles standing in the way of the abolition. Prince Metternich, moreover, considered the meetings proposed by Lord Castlereagh as eminently useful in a point of view which cannot but interest all the Powers. Without a similar arrangement, it is to be apprehended that the British Government, pressed by Parliament and the wishes of the Nation, would be compelled, from time to time, to renew its representations to other Courts to accelerate and complete the abolition of the traffic, which would be much more calculated to lead to explanation and disagreeable collision, than the regular and conciliatory proceeding secured by establishing the meetings above-mentioned.

The Plenipotentiary of Russia expressed the same sentiments, and adopted without reserve the projêt of Lord Castlereagh.

The Plenipotentiary of Prussia said, that not foreseeing any sort of inconvenience from these meetings being established, and being of opinion that they would be productive of many advantages and facilities, he also should support the projêt.

The Plenipotentiary of Sweden declared that he united in opinion with the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, but not being able immediately to subscribe to Lord Castlereagh's proposal without being in possession of the sentiments of his Court, he would make his report upon it, but he did not foresee the smallest objection.

Lord Castlereagh then proceeded to a second proposal, respecting the measures to be adopted in case one or other of the Powers should retard the definitive abolition beyond the period which motives of real necessity could justify. Before making it known, he observed, that although he would fain believe that the case anticipated in this proposal would not arise, it nevertheless appeared to him to be just and prudent to concert some eventual means either of preventing it or of weakening its bad effects, and to protect from any future chances the success of a cause so interesting in its nature, in favour of which England had so decidedly declared herself, and which so many great Powers had now taken under their protection: that the measure he was about to propose as a last resource against the gratuitous prolongation of a commerce, upon the character of which the whole world had but one opinion, rested upon the exercise of an incontestible right, and was enjoined by a moral obligation inseparable from the principle solemnly avowed by all the Powers; that he also trusted that he had framed his proposal in the most conciliatory manner and in the most measured terms possible.

After these introductory observations, Lord Castlereagh read the following proposal: In closing the present deliberations, as to the means of totally suppressing the trade in Negroes, the Powers this day assembled with that view, are invited to pronounce (independently of their general declaration) their full and entire concurrence in the additional Article concluded at Paris between Great Britain and France, as pointing out, in their opinion, the most distant period that may be reasonably required or allowed for the ulterior duration of the Treaty; and to declare, that at the same time that the most scrupulous respect for the rights of other independant States is admitted, and the hope of coming to an amicable understanding with them upon this important part of the question is cherished, the Powers, in case their expectations should fail, consider they have a moral obligation to fulfil; viz. that of not permitting the consumption of colonial produce within their

dominions, to become the means of encouraging and prolonging gratuitously so pernicious a traffic; to declare besides, that in point of moral obligation they reserve to themselves, in case the Slave Trade should be continued by any other State beyond the period justified by real necessity, to adopt proper measures to obtain the said colonial produce, either from the colonies of Powers who do not tolerate the gratuitous prolongation of this traffic, or else from those vast regions of the globe which supply the same produce by the labour of their own inhabitants.

The Count Palmella said, that this projêt implied an intention of forcing the Powers, who from particular motives could not abolish the trade before a certain number of years, to submit themselves to the system of those who deemed it practicable to shorten the term of abolition; an intention which by no means accorded with the principles admitted in the Conferences, nor acknowledged in the Declaration.

Lord Castlereagh answered, that even to produce the greatest good, he would never force an independent Power, in the sense that the Plenipotentiary of Portugal appeared to attach to that word, but that if in a question which by a fundamental principle interested humanity at large, a Government persisted in running counter to the general wish of all the others, the latter had on their side an undoubted right to consider of the means of attaining their common object; for even admitting the right of a Power to uphold within its territories a System generally considered as immoral and pernicious, this right cannot invalidate that of the other Powers to refuse all protection, direct or indirect, to such a System. That, besides, Governments had frequently exercised the right of excluding foreign merchandize from their Dominions, simply from municipal considerations, without having had any hostile intention imputed to them.

Upon this the Plenipotentiary of Spain declared, that were such a measure adopted by any Power whatever, His Majesty the King of Spain, without disputing with such Power the right of acting according to its own principles, would have recourse to just reprizals by enacting in his States prohibitory laws against the most useful branch of the commerce of the Country, whose Government should have provoked this act of retaliation.

The Plenipotentiaries of Portugal declared the same sentiments.

Prince Metternich said that the right of a Power to exclude from its States whatever branch of foreign commerce it thought proper, could not in any case be called in question; nor could it be denied that it possessed the right to reply by reprizals, to an act, however dictated by considerations of humanity, by which it might consider itself injured: but that it was equally within the competency of any other Power to submit for years to inconvenience or absolute privation, rather than to renounce a measure justified by motives of general benevolence, and connected with a system solemnly acknowledged and adopted by it.

Count Nesselrode said, that he thought himself sufficiently informed of the Emperor's intentions to be convinced that His Imperial Russian Majesty would not hesitate to submit to some temporary inconveniences to support the principles he had once embraced; and consequently that he agreed in opinion with Prince Metternich, hoping however that the case put hypothetically would never be realized, and that the proposal itself of Lord Castlereagh, and the deliberations of the other Powers in conformity thereto, would tend to prevent the necessity of such a measure.

The Plenipotentiary of Prussia held the same language.

The Plenipotentiary of Sweden said that he could not support the proposal of Lord Castlereagh without reference to his Court, that however he had every reason to believe, from the known disposition of his Government, and its desire to act in unison with England in every thing which related to this question, that it would adopt it without difficulty. That the measure eventually proposed, in his opinion had no hostile character, and deported in

no respect from the just rights which every Government might exercise within its own Territory.

That besides, he hoped with Lord Castlereagh, that the Powers united for the abolition of the trade would not see themselves under the necessity of putting the measure into force.

After some other observations on the part of the Plenipotentiaries who had adopted the projêt of Lord Castlereagh, the discussion of the projêt closed, and the Sittings broke up.

Seen and approved.

(Signed)
METTERNICH.
LOBO.
SALDANHA.
PALMELLA.
TALLEYRAND.
CASTLEREAGH.
WELLINGTON.
STEWART.
GOMEZ LABRADOR.
LOWENHIELM.
HUMBOLDT.
NESSELRODE.

GENTZ, Compiler of the Protocol.

(Fourth Inclosure in No. 45.)

Protocole de la quatrième et dernière Conférence particulière, consaerée à l'Abolition de la Traite des Nègres. Le 8 Fevrier, 1815.

Présentes—Lord Castlereagh, Lord Stewart, Lord Wellington, Plénipotentiaires de S. M. Britannique.

M. de Prince de Talleyrand, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Chrétienne.

M. le Chevalier de Labrador, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. Catholique.

M. le Comte de Palmella, M. de Saldanha, M. de Lobo, Plénipotentiaires de S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal.

M. le Comte de Lowenhielm, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Suède.

M. le Baron de Humboldt, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.

M. le Comte de Nesselrode, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur de Russie.

M. le Prince de Metternich, Plénipotentiaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche.

Lecture ayant été faite du protocole de la séance du 4 Fevrier, Messrs. les Plénipotentiaires présens l'ont approuvé et signé.—Rélativement à la seconde proposition de Lord Castlereagh consignée dans ce protocole, M. M. les P. P. de Portugal ont lû une déclaration, dont ils ont demandé l'insertion au protocole. On est convenu de la joindre au procès verbal de la séance d'aujourd'hui.

On est revenu ensuite au projêt de déclaration lû pour la première fois à la Séance du 28 Janvier, et dont la rédaction définitive avoit été ajournée. Ce projet après avoir éprouvé plusieurs modifications, a été adopté et signé par M. M. les P. P. tel qu'il se trouve joint au present procès-verbal. Lord Castlereagh a proposé de communiquer cette déclaration et copie des protocoles des quatre conférences au Gouvernement Danois, et à celui des Pays bas, vu l'interêt particulier avec lequel ces deux gouvernemens se sont prononcés sur la mesure de l'abolition.

Cette proposition étant adoptée, Lord Castlereagh a déclaré, que les différentes questions qui étoient l'objet de ces conférences, ayant été traitées, l'une après l'autre, et les puissances ayant donné leur avis sur chacune de ces questions, il ne croyoit pas, que les délibérations actuelles pouvoient être poussées plus loin; il ne lui restoit donc qu' exprimer à M. M. les P. P. présens, combien il étoit sensible à l'intérêt qu'ils avoient accordé à ces propositions, et la bienveillance avec laquelle ils l'avoient secondé dans sa marche; qu'il avoit des remercimens particuliers à faire à M. le Prince de Talleyrand, appelé conjointement avec lui à l'exécution de l'article du Traité de Paris, qui avoit formé la base de ces délibérations; qu'il y avoit eu, à la vérité, quelques explications décourageantes, pour les amis de cette cause, de la part de M. M. les P. P. d'Espagne et de Portugal, mais qu'il persistoit à croire, que les circonstances dont il étoit parti dans ces explications, se trouveroient déjà sensiblement changés aujourd'hui, et changeroient de plus en faveur de l'abolition de la Traite;—qu'il étoit persuadé que la nouvelle suite de ces conférences, et de la manière dont les puissances de l'Europe réunies au Congrès avoient envisagé cette question, produiroit un grand effêt dans les colonies, pour concilier les esprits avec une mesure, sur l'exécution finale de laquelle il ne resteroit plus de doutes à élever: qu'il regardoit en outre comme un avantage précieux, d'avoir pu diriger l'attention de tant d'Illustres hommes d'Etat sur un objet, qui sembloit ne pas avoir été encore assez exactement connu dans plusieurs pays du Continent; et, à en juger par les premiers effêts des discussions actuelles, y exciteroit dorénavant un intérêt beaucoup plus vif: — qu'enfin la déclaration générale, un des principaux resultats de ces discussions, lui offroit la prospective la plus rassurante, et le meilleur augure d'un succès définitif.

A l'appui de ces observations de Lord Castlereagh, M. le Prince de Metternich a dit, que, quoique l'abolition de la Traite des nègres ne touchât pas aux intérêts directs des puissances qui ne possèdent pas des colonies, elle ne leur étoit cependant point étrangère par ses rapports avec le bien de l'humanité;—que les Puissances qui se trouvoient dans cette catégorie regretteroient d'autant moins d'avoir pris part à l'examen de cette question, que, dans le cours même des discussions actuelles une manière de voir différente, non pas sur le principe fondamental, mais sur les détails et l'epoque de son exécution s'étant manifestée parmi les Puissances possédant des colonies, l'introduction des autres qui étoient absolument impartiales dans cette branche particulière de la question, n'auroit pas été sans utilité; que sous ce même point de vue, il approuvoit entièrement les communications ministérielles après le Congrès, telles que Lord Castlereagh les avoit proposées:—et que si jamais des collisions désagréables pouroient avoir lieu entre les Puissances maritimes sur un objêt, pour lequel la plus grande harmonie étoit si fort à désirer, les cabinets placés et pensans comme celui d'Autriche, s'empresseroient certainement d'employer leurs bons offices pour les mettre d'accord, et pour applanir tous les obstacles qui s'opposeroient au succès final de cette cause.

Sur quoi le Protocole de ces conférences a été conclu et signé.

(4th Inclosure in No. 45.)—Translation.

Protocol of the fourth and last Private Conference dedicated to the abolition of the Slave Trade, the 8th of Feb. 1815.

Present,—Lord Castlereagh, Lord Stewart, Lord Wellington, His Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiaries.

Prince Talleyrand, His Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Chevalier de Labrador, His Catholick Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Count de Palmella, M. de Saldanha, and M. de Lobo, Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Count de Lowenhielm, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

Baron de Humboldt, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Count Nesselrode, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Prince Metternich, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Protocol of the Sitting of the 4th of February having been read, the Plenipotentiaries present approved and signed it. The Portuguese Plenipotentiaries having demanded the insertion in that Protocol of a Declaration, respecting the second proposition brought forward by Lord Castlereagh in that Conference, it was agreed to annex it to the *procès verbal* of this day's Sitting.

The consideration of the projêt of the Declaration, read a first time at the sitting of the 28th of January, and of which the definitive correction had been deferred, was then resumed. This projêt, after having undergone several modifications, was adopted and signed by the Plenipotentiaries, such as it now appears annexed to the present *procès verbal.*

Lord Castlereagh proposed to communicate this Declaration, together with copies of the Four Conferences, to the Danish Government, and to that of the Low Countries, in consideration of the particular interest these two Governments had evinced for the abolition.

This proposition having been adopted, Lord Castlereagh declared, that, as the different questions which had been the object of these Conferences had been separately discussed, and the Powers had given their opinion upon each of those questions, he did not think that the present deliberations could be carried further; it therefore only remained for him to express to the Plenipotentiaries present how sensible he was of the interest which they had taken in those propositions, and of the good will with which they had seconded his proceedings; that he had to express his particular thanks to Prince Talleyrand, who had been called conjointly with himself, to execute the Article of the Treaty of Paris, which formed the basis of these deliberations; that it was true, he had experienced, on the part of the Spanish and Portuguese Plenipotentiaries, some discouraging explanations for the friends of this cause, but that he persisted in believing that the circumstances on which those explanations rested, were already sensibly changed, and would change more and more in favour of the abolition of the traffic; that he was persuaded the nature of these conferences, and the manner in which the Powers of Europe assembled in Congress had taken up this question, would produce a great effect in the Colonies towards conciliating their minds to a measure, for the final execution of which no doubt remained to be removed; that he besides looked upon it as a great advantage to have been enabled to draw the attention of so many illustrious Statesmen to a subject which did not appear to have been sufficiently understood in several countries of the Continent, and to judge from the first effects of the present discussions, would excite in them a more lively interest in future; that, in short, the general Declaration, one of the principal results of these discussions, offered him the most encouraging prospect and the best omen of ultimate success.

To these observations of Lord Castlereagh, Prince Metternich added, that, although the abolition of the Slave Trade would not affect the direct interests of those Powers who did not possess colonies, still, by its connection with humanity, it was not altogether indifferent to them; that the Powers who found themselves in this situation would the less regret having taken part in the examination of this question, as a difference of opinion having existed, in the course of these discussions, amongst the Powers possessing Colonies, (not upon the fundamental principle, but upon the details and the period of its execution,) the interference of the others, who were on this particular point absolutely impartial, had not been entirely useless; that

under this point of view, he entirely approved of the Ministerial Conferences after the Congress, such as Lord Castlereagh had proposed; and that if ever unpleasant collisions should arise between the maritime Powers upon an object on which it was so desirous to preserve harmony, the Cabinets situated, and thinking like that of Austria, should hasten to employ their good offices to settle such differences, and to do away the obstacles which might oppose themselves to the final succes of this cause.

Upon which the protocol of these Conferences was concluded and signed.

(Fifth Inclosure in No. 45.)

Declaration.

Les Plenipotentiaires des Puissances qui ont signé le Traité de Paris du 30 Mai 1814, réunis en Conférence:—Ayant pris en Consideration que le commerce connû sous le nom de *Traite des Nègres d'Afrique* a été envisagé par les hommes justes et éclairés de tous les tems, comme repugnant aux principes d'humanité et de la morale universelle; Que les circonstances particulières auxquelles ce commerce a dû sa naissance, et la difficulté d'en interrompre brusquement le cours, ont pû couvrir jusqu' à un certain point ce qu'il y avoit d'odieux dans sa conservation; mais qu'enfin la voix publique s'est élevée dans tous les pays civilisés pour demander qu'il soit supprimé le plutôt possible; que depuis que le caractére et les details de ce commerce ont été mieux connus, et les maux de toute espèce qui l'accompagnent, complètement dévoilés, plusieurs des Gouvernemens Européens ont pris en effêt la Résolution de la faire cesser, et que successivement toutes les Puissances possédant des colonies dans les différentes parties du monde ont reconnues soit par des Actes Legislatifs, soit par des Traités et autres Engagemens formels, l'obligation et la nécessité de l'abolir; que par un article séparé du dernier Traité de Paris, la Grande Bretagne et la France se sont engagées à réunir leurs efforts au Congrès de Vienne pour faire prononcer par toutes les Puissances de la Chretienté l'abolition universelle et definitive de la traite des nègres; Que les Plenipotentiaires rassemblés dans ce Congrès ne sauroient mieux honorer leur mission, remplir leur devoir, et manifester les principes qui guident leurs augustes Souverains, qu'en travaillant à réaliser cet engagement, et en proclamant au nom de leurs Souverains, le voeu de mettre un terme à un fléau qui a si long tems désolé l'Afrique, degradé l'Europe, et affligé l'humanité; les dits Plenipotentiaires sont convenus d'ouvrir leurs délibérations sur les moyens d'accomplir un objêt aussi salutaire par une Declaration solemnelle des principes qui les ont dirigé dans ce travail. En consequence, et dûement autorisés à cet acte par l'adhésion unanime de leurs Cours respectives au principe énoncé dans le dit article séparé du Traité de Paris, ils déclarent à la face de l'Europe, que, regardant l'abolition universelle dela traite des Nègres comme une mésure particulièrement digne de leur attention, conforme à l'esprit du Siècle, et aux principes généreux de leurs augustes Souverains, ils sont animés du désir sincère de concourir à l'éxecution la plus prompte et la plus efficace de cette mésure, par tous les moyens à leur disposition, et d'agir dans l'emploi de ces moyens avec tout le zèle et toute la persévérance qu'ils doivent à une aussi grande et belle cause.

Trop instruits toutefois des sentimens de leurs Souverains, pour ne pas prévoir, que quelqu' honorable que soit leur bût, ils ne le poursuivront pas sans de justes ménagemens pour les intérêts, les habitudes et les préventions mêmes de leurs sujets, les dits Plenipotentiaires reconnoissent en même tems que cette Déclaration générale ne sauroit préjuger le terme que chaque Puissance en particulier pourroit envisager comme le plus convenable pour l'abolition definitive du commerce des Nègres:—Par conséquent la détermi-

nation de l'époque où ce commerce doit universellement cesser sera un objet de négociation entre les Puissances; bien entendu que l'on ne negligera aucun moyen propre à en assurer et á en accélérer la marche; et que l'engagement réciproque contracté par la présente Declaration entre les Souverains qui y ont pris part, ne sera considéré comme rempli qu'au moment où un succès complêt aura couronné leurs efforts réunis. En portant cette Déclaration à la connoissance de l'Europe, et de toutes les nations civilisées de la terre, les dits Plenipotentiaires se flattent d'engager tous les autres Gouvernemens, et notamment, ceux qui en abolissant la traite des Nègres ont manifesté dejà les mèmes sentimens, à les appuyer de leur suffrage dans une cause dont le triomphe final sera un des plus beaux monumens du siècle qui l'a embrassée et qui l'aura glorieusement terminée.

Vienne, le 8 *Fevrier* 1815.

(Fifth Inclosure in No. 45.—*Translation.)*

Declaration.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris, the 30th May 1814, assembled in Congress:

Having taken into consideration;—that the traffic known under the name of the *African Slave Trade,* has been regarded, by just and enlightened men of all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality; that the particular circumstances to which this traffic owes its origin, and the difficulty of abruptly interrupting its progress, have to a certain degree lessened the odium of continuing it; but that at last the public voice in all civilized countries has demanded that it should be suppressed as soon as possible; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every sort which accompanied it completely unveiled, several European Governments have resolved to suppress it, and that successively all Powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world, have acknowledged, either by legislative Acts or by Treaties and other formal Engagements, the obligation and necessity of abolishing it; that by a separate article of the last Treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress at Vienna, to engage all the Powers of Christendom to pronounce the universal and definitive abolition of the Slave Trade: that the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot better honour their mission, fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which guide their august Sovereigns, than by labouring to realize this engagement, and by proclaiming in the name of their Sovereigns the desire to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity:—

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations as to the means of accomplishing so salutary an object, by a solemn Declaration of the principles which have guided them in this work.

Fully authorised to such an Act by the unanimous adherence of their respective Courts to the principle announced in the said separate article of the Treaty of Paris, they in consequence declare in the face of Europe, that, looking upon the universal abolition of the Slave Trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the age, and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with a sincere desire to concur, by every means in their power, in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure, and to act in the employment of those means with all the zeal and all the perseverance which so great and good a cause merits.

Too well informed of the sentiments of their Sovereigns not to foresee, that, however honourable may be their object, they would not pursue it

without a just regard to the interests, the habits, and even the prejudices of their Subjects; the said Plenipotentiaries at the same time acknowledge, that this general Declaration should not prejudge the period which each particular Power should look upon as the most expedient for the definitive abolition of the Traffic in Slaves. Consequently the determination of the period when this traffic ought universally to cease, will be an object of negociation between the different Powers; it being however well understood that no means proper to ensure and accelerate its progress should be neglected—and that the reciprocal engagement contracted by the present Declaration between the Sovereigns who have taken part in it, should not be considered as fulfilled until the moment when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts.

In making this Declaration known to Europe, and to all the civilised Nations of the earth, the said Plenipotentiaries flatter themselves they shall engage all other Governments, and particularly those who, in abolishing the Traffic in Slaves, have already manifested the same sentiments, to support them with their suffrage in a cause, of which the final triumph will be one of the greatest monuments of the age which undertook it, and which shall have gloriously carried it into complete effect.

Vienna, February 8, 1815.

(Sixth Inclosure in No. 45.*)*

Vienne, le 6 *Fevrier,* 1815

Les Soussignés Plénipotentiaires de S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal au Congrès, se conformant aux vues bienfaisantes et libérales de leur auguste Maître, n'ont pas hesité à se joindre à M. M. les Plénipotentiaires des autres Cours signataires du Traité de Paris pour attester publiquement par une déclaration solemnelle leur désir d'accélérer l'époque oú la cessation générale et absolue de la Traite des Nègres pourra avoir lieu.

D'aprés le même principe ils ont eu dejá l'honneur d'annoncer dans la conférence du 28 Janvier l'engagement qu'ils venaient de prendre au nom de S. A. R. dans un Traité avec Sa Majesté Britannique de défendre immédiatement aux navires Portugais ce commerce sur toutes les Cotes de l'Afrique situées au Nord de l'Equateur; engagement beaucoup plus étendu que celui qui a été pris par les autres puissances qui continuent encore la Traite. Les Soussignés se flattent d'avoir dans le cours de la discussion qui a eu lieu à ce sujet entre M. M. les Plénipotentiaires, demontré jusqu' à l'evidence les obstacles qui empêchent S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal de suivre pour l'extinction du systême de la Traite une marche trop précipitée, qui détruirait la prospérité naissante de Ses Etats d'Amérique et causerait la ruine d'un grand nombre de Ses Sujêts. Ils ont cependant declaré dans la Conference du 20 Janvier que le Portugal s'engageroit ainsi que l' a fait l'Espagne à abolir définitivement la Traite des Eselaves au bout de huit ans, mais qu'ils étoient forcés d'exiger toutefois comme une condition indispensable pour cette abolition finale que Sa Majesté Britannique Se pretât de Son coté aux changemens qu'ils ont proposés dans le systéme commercial entre le Portugal et la Grande Bretagne, attendu que la prohibition que l'on a en vue doit nécessairement causer des variations dans tout le système commercial des Etats Portugais.

Après toutes ces explications aussi franches que précises les Soussignés esperoient avoir convaincû M. M. les Plénipotentiaires des hautes puissances signataires du Traité de Paris, de l'impossibilité où se trouve S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal d'outre-passer, sans blesser les intérêts de Ses Sujêts, les mesures qu'ils ont annoncées. C'est donc avec peine qu'ils ont entendu dans la conférence du 4 de ce mois une proposition de S. Excellence Milord Castlereagh tendante à faire entrevoir qu'on se reservoit d'employer d'autres moyens que ceux de la négociation pour engager les Puissances qui

continueroient la Traité au delà de cinq ans, à adopter forcément une mesure qui ne peut jamais être demandée que comme un acte volontaire de toute Puissance indépendante.

Ils croyent de leur devoir de declarer en cette occasion que S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal Se reserve (quelques soient Ses engagemens precedens avec les autres Puissances qui défendroient chez elles l'introduction des denrées coloniales Portugaises) d'exercer une retaliation bien justifiée, en prohibitant dans Ses Etats de Son côté l'importation des produits commerciaux des nations qui auroient adopté à Son égard une mesure aussi inusitée.

Les Soussignés en profitant de cette occasion pour assurer L. S. E. E. M. M. les Plenipotentiaires des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris de leur plus haute consideration, demandent que la présente déclaration soit transcrite par entier dans le protocole des conférences de la commission.

(Signés) LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.
A DE SALDANHA GAMA.
JOAQUIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

(Sixth Inclosure in No. 45.)—Translation.

Vienna, February 6, 1815.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal at the Congress, in conformity with the benevolent and liberal views of their august Master, have not hesitated to join the Plenipotentiaries of the other Courts, signing parties to the Treaty of Paris, in publicly attesting, by a solemn declaration, their desire to accelerate the period when the general and absolute cessation of the traffic in slaves shall take place.

According to the same principles, they have already had the honour to announce, in the Conference of the 28th of January, the engagement which they had just made, in the name of His Royal Highness, by a Treaty with His Britannic Majesty, immediately to prohibit Portuguese vessels carrying on this commerce on the coast of Africa to the north of the Equator: An engagement much more extensive than that entered into by other Powers who still continue the traffic. The undersigned flatter themselves that, in the course of the discussions which have taken place on this subject between the Plenipotentiaries, they have demonstrated to conviction the obstacles which hinder His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal from following too precipitate a course in abolishing the system of this traffic, which would destroy the growing prosperity of His American States, and cause the ruin of a great number of His Subjects. They have, nevertheless, declared, in the conference of the 20th of January, that Portugal engages, as Spain has done, to abolish definitively the traffic in slaves at the end of eight years, but that they are forced to exact, as an indispensable condition of this final abolition, that His Britannic Majesty should, on His part, comply with the alterations which they have proposed in the commercial system between Portugal and Great Britain, since the prohibition in contemplation must necessarily cause alterations in the whole commercial system of the Portuguese States.

After all these explanations, as frank as they are precise, the undersigned hoped to have convinced the Plenipotentiaries of the high Powers, signing parties to the Treaty of Paris, of the impossibility of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to go beyond the measures which they have announced, without hurting the interests of His Subjects. It was therefore with pain that they heard, in the Conference of the 4th of this month, a proposi-

tion of his Excelleney Lord Castlereagh, tending to establish a reservation to employ other means than those of negociation to engage those Powers who should eontinue the traffic beyond five years, forcibly to adopt a measure which never can be demanded of an independent State but as a voluntary act.

They think it their duty on this occasion, to declare, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal reserves to Himself (whatever may be His former engagements with any other Powers who shall prohibit the introduction of Portuguese colonial productions into their States) to exercise a just retaliation, by prohibiting, on His side, the importation into His Dominions of the commercial productions of those nations which shall have adopted, with respect to Him, so unusual a measure.

The undersigned, in profiting by this occasion to assure their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers, signing parties to the Treaty of Paris, of their highest consideration, demand that the present declaration should be transcribed at length in the protocol of the Conferences of the commission.

(Signed) LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.
ADE SALDANHA GAMA.
JOAQUIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

No. 46.

My Lord, *Vienna, February* 14, 1815.

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copy of a note addressed to me by the Portuguese Plenipotentiaries on the 11th instant, and of my answer to the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 46.)

Vienne, ce 11 *Fevrier*, 1815.

Les Soussignés Plenipotentiaries de S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal, ayant par plusieurs declarations officielles admis le principe de l'abolition totale de la Traite pour le Portugal en huit ans, sous la condition expresse que S. M. Britannique Se preteroit de Son côté à abolir le Traité de commerce du 19 Fevrier 1810, espèrent de la franchise avec laquelle S. Excellence Milord Castlereagh a conduit jusqu'à présent cette negociation qu'il voudra bien avant son depart leur laisser un document que couvre leur responsabilité, en repondant par écrit à cette note qu'il n'aura pas de difficulté à poursuivre la negociation sur ces deux bases avec les Ministres que S. A. R. le Prince Regent de Portugal autorisera pour cet effèt.

Les Soussignés saisissent avec empressement encore cette occasion pour prier S. E. Milord Castlereagh d'agréer les assurances de leur considération la plus distinguée.

(Signé) LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.
A DE SALDANHA DE GAMA.
JOAQUIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

S. E. Milord Castlereagh,
&c &c. &c.

(First Inclosure in No. 46.)—Translation.

Vienna, February 11, 1815.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, having, in several official declarations, admitted the principle of the total abolition of the Slave Trade on the part of Portugal in eight years, under the express condition that His Britannic Majesty would consent, on His part, to annul the Treaty of Commerce of the 19th of February 1810, hope, from the sincerity with which his Excellency Lord Castlereagh has shewn throughout this negociation, that he will be good enough, before his departure, to leave them a Document which might cover their responsibility, by giving a written answer to this note, that there will be no objection to pursue the negociations upon these two bases, with the Ministers whom His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal shall authorize for this purpose.

The undersigned, &c.

(Signed) LE COMTE DE PALMELLA.
A DE SALDANHA DE GAMA.
JOAQUIM LOBO DA SILVEIRA.

Viscount Castlereagh.
&c. &c. &c.

(Second Inclosure in No. 46.)

Vienna, February 13, 1815.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and His Plenipotentiary at the Congress at Vienna, has the honour to acknowledge the note of the 11th instant, signed by the Ministers of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

The undersigned feels it necessary to preserve the course which his Court may deem it necessary to pursue, for accelerating the abolition of the Slave Trade, wholly unfettered by any conditions; but he can have no difficulty in assuring the Plenipotentiaries of His Royal Highness that he is not only willing, but desirous of entering, on the part of his Government, without delay, into the negociation of a new commercial Treaty, in the hope that an arrangement may be framed more acceptable to the views of both nations.

The undersigned will experience the utmost satisfaction, should he have the good fortune to conclude, with the Plenipotentiaries of the Prince Regent of Portugal, an arrangement which may induce the Portuguese Government to accelerate the final abolition of the Trade in Slaves.

The undersigned, &c. &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

The Portuguese Plenipotentiaries,
&c. &c. &c.

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GENERAL ALPHABETICAL

INDEX

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Bills, vols. I. & II.——Reports, vols. III, IV, V, & VI.——Estimates, Accounts and Papers, relating to *Ireland*, &c. vol. VII.——Finance Accounts of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. VIII.——Estimates, Accounts, and Army Returns, vol. IX.——Miscellaneous Accounts and Papers, vol. X.——Papers and Accounts relating to Prisons, Court of Chancery, Convicts, &c. vol. XI.——Charitable Donations, Parish Returns, and Clergy, vol. XII.——*And*, Miscellaneous Papers, Treaties with Foreign Powers, &c. vol. XIII.

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A.

B.

C.

Cathcart,

County

D.

E.

Exchequer

F.

G.

H.

I.

K.

Lancaster

L.

M.

N.

Oak

O.

P.

Quartern

Q.

R.

S.

T.

V.

Weights

W.